Thomas Hodgins.

C. CRISPI SALLUSTII
OPERA,

EXCEPTIS FRAGMENTIS,

OMNIA;

AD OPTIMORUM EXEMPLARIUM FIDEM

RECENSITA,

NOTULIS SERMONE ANGLICANO EXARATIS

ILLUSTRATA,

ET INDICE NOMINUM PROPRIORUM UBERRIMO

INSTRUCTA.

STUDIO

JOANNIS DYMOCK.

EDITIO ALTERA.

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AD LECTOREM.

Pauca sunt, quæ, de hujus libelli ratione, legentium ipsorum et causâ nostrâ, præfanda esse videantur. Consilium a nobis complexum in operibus C. Julii Cæsaris et Decerptis ex P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon libris secuti sumus; propterea quòd docentibus, saltem Nostratibus, haud displicuit.

Editionum nostri auctoris copiam habuimus nequaquam aspernandam, ex quibus lectiones elegimus quæ, judicio nostro, ad pristinam fere sermonis integritatem Sallustii opera reducerent. Codicum fidem secuti, verba plurima, ab interpretibus temerè extrusa, tanquam spuria aut supervacanea, restituimus, orationi mentique auctoris consulentes; quâ re multorum sensus locorum rudioribus, quorum nunquam fuimus immemores, faciliùs captandus. Consilio eodem usi, libros Sallustianos interpretari, eorumque priorem partem omni curâ retractare, constituimus. Notulas, gratiâ tyronum, in locos aliquâ obscuritate laborantes, auctore illâ insigni breviloquentiâ gaudente, aut inusitatam verbis notissimis sententiam

subjiciente, conscripsimus, "quo ad cognoscendum, omnia illustria magis, magisque in aperto sint." Quæque videbantur digna, ut pluribus verbis explicentur, in Indice nominum Propriorum posuimus, sumptibus usuique lectorum inservientes.

Omnes, qui nobis nostrisque studiis favent, humanissimis verbis rogamus, ut nobis, hunc libellum edentibus, eodemque tempore muneris scholastici officia præstantibus, alicubi peccantes viderint, benigniùs indulgeant, quod beneficium pectore nostro nunquam labetur.

IPSIS KALENDIS MAII,
MDCCCXXIV.

C. CRISPI
SALLUSTII
DE CONJURATIONE CATILINÆ EJUSQUE SOCIORUM
LIBER.

OMNES homines, qui sese student præstare ceteris animalibus, summâ ope niti decet[1], vitam silentio [2] ne transeant, veluti pecora, quæ natura prona atque ventri obedientia finxit. Sed nostra omnis vis in animo et corpore sita est; animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur: alterum nobis cum dîs, alterum cum belluis [3] commune est. Quo mihi rectius [4] esse videtur, ingenii, quàm virium opibus [5] gloriam quærere, et, quoniam vita ipsa, quâ fruimur, brevis est, memoriam nostri quàm maxumè longam efficere. Nam divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa atque fragilis est; virtus clara æternaque habetur. Sed diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, vine corporis, an virtute animi, res militaris [6] magis procederet. Nam et priùs, quàm incipias, consulto; et, ubi

[1] Ordo est; *Decet omnes homines, qui student sese præstare ceteris animalibus, niti summâ ope, &c.* [2] *Silentio,* in silence; in obscurity. [3] *Cum belluis,* with the beasts; with the brute creation. [4] *Rectius,* better; more rational. [5] *Opibus ingenii quàm virium,* by our intellectual than by our corporeal powers. [6] *Militaris res,* the success of a military enterprise.

consulueris, maturè facto opus est. Ita utrumque per se indigens, alterum alterius auxilio veget.

II. Igitur initio reges (nam in terris nomen imperii id primum fuit[1]) diversi[2], pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant: etiam tum vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur; sua cuique satis placebant. Postea verò quàm in Asiâ Cyrus, in Græciâ Lacedæmonii et Athenienses cœpēre urbes atque nationes subigere, lubidinem dominandi causam belli habere, maxumam gloriam in maxumo imperio putare; tum demum periculo atque negotiis compertum est, in bello plurimum ingenium posse. Quòd si regum atque imperatorum animi virtus in pace ita, utì in bello, valeret, æquabiliùs atque constantiùs sese res humanæ haberent; neque aliud alio ferri, neque mutari ac misceri omnia cerneres. Nam imperium facilè his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est. Verùm, ubi pro labore desidia, pro continentiâ et æquitate lubido atque superbia invasēre, fortuna[3] simul cum moribus immutatur. Ita imperium semper ad optumum quemque a minùs bono transfertur. Quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant, virtuti omnia parent[4]. Sed multi mortales, dediti ventri atque somno, indocti incultique vitam, sicuti pere-

[1] *Id fuit primum nomen imperii,* that was the first title of authority; monarchy was the first form of government. [2] *Diversi,* applied themselves differently: in consequence of different opinions, they acted on different plans. [3] *Fortuna* (Principum). [4] *Parent virtuti* (animi), pay homage to the vigour *of the mind, i. e.* to the right exercise of the mental faculties; are the result of the powers of the mind, by which they were invented and improved.

grinantes, transegēre; quibus, profectò contra naturam, corpus voluptati, anima oneri fuit. Eorum ego vitam mortemque juxtà æstumo, quoniam de utrâque siletur[1]. Verùm enim verò is demum mihi vivere atque frui animâ[2] videtur, qui, aliquo negotio intentus, præclari facinoris aut artis bonæ famam quærit. Sed, in magnâ copiâ rerum, aliud alii natura iter ostendit.

III. Pulchrum est bene facere reipublicæ: etiam bene dicere[3] haud absurdum est. Vel pace, vel bello, clarum fieri licet: et qui fecêre, et qui facta aliorum scripsêre, multi laudantur. Ac mihi quidem, tametsi haudquaquam par gloria sequatur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, tamen in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primùm, quòd facta dictis sunt exæquanda[4]: dehinc, quia plerique, quæ delicta reprehenderis, malivolentiâ et invidiâ dicta putant: ubi de magnâ virtute et gloriâ bonorum memores, quæ sibi quisque facilia factu putat, æquo animo accipit; supra ea, veluti ficta, pro falsis ducit. Sed ego adolescentulus initio, sicuti plerique, studio ad rempublicam latus sum, ibique mihi advorsa multa fuêre. Nam pro pudore, pro abstinentiâ, pro virtute; audacia, largitio, avaritia vigebant. Quæ tametsi animus aspernabatur, insolens malarum artium;

[1] *Siletur de utrâque, i. e. vitâ et morte,* there is silence respecting both; they leave no memorial of their having ever existed. [2] *Frui animâ,* to enjoy his rational nature; to answer the end of his existence. [3] *Bene dicere,* to speak well for it. [4] *Facta sunt exæquanda dictis,* the facts must be equalled by the words; the style must be suited to the subject.

tamen, inter tanta vitia, imbecilla ætas ambitione corrupta tenebatur: ac me, quum ab reliquorum malis moribus dissentirem, nihilo minùs honoris cupido,*eadem, quæ ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat[1].

IV. Igitur ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, et mihi reliquam ætatem a republicâ [2] procul habendam decrevi, non fuit consilium, secordiâ atque desidiâ bonum otium conterere; neque verò agrum colendo, aut venando, servilibus officiis intentum, ætatem agere; sed a quo incepto studio me ambitio mala detinuerat, eòdem regressus, statui res gestas populi Romani carptim, ut quæque memoriâ digna videbantur, perscribere; eo magis, quòd mihi a spe, metu, partibus reipublicæ, animus liber erat. Igitur de Catilinæ conjuratione, quàm verissumè potero, paucis absolvam[3]: nam id facinus in primis ego memorabile existumo, sceleris atque periculi novitate. De cujus hominis moribus [4] pauca priùs explananda sunt, quàm initium narrandi faciam.

V. Lucius Catilina, nobili genere natus, fuit magnâ vi et animi et corporis, sed ingenio malo pravoque. Huic ab adolescentiâ bella intestina,

* *Lectio varia* — cupido, eâdem, quâ ceteros, famâ atque invidiâ, vexabat.

[1] Ordo est; *Cupido honoris* (et) *eadem fama atque invidia, quæ vexabat ceteros,* (vexabat) *me*—vel, *cupido honoris vexabat me eâdem famâ atque invidiâ quâ* (cupido honoris vexabat) *ceteros.* If supported by the authority of any good MSS. a slight alteration would remove all difficulty, reading *cupidum* instead of *cupido.* [2] *A republicâ,* from the administration. [3] *Absolvam paucis* (verbis), I shall give a short account. [4] *De moribus,* of the character.

cædes, rapinæ, discordia civilis, grata fuêre; ibique[1] juventutem suam exercuit. Corpus patiens inediæ, vigiliæ, algoris, suprà quàm cuique credibile est. Animus audax, subdolus, varius, cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulator[2]; alieni appetens, sui profusus, ardens in cupiditatibus; satis loquentiæ, sapientiæ parum[3]. Vastus animus immoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta[4], semper cupiebat. Hunc, post dominationem Lucii Sullæ, lubido maxuma invaserat reipublicæ capiundæ; neque, id quibus modis adsequeretur, dum sibi regnum pararet, quidquam pensi habebat. Agitabatur magis magisque in dies animus ferox inopiâ rei familiaris, et conscientiâ scelerum; quæ utraque his artibus auxerat, quas suprà memoravi. Incitabant præterea corrupti civitatis mores, quos pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, vexabant. Res ipsa hortari videtur, quoniam de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, suprà repetere, ac paucis instituta majorum domi militiæque; quomodo rempublicam habuerint, quantamque reliquerint; ut, paulatim immutata, ex pulcherrumâ pessuma ac flagitiosissuma facta sit, disserere.

VI. Urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidêre atque habuêre initio Trojani, qui, Æneâ duce, profugi, sedibus incertis vagabantur; cumque

[1] *Ibique*, and in these. [2] *Simulator ac dissimulator*, a pretender and dissembler; *i. e.* assumed what was unreal, and dissembled what was true. [3] *Satis loquentiæ, parum sapientiæ*, of sufficient loquacity, of little wisdom. [4] *Immoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta*, the extravagant, the romantic, and the unattainable.

his Aborigines, genus hominum agreste, sine legibus, sine imperio, liberum atque solutum. Hi postquam in una mœnia convenêre, dispari genere, dissimili linguâ, alii alio more viventes; incredibile memoratu est quàm facilè coaluerint. Sed, postquam res eorum, civibus, moribus, agris aucta, satis prospera satisque pollens videbatur, sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, invidia ex opulentiâ orta est. Igitur reges populique finitumi bello tentare; pauci ex amicis auxilio esse. Nam ceteri, metu percussi, a periculis aberant. At Romani, domi militiæque intenti, festinare, parare, alius alium hortari, hostibus obviàm ire, libertatem, patriam, parentesque, armis tegere. Pòst, ubi pericula virtute propulerant, sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant; magisque dandis, quàm accipiundis, beneficiis amicitias parabant. Imperium legitimum[1], nomen imperii regium[2] habebant. Delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientiâ validum erat, reipublicæ consultabant; hi vel ætate, vel curæ similitudine, PATRES appellabantur. Pòst, ubi regium imperium, quod initio conservandæ libertatis, atque augendæ reipublicæ[3], fuerat, in superbiam dominationemque convertit; immutato more, annua imperia binosque imperatores[4] sibi fecêre: eo modo minumè posse putabant per licentiam insolescere animum humanum.

[1] *Legitimum imperium,* a legal government; legal in opposition to despotic. [2] *Regium,* monarchical. [3] (Causâ) *augendæ reipublicæ, &c.* [4] *Imperatores,* magistrates, *i. e.* consuls.

VII. Sed eâ tempestate cœpēre se quisque extollere, magisque ingenium in promptu habere[1]. Nam regibus boni, quàm mali, suspectiores sunt, semperque his aliena virtus[2] formidolosa est. Sed civitas, incredibile memoratu est, adeptâ libertate, quantum brevi creverit: tanta cupido gloriæ incesserat. Jam primùm juventus, simul laboris ac belli patiens erat, in castris usu[3] militiam discebat: magisque in decōris armis et militaribus equis, quàm in scortis atque conviviis, lubidinem habebant. Igitur talibus viris non labos insolitus, non locus ullus asper aut arduus erat, non armatus hostis formidolosus: virtus omnia domuerat. Sed gloriæ maxumum certamen inter ipsos erat: sic quisque hostem ferire, murum adscendere, conspici, dum tale facinus faceret, properabat: eas divitias, eam bonam famam magnamque nobilitatem putabant: laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales erant: gloriam ingentem, divitias honestas volebant. Memorare possem, quibus in locis maxumas hostium copias populus Romanus parvâ manu fuderit, quas urbes, naturâ munītas, pugnando ceperit; ni ea res longiùs nos ab incepto traheret

VIII. Sed profectò Fortuna in omni re dominatur: ea res cunctas ex lubidine[4] magis, quàm ex vero, celebrat obscuratque. Atheniensium res gestæ, sicuti ego æstumo, satis amplæ magnificæque fuêre; verùm aliquanto minores tamen, quàm

[1] *Habereque ingenium magis in promptu*, and to display his talents more openly. [2] *Aliena virtus*, another's merit. [3] *Usu*, by practice. [4] *Ex lubidine*, from caprice.

famâ feruntur. Sed, quia provenêre ibi scriptorum magna ingenia, per terrarum orbem Atheniensium facta pro maxumis celebrantur. Ita eorum, qui fecêre, virtus tanta habetur, quantum verbis eam potuêre extollere præclara ingenia. At populo Romano numquam ea copia fuit: quia prudentissimus quisque negotiosus maxumè erat[1]; ingenium nemo sine corpore exercebat; optumus quisque facere, quàm dicere; sua ab aliis benefacta laudari, quàm ipse aliorum narrare, malebat.

IX. Igitur domi militiæque boni mores colebantur; concordia maxuma, minuma avaritia erat; jus bonumque[2] apud eos non legibus magis, quàm naturâ[3], valebat. Jurgia, discordias, simultates, cum hostibus exercebant; cives cum civibus de virtute certabant: in suppliciis deorum magnifici, domi parci, in amicis fideles erant. Duabus his artibus, audaciâ in bello, ubi pax evenerat, æquitate, seque remque publicam curabant. Quarum rerum ego maxuma documenta hæc habeo; quòd in bello sæpius vindicatum est in eos, qui contra imperium in hostem pugnaverant[4], qui-

[1] *Quisque prudentissimus erat maxumè negotiosus,* every man of the greatest knowledge was most occupied with the business of the state. [2] *Jus bonumque,* justice and probity. [3] *Naturâ,* from natural disposition. [4] Sallustius refers to T. Mānlĭus Torquātus, whom his father caused to be put to death, because he had engaged the enemy without his orders (Liv. 8, 7); and to Q. Făbĭus Maxĭmus who was condemned to die for fighting contrary to command, and with difficulty obtained pardon at the request of the soldiers, and the recommendation of the Senate, supported by the intreaties of the Roman people and their Tribunes. Liv. 8, 30—35.

que tardiùs, revocati, prœlio excesserant, quàm qui signa relinquere, aut, pulsi, loco cedere ausi erant; in pace verò, quòd beneficiis magis, quàm metu, imperium agitabant, et, acceptâ injuriâ, ignoscere quàm persequi malebant.

X. Sed, ubi labore atque justitiâ respublica crevit, reges magni bello domiti[1], nationes feræ[2], et populi ingentes vi subacti, Carthago, æmula imperii Romani, ab stirpe interiit, cuncta maria terræque patebant; sævire Fortuna, ac miscere omnia, cœpit. Qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res, facilè toleraverant, iis otium, divitiæ, optandæ aliis, oneri miseriæque fuêre. Igitur primò pecuniæ, deinde imperii, cupido crevit: ea quasi materies omnium malorum fuêre. Namque avaritia fidem, probitatem, ceterasque artes bonas, subvertit; pro his, superbiam, crudelitatem, deos neglegere, omnia venalia habere, edocuit: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in linguâ promptum habere; amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo, æstumare: magisque vultum, quàm ingenium bonum habere. Hæc primò paulatim crescere, interdum vindicari: pòst, ubi contagio[3], quasi pestilentia, invasit, civitas immutata, imperium, ex justissumo atque optumo, crudele intolerandumque factum.

[1] *Magni reges domiti bello*, etc. Allusion is here made to Pĕrses, king of Măcĕdŏnĭa, Jŭgŭrtha, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, and Mĭthrĭdātes, king of Pontus. [2] The Gauls and Britons, although of the latter only a few of the small states had then submitted to the Romans, Sallustius no doubt included in *feræ nationes.* [3] *Contagio* (vitiorum).

XI. Sed primò magis ambitio, quàm avaritia, animos hominum exercebat: quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat. Nam gloriam, honorem, imperium, bonus et ignavus æquè sibi exoptant: sed ille verâ viâ nititur; huic quia bonæ artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit. Avaritia pecuniæ studium habet, quam nemo sapiens concupivit: ea, quasi venenis malis imbuta, corpus animumque virilem effeminat: semper infinita, insatiabilis, neque copiâ, neque inopiâ, minuitur. Sed, postquam L. Sullà, armis receptâ republicâ[1], ex bonis initiis malos eventus habuit; rapere omnes, trahere, domum alius, alius agros cupere; neque modum, neque modestiam, victores habere, fœda crudeliaque in civibus facinora facere. Huc accedebat, quòd L. Sulla exercitum, quem in Asiâ ductaverat, quo sibi fidum faceret, contra morem majorum luxuriosè nimisque liberaliter[2] habuerat. Loca amœna, voluptaria, facilè in otio feroces militum animos molliverant. Ibi primùm insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, potare; signa, tabulas pictas, vasa cælata mirari; ea privatim ac publicè rapere[3]; delubra spoliare; sacra profanaque omnia polluere. Igitur hi milites, postquam victoriam adepti sunt, nihil reliqui victis fecêre. Quippe secundæ res sapientium animos fatigant; nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriæ temperarent[4].

[1] *Receptâ republicâ*, having recovered the government; having re-established the former Constitution. [2] *Nimis luxuriosè liberaliterque*, in excessive luxury and dissipation. [3] *Rapere ea*, seized them by violence. [4] *Nedum illi corruptis moribus temperarent*, much less could they of vicious morals make a moderate use of.

XII. Postquam divitiæ honori esse cœpêre, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia, sequebatur; hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi, innocentia pro malivolentiâ duci cœpit. Igitur, ex divitiis, juventutem luxuria atque avaritia cum superbiâ invasêre: rapere, consumere[1]; sua parvi pendere, aliena cupere; pudorem, pudicitiam, divina atque humana promiscua, nihil pensi atque moderati habere. Operæ pretium est, quum domos atque villas cognoveris in urbium modum exædificatas[2], visere templa deorum, quæ nostri majores, religiosissumi mortales, fecêre. Verùm illi delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloriâ decorabant; neque victis quidquam præter injuriæ licentiam eripiebant. At hi contrà, ignavissumi homines, per summum scelus omnia ea sociis adimere, quæ fortissumi viri victores hostibus reliquerant: proinde quasi injuriam facere, id demum esset imperio uti[3].

XIII. Nam quid ea memorem, quæ, nisi iis qui vidêre, nemini credibilia sunt: a privatis compluribus subversos montes, maria constructa esse[4]; quibus mihi videntur ludibrio fuisse divitiæ; quippe, quas honestè habere licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant. Sed lubido stupri, ganeæ, ceterique cultûs, non minor incesse-

[1] *Rapere, consumere,* plundered, wasted. [2] *Exædificatas in modum urbium,* built after the manner of cities, *i. e.* resembling cities in extent and grandeur. [3] *Proinde quasi facere injuriam, id demum esset uti imperio,* just as if the commission of injustice were the proper exercise of power. [4] *Maria constructa esse,* that seas were built upon; that edifices were erected on the bed of the sea.

rat: viri pati muliebria, mulieres pudicitiam in propatulo habere; vescendi causâ terrâ marique omnia exquirere; dormire priùs, quàm somni cupido esset; non famem, aut sitim, neque frigus, neque lassitudinem opperiri, sed ea omnia luxu antecapere. Hæc juventutem, ubi familiares opes defecerant, ad facinora incendebant. Animus imbutus malis artibus haud facilè lubidinibus carebat: eo profusiùs omnibus modis quæstui atque sumptui deditus erat.

XIV. In tantâ tamque corruptâ civitate, Catilina, id quod factu facillimum erat, omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se, tamquam stipatorum, catervas[1] habebat. Nam, quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, manu, ventre, pene, bona patria laceraverat; quique alienum æs grande conflaverat, quo flagitium aut facinus redimeret[2]; præterea, omnes undique parricidæ, sacrilegi, convicti judiciis[3], aut pro factis judicium timentes; ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat; postremò, omnes, quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exagitabat; ii Catilinæ proxumi familiaresque erant. Quòd si quis etiam a culpâ vacuus in amicitiam ejus inciderat, quotidiano usu atque illecebris facilè par similisque ceteris efficiebatur. Sed maxumè adolescentium familiaritates adpetebat: eorum animi molles, et ætate fluxi, dolis

[1] *Catervas flagitiorum atque facinorum, tamquam stipatorum,* bands of the profligate and the flagitious, as attendants. [2] *Quo redimeret flagitium aut facinus,* to purchase a pardon for a scandalous or criminal action. [3] *Convicti judiciis,* convicted on trial; condemned by a Court of Law.

haud difficulter capiebantur. Nam, utì cujusque studium ex ætate flagrabat, aliis scorta præbere, aliis canes atque equos mercari; postremò, neque sumptui, neque modestiæ suæ parcere, dum illos obnoxios fidosque faceret. Scio, fuisse nonnullos, qui ita æstumarent, juventutem, quæ domum Catilinæ frequentabat, parum honestè pudicitiam habuisse: sed ex aliis rebus magis, quàm quod cuiquam id compertum foret, hæc fama valebat.

XV. Jam primùm adolescens Catilina multa nefanda stupra fecerat, cum virgine nobili[1], cum sacerdote Vestæ, alia hujuscemodi contra jus fasque[2]. Postremò, captus amore Aureliæ Orestillæ, cujus, præter formam, nihil umquam bonus laudavit; quòd ea nubĕre illi dubitabat, timens privignum adultâ ætàte; pro certo creditur, necato filio, vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse. Quæ quidem res mihi in primis videtur causa fuisse facĭnŏris maturandi[3]. Namque animus impurus, dîs hominibusque infestus, neque vigiliis neque quietibus sedari poterat; ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat. Igitur colos exsanguis, fœdi oculi, citus modò, modò tardus incessus; prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat[4].

XVI. Sed juventutem, quam, ut suprà diximus, illexerat, multis modis mala facĭnŏra edocebat. Ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commo-

[1] *Nobili virgine*; see Făbĭa Tĕrēntĭa. [2] *Contra jus fasque*, contrary to the civil and divine law. [3] *Maturandi facinoris*, of accelerating the plot. [4] *Vecordia prorsus inerat in facie et vultu*, madness was visible over his whole face and countenance; distraction appeared in every look and feature.

dare; fidem, fortunas, pericula vilia habere; pòst, ubi eorum famam atque pudorem attriverat[1], majora alia imperabat. Si causa peccandi in præsens minùs suppetebat, nihilo minùs insontes sicuti sontes, circumvenire, jugulare: scilicet, ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuitò potiùs malus atque crudelis erat. His amicis sociisque confisus, Catilina, simul quòd æs alienum per omnes terras ingens erat, et quòd plerique Sullani milites, largiùs suo usi, rapinarum et victoriæ veteris memores, civile bellum exoptabant, opprimundæ reipublicæ[2] consilium cepit. In Italiâ nullus exercitus; Cn. Pompeius in extremis terris[3] bellum gerebat; ipsi consulatum petundi magna spes; senatus nihil sanè intentus[4]; tutæ tranquillæque res omnes. Sed ea prorsus opportuna Catilinæ erant.

A. C. 65. XVII. Igitur circiter Kalendas Junias, L. Cæsare et C. Figulo consulibus, primò singulos adpellare; hortari alios, alios tentare: opes suas, imparatam rempublicam[5], magna præmia conjurationis docere. Ubi satis explorata sunt, quæ voluit, in unum omnes convocat, quibus maxuma necessitudo, et plurimum audaciæ inerat. Eò convenêre, senatorii ordinis, P. Lentulus Sura, P. Autronius, L. Cassius Longinus, C.

[1] *Attriverat*, had worn away; had gradually destroyed. [2] *Opprimundæ reipublicæ*, of crushing the Commonwealth; of overturning the Government. [3] *In extremis terris*, in most distant countries, *i. e.* in Pōntus and Armĕnĭa. [4] *Senatus sanè intentus nihil*, the senate exceedingly careless, or quite unapprehensive. [5] *Imparatam rempublicam*, the defenceless condition of the state.

Cethegus, P. et Servius Sullæ, Servii filii, L. Vargunteius, Q. Annius, M. Porcius Læca, L. Bestia, Q. Curius: præterea, ex equestri ordine, M. Fulvius Nobilior, L. Statilius, P. Gabinius Capito, C. Cornelius: ad hoc multi ex coloniis et municipiis, domi nobiles. Erant præterea complures paulo occultiùs consilii hujusce participes nobiles[1], quos magis dominationis spes hortabatur, quàm inopia, aut alia necessitudo. Ceterùm juventus pleraque, sed maximè nobilium, Catilinæ inceptis favebat; quibus in otio vel magnificè vel molliter vivere copia erat, incerta pro certis, bellum, quàm pacem, malebant. Fuêre item eâ tempestate, qui crederent M. Licinium Crassum non ignarum ejus consilii fuisse; quia Cn. Pompeius, invisus ipsi, magnum exercitum ductabat, cujusvis opes voluisse contra illius potentiam crescere; simul confisum, si conjuratio valuisset[2], facilè apud illos principem se fore.

XVIII. Sed antea item conjuravêre pauci contra rempublicam, in quibus Catilina: de quâ[3], quàm verissumè potero[4], dicam. L. Tullo, M. Lepido consulibus, P. Autronius et P. Sulla,

[1] *Complures nobiles,* several noblemen. In this expression the author probably included C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, M. Antōnĭus, M. Lĭcĭnĭus Crāssus, etc. [2] *Si conjuratio valuisset,* if the conspiracy should succeed; if a revolution should be effected. [3] *De quâ* (conjuratione); or the antecedent may be supposed to be contained in the verb *conjuravêre,* conspired; formed a conspiracy. [4] *Quàm verissumè potero,* as truly as I shall be able; with the strictest possible regard to truth.

consules designati, legibus ambitûs interrogati, pœnas dederant. Pòst paulo Catilina, pecuniarum repetundarum[1] reus, prohibitus erat consulatum petere, quòd intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit[2]. Erat eodem tempore Cn. Piso, adolescens nobilis, summæ audaciæ, egens, factiosus, quem ad perturbandam rempublicam inopia atque mali mores stimulabant. Cum hoc, Catilina et Autronius, consilio communicato, parabant in Capitolio Kalendis Januariis L. Cottam et L. Torquatum consules interficere; ipsi, fascibus correptis, Pisonem cum exercitu ad obtinendas duas Hispanias mittere. Eâ re cognitâ rursus, in Nonas Februarias consilium cædis transtulerant. Jam tum non consulibus modò, sed plerisque senatoribus, perniciem machinabantur. Quòd ni Catilina maturâsset pro curiâ signum sociis dare, eo die post conditam urbem Romam pessumum facinus patratum foret. Quia nondum frequentes armati convenerant, ea res consilium diremit[3].

XIX. Postea Piso in citeriorem Hispaniam quæstor pro prætore missus est, adnitente Crasso, quòd eum infestum inimicum Cn. Pompeio cognoverat. Neque tamen senatus provinciam invitus dederat: quippe fœdum hominem a republicâ procul esse volebat: simul, quia boni quàm plures præsidium in eo putabant: et jam tum po-

[1] *Repetundarum pecuniarum*, of extortion. [2] *Nequiverit profiteri* (se candidatum) *intra legitimos dies*, could not declare *himself a candidate* within the legal days, *i. e.* the days appointed by law, *viz.* thirty. [3] *Ea res diremit consilium*, that circumstance, (*i. e.* giving the signal for massacre too soon) frustrated the design.

tentia Cn. Pompeii formidolosa erat. Sed is Piso, in provinciâ, ab equitibus Hispanis, quos in exercitu ductabat, iter faciens, occisus est. Sunt, qui ita dicant, imperia ejus injusta, superba, crudelia[1], barbaros nequivisse pati: alii autem, equites illos, Cn. Pompeii veteres fidosque clientes, voluntate ejus Pisonem adgressos; numquam Hispanos præterea tale facinus fecisse, sed imperia sæva multa antea perpessos. Nos eam rem in medio[2] relinquemus. De superiore conjuratione satis dictum.

XX. Catilina ubi eos, quos paulo antè memoravi, convenisse videt; tametsi cum singulis multa sæpe egerat, tamen in rem fore credens, universos adpellare et cohortari, in abditam partem ædium secedit; atque ibi, omnibus arbitris procul amotis, orationem hujuscemodi habuit:

Ni virtus fidesque vestra satis spectata mihi forent, nequidquam opportuna res cecidisset; spes magna, dominatio[3], in manibus frustra fuissent: neque ego per ignaviam, aut vana ingenia[4], incerta pro certis captarem. Sed, quia multis et magnis tempestatibus vos cognovi fortes fidosque mihi, eo animus ausus maxumum atque pulcherrumum facinus incipere: simul, quia vobis eadem quæ mihi, bona malaque intellexi; nam idem velle atque nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est[5].

[1] *Injusta, superba, crudelia imperia ejus*, his severe, haughty, and tyrannical orders. [2] *In medio*, in the middle; undetermined. [3] *Dominatio*, dominion, *i. e.* the power of seizing the government. [4] *Per ignaviam, aut vana ingenia*, by means of cowardly or irresolute associates. [5] *Idem velle atque nolle, ea demum est firma amicitia*, to have the same desires and the same aversions is the firmest bond of friendship.

Sed, ego quæ mente agitavi, omnes jam antea diversi audîstis. Ceterùm mihi in dies magis animus accenditur, quum considero, quæ conditio vitæ futura sit, nisi nosmet ipsi vindicamus in libertatem. Nam, postquam respublica in paucorum jus atque ditionem concessit, semper illis reges, tetrarchæ vectigales esse; populi, nationes stipendia pendere; ceteri omnes, strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus fuimus, sine gratiâ[1], sine auctoritate, his obnoxii, quibus, si respublica valeret[2], formidini essemus. Itaque omnis gratia, potentia, honos, divitiæ apud illos sunt, aut ubi illi volunt: repulsas nobis reliquêre, pericula, judicia, egestatem. Quæ quousque tandem patiemini, fortissumi viri? Nonne emori per virtutem præstat, quàm vitam miseram atque inhonestam, ubi alienæ superbiæ ludibrio fueris, per dedecus amittere? Verùm enim verò, prô deûm atque hominum fidem! victoria in manu nobis est. Viget ætas[3], animus valet; contrà, illis, annis atque divitiis, omnia consenuerunt. Tantummodo incepto opus est: cetera res expediet[4]. Etenim quis mortalium, cui virile ingenium, tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, quas profundant in exstruendo mari et montibus coæquandis; nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deese? illos binas, aut ampliùs, domos continuare[5]; nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum

[1] *Sine gratiâ*, without influence. [2] *Si respublica valeret*, if the government had strength; if the laws were in force. *Ætas viget*, our age flourishes, *i. e.* we are in the bloom of life. [4] *Res expediet cetera*, the plot will accomplish the rest. [5] *Continuare*, join, *i. e.* form a communication by porticos.

esse? Quum tabulas, signa, toreumata, emunt; nova diruunt, alia ædificant; postremò omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant[1]: tamen summâ lubidine divitias vincere nequeunt[2]. At nobis domi inopia, foris æs alienum: mala res, spes multo asperior: denique, quid reliqui habemus præter miseram animam? Quin igitur expergiscimini? En illa, illa, quam sæpe optâstis, libertas, præterea divitiæ, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt! Fortuna omnia victoribus præmia posuit. Res, tempus, pericula, egestas, belli spolia magnifica magis, quàm oratio mea, vos hortentur. Vel imperatore, vel milite, me utimini: neque animus, neque corpus a vobis aberit. Hæc ipsa, ut spero, vobiscum consul agam, nisi fortè me animus fallit, et vos servire magis, quàm imperare, parati estis.

XXI. Postquam accepêre ea homines, quibus mala abunde omnia erant, sed neque res, neque spes bona[3] ulla; tametsi illis, quieta movere, magna merces videbatur, tamen postulare plerique, utì proponeret, quæ conditio belli foret, quæ præmia armis peterent, quid ubique opis aut spei haberent. Tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas[4], proscriptionem locupletium, magistratus, sacerdotia, rapinas, alia omnia, quæ, bellum, atque lubido

[1] *Trahunt, vexant*, waste and consume. [2] *Nequeunt vincere divitias summâ lubidine*, they cannot exhaust their wealth by the utmost extravagance. [3] *Bona spes*, good hope, *i. e.* the hope which a good or virtuous man could entertain. [4] *Novas tabulas*, new tablets, *i. e.* effacing what was written on them—hence a remission or abolition of debts. See *Tabula*.

victorum fert[1]. Præterea, esse in Hispaniâ citeriore Pisonem, in Mauritaniâ cum exercitu P. Sittium Nucerinum, consilii sui participes: petere consulatum C. Antonium, quem sibi collegam fore speraret, hominem et familiarem, et omnibus necessitudinibus circumventum: cum eo se consulem initium agendi facturum. Ad hoc, maledictis increpat omnes bonos: suorum unumquemque nominans laudare: admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suæ, complures periculi aut ignominiæ, multos victoriæ Sullanæ, quibus ea prædæ fuerat. Postquam omnium animos alacres videt; cohortatus, ut petitionem[2] suam curæ haberent, conventum dimisit.

XXII. Fuere ea tempestate, qui dicerent, Catilinam, oratione habitâ, quum ad jusjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, humani corporis sanguinem, vino permixtum, in pateris circumtulisse; inde quum post exsecrationem omnes degustavissent, sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, aperuisse consilium suum, atque, eo, dictitare, fecisse, quo inter se fidi magis forent, alius alii tanti facinoris conscii. Nonnulli ficta et hæc, et multa præterea, existumabant ab his, qui Ciceronis invidiam, quæ postea orta est, leniri credebant atrocitate sceleris eorum, qui pœnas dederant. Nobis ea res pro magnitudine parum comperta est.

XXIII. Sed in eâ conventione fuit Q. Curius, natus haud obscuro loco, flagitiis atque facinori-

[1] *Fert*, includes, comprehends. [2] *Petitionem*, canvass, *viz.* for the consulship.

bus coopertus; quem censores senatu probri gratiâ moverant. Huic homini non minor vanitas, quàm audacia inerat: neque reticere, quæ audierat, neque suamet ipse scelera occultare: prorsus neque dicere, neque facere, quidquam pensi habebat. Erat ei cum Fulviâ, muliere nobili, stupri vetus consuetudo: cui quum minùs gratus esset, quia inopiâ minùs largiri poterat[1], repentè glorians maria montesque polliceri cœpit; minari interdum ferro, nisi obnoxia foret; postremò ferociùs agitare, quàm solitus erat. At Fulvia, insolentiæ Curii causâ cognitâ, tale periculum reipublicæ haud occultum habuit; sed, sublato auctore[2], de Catilinæ conjuratione quæ quoque modo audierat, compluribus narravit. Ea res inprimis studia hominum accendit ad consulatum mandandum M. Tullio Ciceroni. Namque antea pleraque nobilitas invidiâ æstuabat, et quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum, quamvis egregius, homo novus adeptus foret. Sed, ubi periculum advēnit, invidia atque superbia postfuêre.

XXIV. Igitur, comitiis habitis, consules declarantur[3] M. Tullius et C. Antonius; quod factum primò populares conjurationis concusserat. Neque tamen Catilinæ furor minuebatur: sed in dies plura agitare; arma per Italiam locis opportunis parare; pecuniam, suâ aut amicorum fide sumtam mutuam, Fæsulas ad Manlium quemdam portare, qui postea princeps fuit belli faciundi.

[1] (Curius) *poterat largiri minùs* (quàm solitus erat). [2] *Sublato auctore, i. e. auctore* de narratione *sublato.* [3] *Declarantur consules,* (a præcone). See Consules.

Eâ tempestate plurimos cujusque generis homines adscivisse dicitur; mulieres etiam aliquot, quæ primò ingentes sumtus stupro corporis toleraverant[1]; pòst, ubi ætas tantummodo quæstui, neque luxuriæ, modum fecerat, æs alienum grande conflaverant: per eas se Catilina credebat posse servitia urbana sollicitare, urbem incendere, viros earum vel adjungere sibi, vel interficere.

XXV. Sed in hi erat Sempronia, quæ multa sæpe virilis audaciæ facinora commiserat. Hæc mulier genere atque formâ, viro, liberis satis fortunata: literis Græcis atque Latinis docta, psallere, saltare elegantiùs[2], quàm necesse est probæ: multa alia, quæ instrumenta luxuriæ sunt. Sed ei cariora semper omnia, quàm decus atque pudicitia fuit: pecuniæ an famæ[3] minùs parceret[4], haud facilè decerneres: lubidine sic accensa, ut sæpius peteret viros, quàm peteretur. Sed ea sæpe antehac fidem prodiderat, creditum abjuraverat, cædis conscia fuerat, luxuriâ atque inopiâ præceps abierat. Verùm ingenium ejus haud absurdum: posse versus facere, jocum movere, sermone uti vel modesto, vel molli, vel

[1] *Primò toleraverant ingentes sumtus stupro corporis, i. e. ætate florente conflaverant tantam pecuniam stupro corporis, ut ingentes sumtus tolerare possent.* [2] *Elegantiùs,* with greater elegance. This word seems used in a bad sense, referring to loose, indecent, and theatrical gestures in dancing. Her movements, although immodest, appear to have been graceful. Nor would the favourite music of so abandoned a woman be less repugnant to female purity and delicacy than her dancing. [3] *Famæ,* character, reputation. [4] *Minùs parceret,* less spared; less regarded.

procaci: prorsus multæ facetiæ, multusque lepos inerat.

XXVI. His rebus comparatis, Catilina nihilo minùs in proxumum annum consulatum petebat; sperans, si designatus foret, facilè se ex voluntate Antonio usurum. Neque interea quietus erat, sed omnibus modis insidias parabat Ciceroni. Neque illi tamen ad cavendum dolus aut astutiæ[1] deerant. Namque, a principio consulatûs sui, multa pollicendo per Fulviam effecerat, ut Q. Curius, de quo paulo antè memoravi, consilia Catilinæ sibi proderet. Ad hoc, collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciæ[2] perpulerat, ne contra rempublicam sentiret; circum se præsidia amicorum atque clientium occultè habebat. Postquam dies comitiorum vēnit, et Catilinæ neque petitio, neque insidiæ, quas consulibus in campo fecerat, prosperè cessêre; constituit bellum facere, et extrema omnia experiri, quoniam quæ occultè tentaverat aspera fœdaque evenerant.

XXVII. Igitur C. Manlium Fæsulas atque in eam partem Etruriæ, Septimium quemdam, Camertem, in agrum Picenum, C. Julium in Apuliam dimisit; præterea alium alio, quem ubique opportunum credebat. Interea Romæ multa simul moliri; consuli insidias tendere, parare incendia, opportuna loca armatis hominibus obsidere; ipse cum telo esse, item alios jubere; hortari, utì semper intenti paratique essent; dies noctesque festinare, vigilare, neque insomniis ne-

[1] *Dolus aut astutiæ*, dexterity or address. [2] *Provinciæ*, *i. e. Măcĕdŏnĭæ.* See M Antōnĭus.

que labore fatigari. Postremò, ubi multa agitanti nihil procedit, rursus intempestâ nocte[1] conjurationis principes convocat per M. Porcium Læcam: ibique, multa de ignaviâ eorum questus, docet, se Manlium præmisisse ad eam multitudinem, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat; item alios in alia loca opportuna, qui initium belli facerent, seque ad exercitum proficisci cupere, si priùs Ciceronem oppressisset: eum suis consiliis multum obficere[2].

XXVIII. Igitur, perterritis ac dubitantibus ceteris, C. Cornelius, eques Romanus, operam suam pollicitus, et cum eo L. Vargunteius, senator, constituêre eâ nocte paulo pòst cum armatis hominibus, sicuti salutatum, introire ad Ciceronem, ac de improviso domi suæ imparatum confodere. Curius, ubi intellegit, quantum periculi consuli impendeat, properè per Fulviam Ciceroni dolum, qui parabatur, enunciat. Ita illi, januâ prohibiti, tantum facinus frustra susceperant. Interea Manlius in Etruriâ plebem sollicitare, egestate simul ac dolore injuriæ novarum rerum cupidam[3]; quòd, Sullæ dominatione, agros bonaque omnia amiserat; præterea latrones cujusque generis, quorum in eâ regione magna copia erat; nonnullos ex Sullanis colonis, quibus lubido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerant[4].

XXIX. Ea quum Ciceroni nunciarentur, anci-

[1] *Intempestâ nocte,* in the dead of night. [2] *Multum obficere,* greatly obstructed. [3] *Cupidam novarum rerum,* desirous of revolutions in the State. [4] *Fecerant nihil reliqui,* had left nothing.

piti malo[1] permotus, quòd neque urbem ab insidiis privato consilio[2] longiùs tueri poterat, neque exercitus Manlii quantus, aut quo consilio foret, satis compertum habebat, rem ad senatum refert, jam antea volgi rumoribus exagitatam. Itaque, quod plerumque in atroci negotio[3] solet, senatus decrevit, DARENT OPERAM CONSULES, NE QUID RESPUBLICA DETRIMENTI CAPERET. Ea potestas per senatum, more Romano, magistratui maxuma permittitur; exercitum parare, bellum gerere, coërcere omnibus modis socios atque cives, domi militiæque imperium atque judicium summum habere[4]: aliter, sine populi jussu, nulli earum rerum consuli jus est.

XXX. POST paucos dies L. Sænius, senator, in senatu literas recitavit, quas Fæsulis adlatas sibi dicebat; in quibus scriptum erat, C. Manlium arma cepisse, cum magnâ multitudine, ante diem VI Kalendas Novembres. Simul, id quod in tali re solet, alii portenta atque prodigia nunciabant; alii conventus fieri, arma portari, Capuæ atque in Apuliâ servile bellum moveri. Igitur senati decreto Q. Marcius Rex Fæsulas, Q. Metellus Creticus in Apuliam circumque loca, missi: ii utrique ad urbem imperatores erant; impediti, ne triumpharent, calumniâ paucorum, quibus omnia

[1] *Ancipiti malo*, by the double danger, *i. e.* by danger both from the conspirators in Rome, and from the army of Mānlĭus in Etrūrĭa. [2] *Privato consilio*, by his single management; by his own private vigilance. [3] *Atroci negotio*, in a dangerous conjuncture; in a case of extreme danger. *Habere summum imperium atque judicium*, to exercise the highest military and civil authority.

honesta atque inhonesta vendere mos erat. Sed prætores, Q. Pompeius Rufus Capuam, Q. Metellus Celer in agrum Picenum; iisque permissum, utì pro tempore atque periculo[1] exercitum compararent: ad hoc, si quis indicavisset de conjuratione, quæ contra rempublicam facta erat, præmium servo libertatem et sestertia centum; libero impunitatem ejus rei et sestertia ducenta: itemque, utì gladiatoriæ familiæ Capuam et in cetera municipia distribuerentur pro cujusque opibus; Romæ per totam urbem vigiliæ haberentur, hisque minores magistratus[2] præessent.

XXXI. Quibus rebus permota civitas, atque immutata urbis facies: ex summâ lætitiâ atque lasciviâ, quæ diuturna quies pepererat, repentè omnes tristitia invasit: festinare, trepidare; neque loco nec homini cuiquam satis credere; neque bellum gerere, neque pacem habere; suo quisque metu pericula metiri. Ad hoc, mulieres, quibus, reipublicæ magnitudine, belli timor insolitus, adflictare sese, manus supplices ad cœlum tendere; miserari parvos liberos; rogitare, omnia pavere; superbiâ atque deliciis omissis, sibi patriæque diffidere[3]. At Catilinæ crudelis animus eadem illa movebat, tametsi præsidia parabantur, et ipse lege Plautiâ interrogatus erat ab L. Paullo. Postremò

[1] *Pro tempore atque periculo*, in proportion to the exigency and the danger, *i. e.* the exigency of the occasion, and the greatness of the danger. [2] *Minores magistratus*, the inferior magistrates, *i. e.* the Tribunes, Ædiles, Quæstors, &c. [3] *Diffidere sibi patriæque*, despaired of themselves and their country.

dissimulandi causâ, atque sui expurgandi, sicuti jurgio lacessitus foret, in senatum venit. Tum M. Tullius consul, sive præsentiam ejus timens, seu irâ commotus, orationem habuit luculentam, atque utilem reipublicæ, quam postea scriptam edidit. Sed, ubi ille adsedit, Catilina, ut erat paratus ad dissimulanda omnia, demisso voltu, voce supplici postulare, Patres conscripti ne quid de se temere crederent: eâ familiâ ortum, ita ab adolescentiâ vitam instituisse, ut omnia bona in spe haberet: ne æstumarent, sibi, patricio homini, cujus ipsius atque majorum plurima beneficia in plebem Romanam essent, perditâ republicâ opus esse, quum eam servaret M. Tullius, inquilinus civis urbis Romæ. Ad hoc maledicta alia quum adderet; obstrepere omnes, hostem atque parricidam vocare. Tum ille furibundus: "Quoniam quidem circumventus," inquit, "ab inimicis præceps agor, incendium meum[1] ruinâ restinguam."

XXXII. Dein se ex curiâ domum proripuit: ibi multa secum ipse volvens; quòd neque insidiæ consuli procedebant, et ab incendio intellegebat urbem vigiliis munitam, optumum factum credens exercitum augere, ac priùs, quàm legiones scriberentur, antecapere[2] quæ bello usui forent; nocte intempestâ cum paucis in Manliana castra profectus est. Sed Cethego atque Lentulo, ceterisque, quorum cognoverat promptam audaciam, mandat, quibus rebus possent, opes factionis confirment, insidias consuli maturent, cædem,

[1] *Meum incendium*, my fire, *i. e.* the fire kindled around me. [2] *Antecapere*, to secure beforehand.

incendia, aliaque belli facinora parent: sese prope diem cum magno exercitu ad urbem accessurum. Dum hæc Romæ geruntur, C. Manlius ex suo numero ad Marcium Regem mittit, cum mandatis hujuscemodi:

XXXIII. Deos hominesque testamur, imperator, nos arma neque contra patriam cepisse, neque quo periculum aliis facerēmus, sed utì corpora nostra ab injuriâ tuta forent; qui, miseri, egentes, violentiâ atque crudelitate fœneratorum, plerique patriæ, sed omnes famâ atque fortunis[1] expertes sumus: neque cuiquam nostrûm licuit, more majorum, lege uti[2], neque, amisso patrimonio, liberum corpus[3] habere: tanta sævitia fœneratorum atque prætoris fuit. Sæpe majores vestrûm, miseriti plebis Romanæ, decretis suis inopiæ opitulati sunt: ac novissumè memoriâ nostrâ, propter magnitudinem æris alieni, volentibus omnibus bonis, argentum ære solutum[4] est. Sæpe ipsa plebes, aut dominandi studio permota, aut superbiâ magistratuum, armata a patribus secessit. At nos non imperium neque divitias petimus, quarum rerum causâ bella atque certamina omnia inter mortales sunt; sed libertatem, quam

[1] *Expertes famâ atque fortunis*, deprived of our character and property. [2] *Uti lege*, to use the law; to enjoy the benefit of the laws: *i. e.* our cruel and unjust treatment is a violation of the laws. [3] *Liberum corpus*, a free body; personal freedom. See Debĭtor. [4] *Argentum solutum ære*, silver was paid with brass, *i. e.* three-fourths were remitted. The creditor in place of the full sum received only a fourth part. In Mercantile language, he accepted a composition of five shillings in the pound.

nemo bonus, nisi cum animâ simul, amittit. Te atque senatum obtestamur, consulatis miseris civibus; legis præsidium, quod iniquitas prætoris eripuit, restituatis; neve eam necessitudinem imponatis, ut quærāmus, quonam modo, ulti maxumè sanguinem nostrum, pereamus.

XXXIV. Ad hæc Q. Marcius: Si quid ab senatu petĕre vellent, ab armis discedant, Romam supplices proficiscantur: eâ mansuetudine atque misericordiâ senatum populumque Romanum semper fuisse, ut nemo unquam ab eo frustra auxilium petiverit. At Catilina ex itinĕre plerisque consularibus, præterea optumo cuique, literas mittit: Se, falsis criminibus circumventum, quoniam factioni inimicorum resistĕre nequiverit, fortunæ cedere Massiliam in exsilium proficisci; non quo sibi tanti sceleris conscius; sed utì respublica quieta foret, neve ex suâ contentione seditio oriretur. Ab his longè diversas literas Q. Catulus in senatu recitavit, quas sibi nomine Catilinæ redditas dicebat: earum exemplum infrà scriptum.

XXXV. L. Catilina Q. Catulo S. Egregia tua fides, re cognitâ, gratam in magnis periculis fiduciam commendationi meæ tribuit. Quamŏbrem defensionem in novo consilio non statui parāre; satisfactionem ex nullâ conscientiâ de culpâ proponere decrevi, quam, me dius fidius[1], veram licet cognoscas. Injuriis contumeliisque concitatus,

[1] *Deus Fidius* (juvat) *me, may* the god of faith (*i. e.* Hĕrcŭles,) *assist* me; by Hĕrcŭles.

quòd, fructu laboris industriæque meæ privatus, statum dignitatis non obtinebam, publicam miserorum causam pro meâ consuetudinesuscepi: non quin æs alienum meis nominibus ex possessionibus solvere possem, quum alienis nominibus liberalitas Orestillæ suis filiæque copiis persolveret: sed quòd non dignos homines[1] honore honestatos videbam, meque falsâ suspicione alienatum sentiebam. Hoc nomine satis honestas pro meo casu spes reliquæ dignitatis conservandæ sum secutus. Plura quum scribere vellem, nunciatum est, vim mihi parari. Nunc Orestillam commendo, tuæque fidei trado: eam ab injuriâ defendas, per liberos tuos rogatus. Havēto.

XXXVI. Sed ipse, paucos dies commoratus apud C. Flaminium Flammam in Agro Arretino, dum vicinitatem, antea sollicitatam, armis exornat, cum fascibus atque aliis imperii insignibus in castra ad Manlium contendit. Hæc ubi Romæ comperta, senatus Catilinam et Manlium hostes judicat; ceteræ multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, præter rerum capitalium condemnatis. Præterea decernit, utì consules dilectum habeant; Antonius cum exercitu Catilinam persequi maturet; Cicero urbi præsidio sit. Eâ tempestate mihi imperium populi Romani multo maxumè miserabile visum est: cui quum, ad occasum ab ortu solis, omnia, domita armis, paterent, domi otium atque divitiæ, quæ prima mortales putant, adfluerent; fuêre

[1] *Non dignos homines:* Catilina probably alluded chiefly to M. Tullius Cicero.

tamen cives, qui seque remque publicam obstinatis animis perditum irent. Namque, duobus senati decretis, ex tantâ multitudine neque præmio inductus conjurationem patefecerat, neque ex castris Catilinæ quisquam omnium discesserat: tanta vis morbi, utì tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat.

XXXVII. Neque solùm illis aliena mens erat, qui conscii conjurationis; sed omnino cuncta plebes novarum rerum studio Catilinæ incepta probabat. Id adeò more suo videbatur facere. Nam semper in civitate, quîs opes nullæ sunt, bonis invident, malos extollunt; vetera odêre, nova exoptant; odio suarum rerum mutari omnia student; turbâ atque seditionibus sine curâ[1] aluntur, quoniam egestas facilè habetur sine damno. Sed urbana plebes, ea verò præceps ierat[2] multis de causis. Primum omnium, qui ubique probro atque petulantiâ maxumè præstabant; item alii, per dedecora patrimoniis amissis; postremò omnes quos flagitium aut facinus domo expulerat, ii Romam, sicuti in sentinam, confluxerant. Deinde, multi memores Sullanæ victoriæ, quòd ex gregariis militibus alios senatores videbant, alios ita divites, utì regio victu atque cultu ætatem agerent, sibi quisque, si in armis forent, ex victoriâ talia sperabant. Præterea, juventus, quæ in agris manuum mercede inopiam toleraverat, privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, urbanum otium ingrato labori prætulerant. Eos atque alios om-

[1] *Sine curâ* (suarum rerum). [2] *Ea verò ierat præceps* (in consilium Catilinæ).

nes malum publicum alebat. Quo minus mirandum, homines egentes, malis moribus, maxumâ spe, reipublicæ juxtà ac sibi consuluisse. Præterea, quorum, victoriâ Sullæ, parentes proscripti, bona erepta, jus libertatis imminūtum erat, haud sanè alio animo belli eventum exspectabant. Ad hoc, quicumque aliarum atque senati partium erant, conturbari rempublicam, quàm minùs valere ipsi, malebant. Id adeò malum multos post annos in civitatem reverterat.

XXXVIII. Nam, postquam, Cn. Pompeio et M. Crasso consulibus, tribunicia potestas restituta est, homines adolescentes, summam[1] potestatem nacti, quibus ætas animusque ferox erat, cœpēre, senatum criminando, plebem exagitare; dein, largiundo atque pollicitando, magis incendere; ita ipsi clari potentesque fieri. Contra eos summâ ope nitebatur pleraque nobilitas, senati specie, pro suâ magnitudine. Namque, utì paucis verum absolvam, per illa tempora quicumque rempublicam agitavêre, honestis nominibus, alii, sicuti populi jura defenderent, pars, quo senati auctoritas maxuma foret; bonum publicum simulantes, pro suâ quisque potentiâ certabant: neque modestia, neque modus contentionis erat: utrique victoriam crudeliter exercebant.

XXXIX. Sed, postquam Cn. Pompeius ad bellum maritimum atque Mithridaticum missus est; plebis opes imminutæ, paucorum potentia crevit. Hi magistratus, provincias, aliaque omnia tenere:

[1] *Summam, i. e. tribuniciam.*

ipsi innoxii, florentes, sine metu ætatem agere; ceteros judiciis terrere, quo plebem in magistratu placidiùs tractarent. Sed, ubi primùm dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata, vetus certamen animos eorum arrexit. Quòd si primo prœlio Catilina superior, aut æquâ manu, discessisset; profectò magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius eâ uti licuisset, quin defessis et exsanguibus, qui plus posset, imperium atque libertatem extorqueret. Fuêre tamen extra conjurationem complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt: in his A. Fulvius, senatoris filius; quem, retractum ex itinere, parens necari jussit. Iisdem temporibus Romæ Lentulus, sicuti Catilina præceperat, quoscumque moribus aut fortunâ novis rebus idoneos credebat, aut per se, aut per alios, sollicitabat; neque solùm cives, sed cujusque modi genus hominum, quod modò usui foret.

XL. Igitur P. Umbreno cuidam negotium dat, utì legatos Allobrogum requirat, eosque, si possit, impellat ad societatem belli; existumans, publicè privatimque ære alieno oppressos; præterea, quòd naturâ gens Gallica bellicosa esset, facilè eos d tale consilium adduci posse. Umbrenus, quòd in Galliâ negotiatus, plerisque principibus civitatium notus erat, atque eos noverat: itaque sine morâ, ubi primùm legatos in foro conspexit, percunctatus pauca de statu civitatis, et quasi dolens ejus casum, requirere cœpit, quem exitum tantis malis sperarent? Postquam illos videt

queri de avaritiâ magistratuum, accusare senatum, quòd in eo auxilii nihil esset; miseriis suis remedium mortem exspectare: At ego, inquit, vobis, si modò viri esse voltis, rationem ostendam, quâ tanta ista mala effugiatis. Hæc ubi dixit, Allobroges, in maxumam spem adducti, Umbrenum orare, utì sui misereretur: nihil tam asperum, neque tam difficile esse, quin cupidissumè facturi essent, dum ea res civitatem ære alieno liberaret. Ille eos in domum D. Bruti perducit, quòd foro propinqua erat, neque aliena consilii propter Semproniam: nam tum Brutus ab Româ aberat. Præterea Gabinium arcessit, quo major auctoritas sermoni inesset: eo præsente, conjurationem aperit, nominat socios; præterea multos cujusque generis innoxios, quo legatis animus amplior esset: dein eos, pollicitos operam suam, dimittit.

XLI. Sed Allobroges diu in incerto habuêre, quidnam consilii caperent. In alterâ parte erat æs alienum, studium belli, magna merces in spe victoriæ: at in alterâ majores opes, tuta consilia, pro incertâ spe certa præmia. Hæc illis volventibus, tandem vicit fortuna reipublicæ. Itaque Q. Fabio Sangæ, cujus patrocinio civitas plurimùm utebatur, rem omnem, utì cognoverant, aperiunt. Cicero, per Sangam consilio cognito, legatis præcipit, studium conjurationis vehementer simulent, ceteros adeant, bene polliceantur; dentque operam, utì eos quàm maxumè manifestos habeant.

XLII. Iisdem fere temporibus in Galliâ citeriore atque ulteriore, item in agro Piceno, Bruttio,

Apuliâ, motus erat. Namque illi, quos antea Catilina dimiserat, inconsultè ac veluti per dementiam cuncta simul agere: nocturnis consiliis, armorum atque telorum portationibus, festinando, agitando omnia, plus timoris quàm periculi effecerant. Ex eo numero complures Q. Metellus Celer prætor ex senati consultu, causâ cognitâ, in vincula conjecerat; item in ulteriore Galliâ C. Murena, qui ei provinciæ legatus præerat.

XLIII. At Romæ Lentulus cum ceteris, qui principes conjurationis erant, paratis, ut videbantur, magnis copiis, constituerant, utì, Catilina in agrum Fæsulanum quum venisset, L. Bestia, tribunus plebis, concione habitâ, quereretur de actionibus Ciceronis, bellique gravissumi invidiam optumo consuli imponeret; eo signo, proxumâ nocte cetera multitudo conjurationis suum quisque negotium exsequerentur. Sed ea divisa hoc modo dicebantur: Statilius et Gabinius utì cum magnâ manu duodecim simul opportuna loca urbis incenderent, quo tumultu facilior aditus ad consulem, ceteros, quibus insidiæ parabantur, fieret: Cethegus Ciceronis januam obsideret, eum vi adgrederetur, alius autem alium: sed filii familiarum, quorum ex nobilitate maxuma pars, parentes interficerent; simul, cæde et incendio perculsis omnibus, ad Catilinam erumperent. Inter hæc parata atque decreta, Cethegus semper querebatur de ignaviâ sociorum: illos dubitando, et dies prolatando, magnas opportunitates corrumpere; facto, non consulto, in tali periculo opus esse; seque, si pauci adjuvarent, languenti-

bus aliis, impetum in curiam facturum. Naturâ ferox, vehemens, manu promtus, maxumum bonum in celeritate putabat.

XLIV. Sed Allobroges, ex præcepto Ciceronis, per Gabinium ceteros conveniunt; ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio, item Cassio, postulant jusjurandum, quod signatum ad cives perferant: aliter haud facilè eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse. Ceteri, nihil suspicantes, dant: Cassius semet eo brevi venturum pollicetur, ac paulo ante legatos ex urbe proficiscitur. Lentulus cum his T. Volturcium quemdam, Crotoniensem, mittit, utì Allobroges priùs, quàm domum pergerent, cum Catilinâ, datâ et acceptâ fide, societatem confirmarent. Ipse Volturcio literas ad Catilinam dat, quarum exemplum infrà scriptum:

Quis sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognosces. Fac cogites, in quantâ calamitate sis, et memineris te virum; consideres, quid tuæ rationes postulent; auxilium petas ab omnibus, etiam ab infimis.

Ad hoc, mandata verbis dat: Quum ab senatu hostis judicatus sit, quo consilio servitia repudiet? in urbe parata esse, quæ jusserit: ne cunctetur ipse propiùs accedere.

XLV. His rebus ita actis, constitutâ nocte, quâ proficiscerentur, Cicero, per legatos cuncta edoctus, L. Valerio Flacco et C. Pomtino prætoribus imperat, utì in ponte Mulvio per insidias Allobrogum comitatus deprehendant: rem omnem aperit, cujus gratiâ mittebantur: cetera, utì facto opus sit, ita agant. Homines militares, sine tumultu præsidiis collocatis, sicuti præceptum

erat, occultè pontem obsidunt. Postquam ad id loci legati cum Volturcio venêre, et simul utrimque clamor exortus est; Galli, cognito consilio, sine morâ prætoribus se tradunt: Volturcius primò, cohortatus ceteros, gladio se a multitudine defendit; dein, ubi a legatis desertus est, multa priùs de salute suâ Pomtinum obtestatus, quòd ei notus erat; postremò timidus, ac vitæ diffidens, veluti hostibus, sese prætoribus dedit.

XLVI. Quibus rebus confectis, omnia propere per nuncios consuli declarantur. At illum ingens cura atque lætitia simul occupavêre. Nam lætabatur, conjuratione patefactâ, civitatem periculis ereptam esse: porro autem anxius erat, in maxumo scelere tantis civibus deprehensis, quid facto opus; pœnam illorum sibi oneri, impunitatem perdundæ reipublicæ fore. Igitur, confirmato animo, vocari ad sese jubet Lentulum, Cethegum, Statilium, Gabinium; item Q. Cœparium quemdam, Terracinensem, qui in Apuliam ad concitanda servitia proficisci parabat. Ceteri sine morâ veniunt: Cœparius, paulo antè domo egressus, cognito indicio, ex urbe profugerat. Consul Lentulum, quòd prætor erat, ipse manu tenens, perducit; reliquos cum custodibus in ædem Concordiæ venire jubet. Eò senatum advocat, magnâque frequentiâ ejus ordinis Volturcium cum legatis introducit: Flaccum prætorem scrinium cum literis, quas a legatis acceperat, eòdem adferre jubet.

XLVII. Volturcius, interrogatus de itinere, de literis, postremò quid, aut quâ de causâ, con-

silii habuisset? primò fingere alia, dissimulare de conjuratione; pòst, ubi fide publicâ[1] dicere jussus est, omnia, utì gesta erant, aperit: Se paucis antè diebus a Gabinio et Cœpario socium adscitum, nihil amplius scire, quàm legatos: tantummodo audire solitum ex Gabinio, P. Autronium, Servium Sullam, L. Vargunteium, multos præterea in eâ conjuratione esse. Eadem Galli fatentur; ac Lentulum dissimulantem coarguunt, præter literas, sermonibus, quos habere solitus: ex libris Sibyllinis regnum Romæ tribus Corneliis portendi: Cinnam atque Sullam antea; se tertium, cui fatum foret urbis potiri: præterea ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, quem sæpe ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent bello civili cruentum fore. Igitur, perlectis literis, quum priùs omnes signa sua cognovissent, senatus decernit, Utì, abdicatus magistratu Lentulus, item ceteri in liberis custodiis haberentur. Itaque Lentulus P. Lentulo Spintheri, qui tum ædilis, Cethegus Q. Cornificio, Statilius C. Cæsari, Gabinius M. Crasso, Cœparius, (nam is paulo antè ex fugâ retractus) Cn. Terentio senatori traduntur.

XLVIII. Interea plebes, conjuratione patefactâ, quæ primò, cupida rerum novarum, nimis bello favebat, mutatâ mente, Catilinæ consilia exsecrari, Ciceronem ad cœlum tollere; veluti

[1] *Publicâ fide* (ei datâ), on the public faith *being given to him;* the public faith being pledged for his pardon; on being admitted king's evidence.

ex servitute erepta, gaudium atque lætitiam agitabant. Namque alia belli facinora prædæ magis, quàm detrimento; incendium verò crudele, immoderatum, ac sibi maxumè calamitosum, putabat; quippe cui omnes copiæ in usu quotidiano et cultu corporis erant. Post eum diem, quidam L. Tarquinius ad senatum adductus erat, quem, ad Catilinam proficiscentem, ex itinere retractum aiebant. Is quum se diceret indicaturum de conjuratione, si fides publica data esset; jussus a consule, quæ sciret, edicere, eadem fere, quæ Volturcius, de paratis incendiis, de cæde bonorum, de itinere hostium, senatum edocet: præterea se missum a M. Crasso, qui Catilinæ nunciaret, ne Lentulus, Cethegus, alii ex conjuratione deprehensi terrerent; eoque magis properaret ad urbem accedere, quo et ceterorum animos reficeret, et illi faciliùs e periculo eriperentur. Sed, ubi Tarquinius Crassum nominavit, hominem nobilem, maxumis divitiis, summâ potentiâ; alii, rem incredibilem rati; pars tametsi verum existumabant, tamen, quia in tali tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda magis, quàm exagitanda, videbatur, plerique Crasso ex negotiis privatis obnoxii, conclamant, indicem falsum; deque eâ re postulant utì referatur. Itaque, consulente Cicerone, frequens senatus decernit, Tarquinii indicium falsum videri; eumque in vinculis retinendum, neque ampliùs potestatem faciundam, nisi de eo indicaret, cujus consilio tantam rem mentitus esset. Erant eo tempore, qui æstumarent, illud a P. Autronio machinatum, quo faciliùs, adpellato Cras-

so, per societatem periculi reliquos illius potentia tegeret. Alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, ne Crassus, more suo, suscepto malorum patrocinio, rempublicam conturbaret. Ipsum Crassum ego postea prædicantem audívi, tantam illam contumeliam sibi ab Cicerone impositam.

XLIX. Sed iisdem temporibus Q. Catulus et C. Piso neque gratiâ, neque precibus, neque pretio, Ciceronem impellere potuêre, utì per Allobroges, aut alium indicem, C. Cæsar falsò nominaretur. Nam uterque cum illo graves inimicitias exercebant; Piso, obpugnatus in judicio repetundarum propter cujusdam Transpadani supplicium injustum; Catulus, ex petitione pontificatûs odio incensus, quòd extremâ ætate, maxumis honoribus usus, ab adolescentulo Cæsare victus discesserat. Res autem opportuna videbatur; quòd privatim egregiâ liberalitate, publicè maxumis muneribus, grandem pecuniam debebat. Sed, ubi consulem ad tantum facinus impellere nequeunt, ipsi singulatim circumeundo, atque ementiundo, quæ se ex Volturcio, aut Allobrogibus, audîsse dicerent, magnam illi invidiam conflaverant; usque eò, ut nonnulli equites Romani, qui præsidii causâ cum telis erant circum ædem Concordiæ, seu periculi magnitudine seu animi nobilitate impulsi, quo studium suum in rempublicam clarius esset, egredienti ex senatu Cæsari gladio minitarentur.

L. Dum hæc in senatu aguntur, et dum legatis Allobrogum et Tito Volturcio, comprobato eorum indicio, præmia decernuntur; liberti, et pauci ex

clientibus Lentuli, diversis itineribus, opifices atque servitia in vicis ad eum eripiendum sollicitabant, partim exquirebant duces multitudinum, qui pretio rempublicam vexare soliti. Cethegus autem per nuncios familiam atque libertos suos, lectos et exercitatos in audaciam, orabat, grege facto, cum telis ad sese irrumperent. Consul, ubi ea parari cognovit, dispositis præsidiis, utì res atque tempus monebat, convocato senatu, refert, Quid de his fieri placeat, qui in custodiam traditi erant. Sed eos, paulo antè, frequens senatus judicaverat contra rempublicam fecisse. Tunc D. Junius Silanus, primus sententiam rogatus, quòd eo tempore consul designatus erat, de his qui in custodiis tenebantur, præterea de L. Cassio, P. Furio, P. Umbreno, Q. Annio, si deprehensi forent, supplicium sumendum decreverat: isque postea, permotus oratione C. Cæsaris, pedibus in sententiam Tib. Neronis iturum se dixerat [1]; quòd de eâ re, præsidiis additis, referundum censuerat. Sed Cæsar, ubi ad eum ventum, rogatus sententiam a consule, hujuscemodi verba locutus est:

LI. Omnes homines, Patres conscripti, qui de rebus dubiis consultant, ab odio, amicitiâ, irâ atque misericordiâ, vacuos esse decet. Haud facilè animus verum providet, ubi illa obficiunt; neque quisquam omnium lubidini simul et usui paruit. Ubi intenderis ingenium, valet: si lubido possidet, ea dominatur, animus nihil valet. Magna mihi copia est memorandi, P. C. qui reges atque po-

[1] *Dixcrat.* See Assensio.

puli, irâ aut misericordiâ impulsi, malè consuluerint: sed ea malo dicere, quæ majores nostri, contra lubidinem animi, rectè atque ordine fecêre. Bello Macedonico, quod cum rege Perse gessimus, Rhodiorum civitas magna atque magnifica, quæ populi Romani opibus creverat, infida atque advorsa nobis fuit; sed postquam, bello confecto, de Rhodiis consultum est, majores nostri, ne quis divitiarum magis, quàm injuriæ, causâ bellum inceptum diceret, impunitos dimisêre. Item bellis Punicis omnibus, quum sæpe Carthaginienses et in pace, et per inducias, multa nefaria facinora fecissent, numquam ipsi per occasionem talia fecêre; magis, quid se dignum foret, quàm quid in illis jure fieri posset, quærebant. Hoc idem vobis providendum est, Patres conscripti, ne plùs valeat apud vos P. Lentuli et ceterorum scelus, quàm vestra dignitas; neu magis iræ, quàm famæ, consulatis. Nam, si digna pœna pro factis eorum reperitur, novum consilium adprobo: sin magnitudo sceleris omnium ingenia exsuperat, iis utendum censeo, quæ legibus comparata sunt. Plerique eorum, qui ante me sententias dixerunt, compositè atque magnificè casum reipublicæ miserati sunt: quæ belli sævitiâ, quæ victis acciderent, enumeravêre; rapi virgines, pueros; divelli liberos a parentium complexu; matres familiarum pati, quæ victoribus collibuissent; fana atque domos exspoliari; cædem, incendia fieri; postremò armis, cadaveribus, cruore atque luctu, omnia compleri. Sed, per deos immortales! quò illa oratio pertinuit? an,

utì vos infestos conjurationi faceret? Scilicet, quem res tanta atque tam atrox non permovit, eum oratio accendet. Non ita est; neque cuiquam mortalium injuriæ suæ parvæ videntur: multi eas graviùs æquo habuêre. Sed aliis alia licentia, Patres conscripti. Qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, si quid iracundiâ deliquêre, pauci sciunt; fama atque fortuna pares sunt: qui, magno imperio præditi, in excelso ætatem agunt, eorum facta cuncti mortales novêre. Ita in maxumâ fortunâ minuma licentia est: neque studere, neque odisse, sed minumè irasci decet: quæ apud alios iracundia dicitur, ea in imperio superbia atque crudelitas adpellatur. Equidem ego sic æstumo, Patres conscripti, omnes cruciatus minores, quàm facinora illorum, esse. Sed plerique mortales postrema meminêre, et in hominibus impiis, sceleris obliti, de pœnâ disserunt, si ea paulo severior fuit. D. Silanum, virum fortem atque strenuum, certè scio, quæ dixerit, studio reipublicæ dixisse, neque illum in tantâ re gratiam aut inimicitias exercere: eos mores, eam modestiam viri cognovi. Verùm sententia non mihi crudelis (quid enim in tales homines crudele fieri potest?) sed aliena a republicâ nostrâ videtur. Nam profectò aut metus, aut injuria te subegit, Silane, consulem designatum, genus pœnæ novum decernere. De timore supervacaneum est disserere, quum præsenti diligentiâ clarissumi viri, consulis, tanta præsidia sint in armis. De pœnâ possumus equidem dicere id, quod res habet: in luctu atque miseriis mortem ærumnarum requiem, non

cruciatum, esse; eam cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere; ultrà[1] neque curæ neque gaudio locum esse. Sed, per deos immortales! quamobrem in sententiam non addidisti, utì priùs verberibus in eos animadverteretur! an, quia lex Porcia vetat? at aliæ leges item condemnatis civibus animam non eripi, sed exsilium permitti jubent. An, quia gravius est verberari, quàm necari? quid autem acerbum, aut grave nimis in homines tanti facinoris convictos? sin, quia levius; quî convenit in minore negotio legem timere, quum eam in majore neglexeris? At enim quis reprehendet, quod in parricidas reipublicæ decretum erit? Tempus, dies, fortuna, cujus lubido gentibus moderatur. Illis meritò accidit, quidquid evenerit: ceterùm vos, Patres conscripti, quid in alios statuatis, considerate. Omnia mala exempla ex bonis[2] orta sunt: sed, ubi imperium ad ignaros aut minùs bonos pervenit, novum illud exemplum ab dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur. Lacedæmonii, devictis Atheniensibus, triginta viros imposuêre, qui rempublicam eorum tractarent. Hi primò cœpêre pessumum quemque, et omnibus invisum, indemnatum necare: ea populus lætari et meritò dicere fieri. Pòst, ubi paulatim licentia crevit, juxtà bonos et malos lubidinosè interficere, ceteros metu terrere. Ita civitas, servitute oppressa, stultæ lætitiæ graves pœnas dedit. Nostrâ memoriâ, victor Sulla quum Damasippum et alios hujusmodi, qui malo reipub-

[1] *Ultrà, i. e. post mortem.* [2] *Bonis* (exemplis).

licæ creverant, jugulari jussit, quis non factum ejus laudabat? homines scelestos, factiosos, qui seditionibus rempublicam exagitaverant, meritò necatos aiebant. Sed ea res magnæ initium cladis fuit. Nam, utì quisque domum, aut villam, postremò aut vas, aut vestimentum alicujus concupiverat, dabat operam, utì in proscriptorum numero esset. Ita, quibus Damasippi mors lætitiæ fuerat, pòst paulo ipsi trahebantur[1]; neque priùs finis jugulandi fuit, quàm Sulla omnes suos divitiis explevit. Atque ego hæc, non in M. Tullio, neque his temporibus, vereor: sed in magnâ civitate multa et varia ingenia sunt. Potest alio tempore, alio consule, cui item exercitus in manu sit, falsum aliquid pro vero credi: ubi hoc exemplo, per senati decretum, consul gladium eduxerit, quis finem statuet, aut quis moderabitur? Majores nostri, neque consilii neque audaciæ umquam eguêre: neque superbia obstabat, quo minùs aliena instituta, si modò proba, imitarentur. Arma atque tela militaria ab Samnitibus, insignia magistratuum ab Tuscis pleraque sumserunt: postremò, quod ubique apud socios, aut hostes, idoneum videbatur, cum summo studio domi exsequebantur: imitari, quàm invidere bonis, malebant. Sed eodem illo tempore, Græciæ morem imitati, verberibus animadvertebant in cives, de condemnatis summum supplicium sumebant. Postquam respublica adolevit, et multitudine civium factiones valuêre, circumveniri innocentes, alia hujuscemodi fieri cœpêre; tum

[1] *Trahebantur* (ad supplicium).

lex Porcia aliæque paratæ, quibus legibus exsilium damnatis permissum. Hanc ego causam, Patres conscripti, quo minùs novum consilium capiamus, in primis magnam puto. Profectò virtus, atque sapientia major in illis fuit, qui ex parvis opibus tantum imperium fecêre, quàm in nobis, qui ea bene parta vix retinemus. Placet igitur, eos dimitti, et augeri exercitum Catilinæ? minumè: sed ita censeo: publicandas eorum pecunias, ipsos in vinculis habendos per municipia, quæ maxumè opibus valent; neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat: qui aliter fecerit, senatum existumare, eum contra rempublicam et salutem omnium facturum.

LII. Postquam Cæsar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo, alius alii[1], variè adsentiebantur[2]: at M. Porcius Cato, rogatus sententiam, hujuscemodi orationem habuit:

Longe mihi alia mens est, Patres conscripti, quum res atque pericula nostra considero, et quum sententias nonnullorum mecum ipse reputo. Illi mihi disseruisse videntur de pœnâ eorum, qui patriæ, parentibus, aris atque focis suis, bellum paravêre: res autem monet cavēre ab illis magis, quàm, quid in illos statuamus, consultare. Nam cētera tum persequare, ubi facta sunt; hoc, nisi provideris, ne accidat, ubi evenit, frustra judicia implores: captâ urbe, nihil fit reliqui victis. Sed, per deos immortales! vos ego adpello, qui sem-

[1] *Alii, i. e. D. Jūnĭo Sīlāno, Tĭbĕrĭo Claudĭo Nĕrōni, C. Jūlĭo Cæsări;* to the motion of Silānus, Nĕro, or Cæsar. See D. Jūnĭus Sīlānus. [2] See Assensio.

per domos, villas, signa, tabulas vestras pluris, quàm rempublicam, fecistis: si ista, cujuscumque modi sint, quæ amplexamini, retinere, si voluptatibus vestris otium præbere voltis: expergiscimini aliquando, et capessite rempublicam. Non agitur de vectigalibus, non de sociorum injuriis: libertas et anima nostra in dubio est. Sæpenumero, Patres conscripti, multa verba in hoc ordine feci; sæpe de luxuriâ atque avaritiâ nostrorum civium questus sum, multosque mortales eâ causâ advorsos habeo: qui mihi atque animo meo nullius umquam delicti gratiam fecissem, haud facilè alterius lubidini malefacta condonabam. Sed, ea tametsi vos parvi pendebatis, tamen respublica firma, opulentiâ neglegentiam tolerabat. Nunc verò non id agitur, bonis an malis moribus vivamus; neque quantum aut quàm magnificum imperium populi Romani: sed, cujus hæc cumque modi, nostra, an nobiscum una hostium, futura sint. Hìc mihi quisquam mansuetudinem et misericordiam nominat. Jam pridem equidem nos vera rerum vocabula amisimus; quia bona aliena largiri, LIBERALITAS, malarum rerum audacia FORTITUDO vocatur: eo respublica in extremo sita. Sint sanè, quoniam ita se mores habent, liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus ærarii: ne sanguinem nostrum largiantur, et, dum paucis sceleratis parcunt, bonos omnes perditum eant. Bene et compositè C. Cæsar paulo antè in hoc ordine de vitâ et morte disseruit; falsa, credo, existumans, quæ de inferis memorantur; diverso itinere malos a bonis loca tetra, inculta,

fœda atque formidolosa, habere[1]. Itaque censuit, PECUNIAS EORUM PUBLICANDAS, IPSOS PER MUNICIPIA HABENDOS; videlicet ne, aut a popularibus conjurationis, aut a multitudine conductâ, per vim eripiantur. Quasi vero mali atque scelesti tantummodo in Urbe, et non per totam Italiam, sint; aut non ibi plus possit audacia, ubi ad defendendum opes minores. Quare vanum equidem hoc consilium, si periculum ex illis metuit; sin in tanto omnium metu solus non timet, eo magis refert mihi atque vobis timere. Quare, quum de P. Lentulo ceterisque statuetis, pro certo habetote, vos simul de exercitu Catilinæ et de omnibus conjuratis decernere. Quanto vos attentiùs ea agetis, tanto illis animus infirmior erit: si paululum modò vos languere viderint, jam omnes feroces aderunt. Nolite existumare, majores nostros armis rempublicam ex parvâ magnam fecisse. Si ita res esset, multo pulcherrumam eam nos haberemus: quippe sociorum atque civium, præterea armorum atque equorum, major nobis copia quàm illis. Sed alia fuêre, quæ illos magnos fecêre, quæ nobis nulla sunt: domi industria, foris justum imperium, animus in consulendo liber, neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius. Pro his nos habemus luxuriam atque avaritiam; publicè egestatem, privatim opulentiam; laudamus divitias, sequimur inertiam; inter bonos et malos discrimen nullum; omnia virtutis præmia ambitio possidet. Neque mirum; ubi vos separatim, sibi quisque, consilium capitis, ubi domi voluptatibus, hìc pecuniæ aut

[1] *Habere*, inhabit.

gratiæ servitis: eo fit, ut impetus fiat in vacuam[1] rempublicam. Sed ego hæc omitto. Conjuravêre nobilissumi cives patriam incendere: Gallorum gentem infestissumam nomini Romano ad bellum arcessunt; dux hostium[2] cum exercitu supra caput est. Vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid, intra mœnia adprehensis hostibus, faciatis? Misereamini censeo, (deliquêre homines adolescentuli per ambitionem,) atque etiam armatos dimittatis. Ne ista vobis mansuetudo, et misericordia, si illi arma ceperint, in miseriam vertet. Scilicet res aspera est, sed vos non timetis eam. Immo verò maxumè; sed inertiâ et mollitiâ animi, alius alium, exspectantes cunctamini, videlicet dîs immortalibus confisi, qui hanc rempublicam in maxumis sæpe periculis servavêre. Non votis, neque suppliciis muliebribus, auxilia deorum parantur: vigilando, agendo, bene consulendo prospera omnia cedunt: ubi secordiæ te atque ignaviæ tradideris, nequidquam deos implores; irati infestique sunt. Apud majores nostros T. Manlius Torquatus bello Gallico filium suum, quòd is contra imperium in hostem pugnaverat, necari jussit; atque ille egregius adolescens immoderatæ fortitudinis morte pœnas dedit: vos, de crudelissumis parricidis quid statuatis, cunctamini? Videlicet vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat. Verùm parcite dignitati Lentuli, si ipse pudicitiæ, si famæ suæ, si dîs aut hominibus umquam ullis pepercit: ignoscite Ce-

[1] *Vacuam* (defensoribus), destitute *of defenders, i. e.* unprotected. [2] *Dux hostium*, the commander of the enemy, *i. e.* Cătĭlīna.

thegi adolescentiæ, nisi iterum patriæ bellum fecit. Nam quid ego de Gabinio, Statilio, Cœpario, loquar? quibus si quidquam umquam pensi fuisset, non ea consilia de republicâ habuissent. Postremò, Patres conscripti, si mehercule peccato locus esset, facilè paterer, vos ipsâ re corrigi, quoniam verba contemnitis; sed undique circumventi sumus. Catilina cum exercitu faucibus urguet; alii intra mœnia in sinu urbis sunt hostes: neque parari neque consuli quidquam occultè potest; quo magis properandum. Quare ita ego censeo: quum nefario consilio sceleratorum civium respublica in maxuma pericula venerit, hique indicio T. Volturcii, et legatorum Allobrogum, convicti, confessique sint, cædem, incendia, alia fœda atque crudelia facinora in cives patriamque paravisse; de confessis, sicuti de manifestis rerum capitalium, more majorum, supplicium sumendum.

LIII. Postquam Cato adsedit, consulares omnes, itemque senatûs magna pars, sententiam ejus laudant, virtutem animi ad cœlum ferunt; alii alios increpantes timidos vocant; Cato magnus atque clarus habetur; senati decretum fit sicuti ille censuerat. Sed mihi, multa legenti multa audienti, quæ populus Romanus domi militiæque, mari atque terrâ, præclara facinora fecit forte lubuit attendere, quæ res maxumè tanta negotia sustinuisset. Sciebam, sæpenumero parvâ manu cum magnis legionibus hostium contendisse cognoveram, parvis copiis bella gesta cum opulentis regibus; ad hoc, sæpe fortunæ violentiam toleravisse; facundiâ Græcos, gloriâ belli Gallos

ante Romanos fuisse. Ac mihi, multa agitanti, constabat, paucorum civium egregiam virtutem cuncta patravisse; eoque factum, utì divitias paupertas, multitudinem paucitas superaret. Sed, postquam luxu atque desidiâ civitas corrupta est, rursus respublica magnitudine suâ imperatorum atque magistratuum vitia sustentabat; ac, veluti effetâ parente, multis tempestatibus haud sanè quisquam Romæ virtute magnus fuit. Sed, memoriâ meâ ingenti virtute, divorsi moribus, fuêre viri duo, M. Cato et C. Cæsar; quos, quoniam res obtulerat, silentio præterire non fuit consilium, quin utriusque naturam et mores, quantum ingenio possem, aperirem.

LIV. Igitur his genus, ætas, eloquentia, prope æqualia fuêre; magnitudo animi par; item gloria, sed alia alii. Cæsar beneficiis ac munificentiâ magnus habebatur; integritate vitæ Cato. Ille mansuetudine et misericordiâ clarus factus: huic severitas dignitatem addiderat. Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo; Cato nihil largiundo gloriam adeptus. In altero miseris perfugium; in altero malis pernicies: illius facilitas, hujus constantia laudabatur. Postremò Cæsar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare; negotiis amicorum intentus, sua neglegere; nihil denegare, quod dono dignum esset; sibi magnum imperium, exercitum, novum bellum, exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset. At Catoni studium modestiæ, decoris, sed maxumè severitatis, erat. Non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso; sed cum strenuo virtute, cum modesto pudore, cum inno-

cente abstinentiâ certabat: esse, quàm videri, bonus malebat. Ita, quo minùs gloriam petebat, eo magis sequebatur.

LV. Postquam, ut dixi, senatus in Catonis sententiam discessit, consul optumum factum ratus, noctem, quæ instabat, antecapere, ne quid eo spatio novaretur, triumviros, quæ supplicium postulabat, parare jubet; ipse, dispositis præsidiis, Lentulum in carcerem deducit: idem fit ceteris per prætores. Est locus in carcere quod Tullianum adpellatur, ubi paululum ascenderis ad lævam, circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus. Eum muniunt undique parietes, atque insuper camera, lapideis fornicibus vincta; sed incultu, tenebris, odore, fœda atque terribilis ejus facies est. In eum locum postquam demissus Lentulus, quibus præceptum erat, laqueo gulam fregêre. Ita ille patricius, ex clarissumâ gente Corneliorum, qui consulare imperium Romæ habuerat, dignum moribus factisque suis exitum vitæ invenit. De Cethego, Statilio, Gabinio, Cœpario, eodem modo supplicium sumtum.

LVI. Dum ea Romæ geruntur, Catilina ex omni copiâ, quam et ipse adduxerat, et Manlius habuerat, duas legiones instituit; cohortes, pro numero militum, complet: deinde, ut quisque voluntarius, aut ex sociis, in castra venit, æqualiter distribuerat, ac brevi spatio legiones numero hominum expleverat, quum initio non ampliùs duobus millibus habuisset. Sed ex omni copiâ circiter pars quarta erat militaribus armis instructa; ceteri, ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos, aut lanceas, alii præacutas sudes portabant. Sed,

postquam Antonius cum exercitu adventabat, Catilina per montes iter facere, ad Urbem modò, modò in Galliam versus, castra movere; hostibus occasionem pugnandi non dare, sperans prope diem sese habiturum, si Romæ socii incepta patravissent. Interea servitia repudiabat, cujus initio ad eum magnæ copiæ concurrebant, opibus conjurationis fretus; simul alienum suis rationibus existumans, videri causam civium cum servis fugitivis communicavisse.

LVII. Sed, postquam in castra nuncius pervenit, Romæ conjurationem patefactam, de Lentulo, Cethego, ceteris, quos suprà memoravi, supplicium sumtum; plerique, quos ad bellum spes rapinarum, aut novarum rerum studium illexerat, dilabuntur; reliquos Catilina per montes asperos magnis itineribus in agrum Pistoriensem abducit, eo consilio, utì per tramites occultè profugeret in Galliam. At Q. Metellus Celer cum tribus legionibus in agro Piceno præsidebat, ex difficultate rerum eadem illa existumans, Catilinam agitare. Igitur, ubi iter ejus ex perfugis cognovit, castra propere movet, ac sub ipsis radicibus montium consedit, quâ illi descensus erat. Neque tamen Antonius procul aberat; utpote qui magno exercitu, locis æquioribus, expeditos in fugam sequeretur. Sed Catilina, postquam videt montibus atque copiis hostium sese clausum, in Urbe res adversas, neque fugæ neque præsidii ullam spem; optumum factum ratus, in tali re fortunam belli tentare, statuit cum Antonio quàm primùm confligere. Itaque, concione advocatâ, hujuscemodi orationem habuit:

LVIII. COMPERTUM ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addere; neque ex ignavo strenuum, neque fortem ex timido exercitum oratione imperatoris fieri. Quanta cujusque animo audacia, naturâ, aut moribus, inest, tanta in bello patere solet: quem neque gloria, neque pericula excitant, nequidquam hortere; timor animi auribus obficit. Sed ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi; simul utì causam consilii aperirem. Scitis equidem, milites, secordia atque ignavia Lentuli quantam ipsi cladem nobisque attulerit; quoque modo, dum ex Urbe præsidia opperior, in Galliam proficisci nequiverim. Nunc verò quo in loco res nostræ sint, juxtà mecum omnes intellegitis. Exercitus hostium duo, unus ab Urbe, alter a Galliâ, obstant: diutius in his locis esse, si maxumè animus ferat, frumenti atque aliarum rerum egestas prohibet. Quocumque ire placet, ferro iter aperiundum est. Quapropter vos moneo, utì forti atque parato animo sitis; et, quum prœlium inibitis, memineritis, vos divitias, decus, gloriam, præterea libertatem atque patriam, in dextris portare. Si vincimus, omnia tuta erunt, commeatus abunde, coloniæ atque municipia patebunt: sin metu cesserimus, eadem illa advorsa fiunt: neque locus, neque amicus quisquam teget, quem arma non texerint. Præterea, milites, non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo impendet: nos pro patriâ, pro libertate, pro vitâ certamus: illis supervacaneum est pugnare pro potentiâ paucorum. Quo audaciùs adgredimini, memores pristinæ virtutis. Licuit nobis, cum summâ turpitudine, in exsilio

ætatem agere: potuistis nonnulli Romæ, amissis bonis, alienas opes exspectare. Quia illa fœda atque intoleranda viris videbantur, hæc sequi decrevistis. Si relinquere voltis, audaciâ opus est: nemo, nisi victor, pace bellum mutavit. Nam in fugâ salutem sperare, quum arma, quîs corpus tegitur, ab hostibus averteris, ea verò dementia est. Semper in prœlio his maxumum est periculum, qui maxumè timent: audacia pro muro habetur. Quum vos considero, milites, et quum facta vestra æstumo, magna me spes victoriæ tenet. Animus, ætas, virtus vestra hortantur; præterea necessitudo, quæ etiam timidos fortes facit. Nam, multitudo hostium ne circumvenire queat, prohibent angustiæ loci. Quod si virtuti vestræ fortuna inviderit, cavete, inulti animam amittatis; neu, capti, potiùs, sicuti pecora, trucidemini, quàm, virorum more pugnantes, cruentam atque luctuosam victoriam hostibus relinquatis.

LIX. Hæc ubi dixit, paululum commoratus, signa canere jubet, atque instructos ordines in locum æquum deducit: dein, remotis omnium equis, quo militibus, exæquato periculo, animus amplior esset, ipse pedes exercitum pro loco atque copiis instruit. Nam, utì planities erat inter sinistros montes, et ab dexterâ rupes aspera, octo cohortes in fronte constituit: reliqua signa in subsidio artiùs collocat. Ab his centuriones omnes, lectos, et evocatos, præterea ex gregariis militibus optumum quemque armatum, in primam aciem subducit. C. Manlium in dexterâ, Fæsu-

lanum[1] quemdam in sinistrâ parte, curare jubet: ipse cum libertis et colonis propter aquilam adsistit, quam bello Cimbrico C. Marius in exercitu habuisse dicebatur. At ex alterâ parte C. Antonius, pedibus æger, quòd prœlio adesse nequibat, M. Petreio legato exercitum permittit. Ille cohortes veteranas, quas tumulti causâ conscripserat, in fronte; post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat. Ipse, equo circumiens, unumquemque nominans adpellat, hortatur, rogat, ut meminerint, se contra latrones inermos, pro patriâ, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis, cernere. Homo militaris, quòd ampliùs annos triginta tribunus, aut præfectus, aut legatus, aut prætor, cum magnâ gloriâ fuerat, plerosque ipsos factaque eorum fortia noverat; ea commemorando militum animos accendebat.

LX. Sed ubi, rebus omnibus exploratis, Petreius tubâ signum dat, cohortes paulatim incedere jubet: idem facit hostium exercitus. Postquam eò ventum, unde a ferentariis prœlium committi posset, maxumo clamore cum infestis signis concurrunt: pila omittunt; gladiis res geritur. Veterani, pristinæ virtutis memores, comminus acriter instare; illi haud timidi resistunt: maxumâ vi certatur. Interea Catilina cum expeditis in primâ acie versari, laborantibus succurrere, integros pro sauciis arcessere; omnia providere; multùm ipse pugnare, sæpe hostem ferire: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur. Petreius, ubi videt Catili-

[1] See Furius.

am, contrà ac ratus erat, magnâ vi tendere, cohortem prætoriam in medios hostes inducit; eos perturbatos atque alios alibi resistentes interficit; deinde utrimque ex lateribus ceteros adgreditur. Manlius et Fæsulanus in primis pugnantes cadunt. Postquam fusas copias, seque cum paucis relictum, videt Catilina, memor generis atque pristinæ dignitatis, in confertissumos hostes incurrit, ibique pugnans confoditur.

LXI. Sed, confecto prœlio, tum verò cerneres, quanta audacia, quantaque animi vis fuisset in exercitu Catilinæ. Nam fere, quem quisque pugnando locum ceperat, eum, amissâ animâ, corpore tegebat. Pauci autem, quos medios cohors prætoria disjecerat, paulo diversiùs, sed omnes tamen adversis volneribus, conciderant. Catilina verò longè a suis inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, ferociamque animi, quam habuerat vivus, in voltu retinens. Postremò, ex omni copiâ, neque in prœlio, neque in fugâ, quisquam civis ingenuus captus: ita cuncti suæ hostiumque vitæ juxtà pepercerant. Neque tamen exercitus populi Romani lætam aut incruentam victoriam adeptus: nam strenuissumus quisque aut occiderat in prœlio, aut graviter vulneratus discesserat. Multi autem, qui de castris visundi, aut spoliandi, gratiâ processerant, volventes hostilia cadavera, amicum alii, pars hospitem aut cognatum reperiebant: fuêre item, qui inimicos suos cognoscerent. Ita variè per omnem exercitum lætitia, mœror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur.

C. CRISPI

SALLUSTII

BELLUM JUGURTHINUM.

FALSÒ queritur de naturâ suâ genus humanum, quòd, imbecilla atque ævi brevis, forte potiùs, quàm virtute, regatur. Nam contrà, reputando[1], neque majus aliud, neque præstabilius, invenias; magisque naturæ industriam[2] hominum, quàm vim[3] aut tempus, deesse. Sed dux atque imperator vitæ mortalium animus est: qui, ubi ad gloriam virtutis viâ grassatur, abunde pollens potensque et clarus est, neque fortunæ eget; quippe probitatem, industriam, alias artes[4] bonas, neque dare neque eripere cuiquam potest. Sin, captus pravis cupidinibus[5], ad inertiam et voluptates corporis pessum[6] datus, est perniciosâ lubidine paulisper usus, ubi per secordiam vires,

[1] *Reputando*, on reflexion; on proper consideration. [2] *Industriam*, the diligence, the exertion. [3] *Vim*, power, ability. [4] *Artes*, qualities; mental acquirements. [5] *Captus pravis cupidinibus*, enslaved by vicious passions. [6] *Pessum*, the supine of the obsolete verb *petior*, I am forced downward, I am trampled upon, according to some; but others consider it a noun derived from *pes*, the foot, and signifying under foot, right down. Plautus, Terence, Tacitus, Lucan and others appear to support the latter idea, although in most instances *pessum* seems used adverbially.

tempus, ingenium defluxêre[1], naturæ infirmitas[2] accusatur: suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt. Quòd si hominibus bonarum rerum[3] tanta cura esset, quanto studio aliena ac nihil profutura, multùmque etiam periculosa[4], petunt; neque regerentur magis, quàm regerent casus, et eò magnitudinis procederent, ubi pro mortalibus gloriâ æterni fierent.

II. Nam, utì genus hominum compositum ex animâ et corpore, ita res cunctæ, studiaque omnia nostra, corporis alia, alia animi naturam sequuntur. Igitur præclara facies, magnæ divitiæ, ad hoc vis corporis, alia hujuscemodi omnia, brevi dilabuntur: at ingenii egregia facinora, sicuti anima, immortalia sunt. Postremò corporis et fortunæ bonorum, utì initium, finis est; omniaque orta occidunt, et aucta senescunt[5]: animus incorruptus, æternus, rector humani generis, agit atque habet[6] cuncta, neque ipse habetur. Quo magis pravitas eorum admiranda est, qui, dediti corporis gaudiis, per luxum atque ignaviam ætatem agunt; ceterùm ingenium, quo neque melius, neque amplius, aliud in naturâ mortalium

[1] *Defluxêre,* have passed away; have been destroyed. [2] *Infirmitas,* the weakness; the frailty. [3] *Bonarum rerum,* virtuous pursuits; laudable designs. [4] *Aliena ac profutura nihil, etiamque multùm periculosa,* uninteresting and unprofitable, and besides very dangerous. [5] *Omniaque orta occidunt, et aucta senescunt,* and all things, having risen, set, and, having increased, decay; whatever rises, rises only to fall, and whatever has the seeds of increase has also the seeds of decay. [6] *Agit atque habet,* regulates and comprehends.

est, incultu atque secordiâ[1] torpescere sinunt; quum præsertim tam multæ variæque sint artes animi[2], quibus summa claritudo paratur.

III. Verùm ex his[3] magistratus et imperia, postremò omnis cura rerum publicarum[4], minumè mihi hâc tempestate cupiunda videntur: quoniam neque virtuti honos datur; neque illi, quibus per fraudem[5] jus fuit, tuti, aut eo magis honesti sunt. Nam vi quidem regere patriam, aut parentes[6], quamquam et possis, et delicta corrigas[7], tamen importunum est; quum præsertim omnes rerum mutationes[8] cædem, fugam, aliaque hostilia, portendant; frustra autem niti[9], neque aliud se fatigando, nisi odium, quærere, extremæ dementiæ est; nisi fortè quem inhonesta et perniciosa lubido tenet, potentiæ paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari.

IV. Ceterùm ex aliis negotiis, quæ ingenio exercentur[10], in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum: cujus de virtute quia multi dixêre, prætereundum puto; simul, ne per insolentiam

[1] *Incultu atque secordiâ*, by want of cultivation and exercise. [2] *Artes animi sint tam multæ variæque*, the employments of the mind are so numerous and diversified. [3] *Ex his* (variis artibus animi). [4] *Omnis cura publicarum rerum*, all charge of public affairs; every office of administration. [5] *Per fraudem*, by illegal means, *i. e.* by bribery, or force, not by the free and unsolicited votes of the Electors. [6] *Parentes, i. e. obedientes*, the subjected states, the conquered provinces. [7] *Corrigas delicta*, rectify abuses. [8] *Omnes mutationes rerum*, all innovations in the state. [9] *Niti frustra*, to strive in vain, *viz.* to reform the morals of the citizens. [10] *Exercentur ingenio*, form the exercise of the mind.

quis existumet, memet, studium meum laudando, extollere. Atque ego credo fore, qui, quia decrevi procul a republicâ ætatem agere, tanto tamque utili labori meo nomen inertiæ imponant: certè, quibus maxuma industria videtur salutare plebem, et conviviis gratiam quærere. Qui, si reputaverint, et quibus ego temporibus magistratus adeptus sum, et quales viri idem adsequi nequiverint, et postea quæ genera hominum in senatum pervenerint, profectò existumabunt, me magis merito, quàm ignaviâ, judicium animi mutavisse, majusque commodum ex otio meo, quàm ex aliorum negotiis, reipublicæ venturum. Nam sæpe audivi, Q. Maxumum, P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ præclaros viros solitos ita dicere, quum majorum imagines[1] intuerentur, vehementissumè sibi animum ad virtutem accendi. Scilicet non ceram illam, neque figuram, tantam vim[2] in sese habere; sed memoriâ rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque priùs sedari, quàm virtus eorum[3] famam atque gloriam adæquaverit. At, contrà, quis est omnium his[4] moribus, quin divitiis et sumptibus, non probitate neque industriâ, cum majoribus suis contendat? etiam homines novi, qui antea per virtutem soliti erant nobilitatem antevenire, furtim et per latrocinia[5] ad imperia et honores nituntur: proinde quasi prætura et consulatus, atque alia

[1] See Imagines. [2] *Vim*, power, efficacy. [3] *Eorum, i. e. Majorum.* [4] *His*, these, *i. e.* modern, present. [5] *Furtim et per latrocinia*, by means of clandestine contrivances and of money obtained by violence.

omnia hujuscemodi, per se ipsa clara magnifica sint, ac non perinde habeantur, ut eorum, qui sustinent, virtus est. Verùm ego liberiùs altiùsque[1] processi, dum me civitatis morum piget tædetque: nunc ad inceptum redeo.

V. Bellum scripturus sum, quod populus Romanus cum Jugurthâ, rege Numidarum, gessit: primùm, quia magnum et atrox, variâque victoriâ, fuit: dein, quia tum primùm superbiæ nobilitatis obviàm itum est; quæ contentio divina et humana[2] cuncta permiscuit, eòque vecordiæ processit, utì studiis civilibus bellum atque vastitas Italiæ finem faceret. Sed, priùs quàm hujuscemodi rei initium expedio, pauca suprà repetam[3]; quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis, magisque in aperto[4], sint. Bello Punico secundo, quo dux Carthaginiensium Hannibal, post magnitudinem nominis Romani, Italiæ opes maxumè adtriverat, Masinissa rex Numidarum, in amicitiam receptus a P. Scipione, cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, multa et præclara rei militaris facinora fecerat; ob quæ, victis Carthaginiensibus, et capto Syphace, cujus in Africâ magnum atque latè imperium valuit, populus Romanus, quascumque urbes et agros manu ceperat, regi[5] dono dedit. Igitur amicitia Masinis-

[1] *Liberiùs altiùsque,* too freely and too far. [2] *Divina et humana,* religious and civil. [3] *Suprà repetam pauca,* I shall take a short review. [4] *Magis illustria, magisque in aperto ad cognoscendum,* more clear and more distinct for being understood; more clearly and distinctly comprehended. [5] *Regi, i. e. Măsĭnīssæ.*

sæ bona atque honesta nobis permansit: imperii vitæque ejus finis idem fuit. Dein Micipsa filius regnum solus obtinuit, Mastanabale et Gulussâ, fratribus, morbo absumtis. Is Adherbalem et Hiempsalem ex sese genuit: Jugurthamque, Mastanabalis fratris filium, quem Masinissa, quòd ortus ex concubinâ erat, privatum reliquerat, eodem cultu, quo liberos suos[1], domi habuit.

VI. Qui, ubi primùm adolevit, pollens viribus, decorâ facie, sed multo maxumè ingenio validus, non se luxui neque inertiæ corrumpendum dedit; sed, utì mos gentis illius est, equitare, jaculari, cursu cum æqualibus certare: et, quum omnes gloria anteiret, omnibus tamen carus esse: ad hoc pleraque tempora in venando agere, leonem atque alias feras primus, aut in primis, ferire: plurimum facere, minumum ipse de se loqui. Quibus rebus Micipsa tametsi initio lætus fuerat, existumans virtutem Jugurthæ regno suo gloriæ fore; tamen, postquam hominem adolescentem, exactâ suâ ætate, parvis liberis, magis magisque crescere[2] intellegit, vehementer negotio permotus, multa cum animo suo volvebat. Terrebat natura mortalium, avida imperii, et præceps ad explendam animi cupidinem[3]; præterea opportunitas suæque et liberorum ætatis, quæ etiam mediocres viros spe prædæ transvorsos agit: ad hoc studia Numidarum, in Jugurtham accensa; ex quibus, si

[1] *Quo* (habuit) *suos liberos.* [2] *Crescere magis magisque,* increase more and more; rising daily in reputation. [3] *Præceps ad explendam cupidinem animi,* hurried headlong in gratifying that passion of the mind.

talem virum interfecisset, ne qua seditio[1], aut bellum[2] oriretur, anxius erat.

VII. HIS difficultatibus circumventus, ubi videt, neque per vim, neque insidiis, opprimi posse hominem tam acceptum popularibus; quòd erat Jugurtha manu promtus et adpetens gloriæ militaris, statuit eum objectare periculis, et eo modo fortunam tentare. Igitur bello Numantino Micipsa, quum populo Romano equitum atque peditum auxilia mitteret, sperans, vel ostentando virtutem, vel hostium sævitiâ, facilè occasurum, præfecit Numidis quos in Hispaniam mittebat. Sed ea res longè aliter, ac ratus erat, evenit. Nam Jugurtha, ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio[3], ubi naturam P. Scipionis, qui tum Romanis imperator, et morem hostium cognovit; multo labore, multâque curâ, præterea modestissumè parendo, et sæpe obviàm eundo periculis, in tantam claritudinem brevi pervenerat, ut nostris vehementer carus, Numantinis maxumo terrori esset. Ac sanè, quod difficillumum in primis est, et prœlio strenuus erat, et bonus consilio: quorum alterum ex providentiâ timorem, alterum ex audaciâ temeritatem adferre plerumque solet. Igitur imperator omnes fere res asperas per Jugurtham agere, in amicis habere, magis magisque in dies amplecti; quippe cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat. Huc accedebat munificentia animi, et ingenii sollertia[4], quîs

[1] *Seditio*, insurrection. [2] *Bellum*, war, *i. e.* civil war. [3] *Impigro atque acri ingenio*, of a quick and penetrating genius. [4] *Sollertia ingenii*, shrewdness of intellect.

rebus sibi multos ex Romanis familiari amicitiâ conjunxerat.

VIII. Eâ tempestate in exercitu nostro fuêre complures, novi atque nobiles, quibus divitiæ bono honestoque potiores erant, factiosi, domi[1] potentes[2], apud socios clari magis, quàm honesti: qui Jugurthæ non mediocrem[3] animum pollicitando accendebant, si Micipsa rex occidisset, fore, utì solus imperii Numidiæ potiretur: in ipso maxumam virtutem, Romæ omnia venalia esse. Sed postquam, Numantiâ deletâ, P. Scipio dimittere auxilia, ipse revorti domum decrevit; donatum atque laudatum magnificè pro concione Jugurtham in prætorium abduxit, ibique secretò monuit, utì potiùs publicè, quàm privatim[4], amicitiam populi R. coleret, nec quibus largiri insuesceret; periculosè a paucis emi, quod multorum esset[5]: si permanere vellet in suis artibus[6], ultro illi et gloriam et regnum ventura; sin properantiùs pergeret[7], suâmet ipsum pecuniâ præcipitem casurum[8].

IX. Sic locutus, cum literis, quas Micipsæ red-

[1] *Domi*, at home, *i. e.* at Rome. [2] *Potentes*, of great power; of extensive influence. [3] *Non mediocrem*, the immoderate; the ambitious. [4] *Publicè potiùs quàm privatim*, publicly rather than privately, *i. e.* by public services rather than by private interest. [5] *Quod esset multorum*, what was the property of many. [6] *In suis artibus*, in his own practices, *i. e.* in virtuous practices. [7] *Pergeret properantiùs*, he should advance too hastily, *i. e.* he should accelerate his elevation, *viz.* by bribery. [8] *Ipsum casurum* (esse) *præcipitem suâmet pecuniâ*, that he would fall headlong by his money; that his money (bribery) would precipitate his destruction.

deret, dimisit. Earum sententia hæc erat[1]: "Jugurthæ tui bello Numantino longè maxuma virtus fuit; quam rem [2] tibi certè scio gaudio esse: nobis ob merita carus est: utì idem senatui sit et populo Romano, summâ ope nitemur. Tibi quidem pro nostrâ amicitiâ gratulor: en habes virum dignum te, atque avo suo, Masinissâ." Igitur rex[3], ubi, quæ famâ acceperat, ex literis imperatoris ita esse cognovit, cùm virtute viri, tum gratiâ permotus, flexit animum suum, et Jugurtham beneficiis vincere adgressus est; statimque adoptavit, et testamento pariter cum filiis heredem instituit. Sed ipse paucos[4] post annos, morbo atque ætate confectus, quum sibi finem vitæ adesse intellegeret, coram amicis et cognatis, item Adherbale et Hiempsale filiis, dicitur hujuscemodi verba cum Jugurthâ habuisse[5]:

X. Parvum ego, Jugurtha, te, amisso patre, sine spe, sine opibus, in meum regnum[6] accepi; existumans non minùs me tibi, quàm liberis, si genuissem[7], ob beneficia carum fore: neque ea res fal-

[1] *Sententia earum erat*, the purport of it was; it was in substance. [2] *Quam rem*, which information. [3] *Rex*, *i. e. Mĭcĭpsa.* [4] *Paucos, i. e. tres.* vid. cap. 11. [5] *Habuisse verba hujuscemodi cum Jugurthâ*, to have addressed Jŭgūrtha in a speech to this effect. The preposition *cum* shews that it was not merely a formal speech; but resembled, in some degree, a *conversation*; and the beginning of next chapter confirms that idea. [6] *Regnum*, kingdom. By this word Mĭcĭpsa wished Jŭgūrtha, however falsely, to believe that he intended at that very early period to adopt him, an idea quite lost, if *regnum* be translated "palace" or "court," a meaning which the word is never used to convey, at least among prose authors. [7] *Genuissem* (liberos).

sum me habuit[1]. Nam, ut alia magna et egregia tua omittam, novissumè, rediens Numantiâ, meque regnumque meum gloriâ honoravisti: tuâ virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissumos fecisti: in Hispaniâ nomen familiæ renovatum: postremò, quod difficillumum inter mortales, gloriâ invidiam vicisti[2]. Nunc, quoniam mihi natura vitæ finem facit, per hanc dextram, per regni fidem[3] moneo obtestorque, utì hos, qui tibi genere propinqui, beneficio meo fatres sunt, caros habeas; neu malis alienos adjungere, quàm sanguine conjunctos retinere. Non exercitus, neque thesauri præsidia regni sunt, verùm amici, quos neque armis cogere, neque auro parare queas: officio et fide pariuntur. Quis autem amicior, quàm frater fratri? aut quem alienum fidum invenies, si tuis nostis fueris? Equidem ego vobis regnum trado firmum, si boni eritis; sin mali, imbecillum. Nam concordiâ parvæ res[4] crescunt, discordiâ maxumæ dilabuntur. Ceterùm ante hos te, Jugurtha, qui ætate et sapientiâ prior es, ne aliter quid eveniat, providere decet. Nam in omni certamine, qui opulentior est, etiam si accipit injuriam, quia plus potest, facere videtur. Vos autem, Adherbal et Hiempsal, colite, observate talem hunc virum, imitamini virtutem, et enitimini, ne ego meliores liberos sumsisse videar, quàm genuisse.

[1] *Habuit me falsum*, disappointed me. [2] *Vicisti invidiam gloriâ*, you have vanquished envy by your glory, *i. e.* envy dare not assail your fame. [3] *Fidem regni*, by the fidelity of a kingdom, *i. e.* the fidelity due by you in consequence of your being adopted into the kingdom. [4] *Res*, states; communities.

XI. Ad ea Jugurtha, tametsi regem ficta locu-lum intellegebat, et ipse longè aliter animo agitabat, tamen pro tempore[1] benignè respondit. Micipsa paucis diebus moritur. Postquam illi, more regio, justa magnificè fecerant reguli[2] in unum convenêre, utì inter se de cunctis negotiis disceptarent. Sed Hiempsal, qui minumus ex illis, naturâ ferox, etiam antea ignobilitatem Jugurthæ quia materno genere impar erat despiciens, dextrâ Adherbalem adsedit, ne medius ex tribus, quod apud Numidas honori ducitur, Jugurtha foret. Dein tamen, utì ætati concederet, fatigatus a fratre, vix in partem alteram transductus est. Ibi, quum multa de administrando imperio dissererent, Jugurtha inter alias res jacit[3], oportere quinquennii consulta omnia et decreta rescindi[4]; nam per ea tempora, confectum annis, Micipsam parum animo valuisse[5]. Tum, idem, Hiempsal, placere sibi[6], respondit; nam ipsum illum tribus his proxumis annis adoptatione in regnum pervenisse. Quod verbum in pectus Jugurthæ altiùs, quàm quisquam ratus, descendit. Itaque ex eo tempore, irâ et metu anxius, moliri, parare, atque ea modò animo habere, quibus Hiempsal per dolum caperetur. Quæ ubi tardiùs[7] procedunt, neque lenitur animus ferox, statuit quovis modo[8] inceptum perficere.

1 *Pro tempore*, corresponding to the occasion. 2 *Reguli*, i. e. *Adhĕrbal, Hĭempsal et Jŭgūrtha*. 3 *Jacit*, proposes. 4 *Rescindi*, should be repealed. 5 *Parum valuisse animo*, the strength of his mind had been weakened, *i. e.* his judgment had been impaired. 6 *Idem placere sibi*, that he was of the same opinion. 7 *Tardiùs* (quàm voluerat). 8 *Quovis modo*, by whatever means; at any rate.

XII. Primo conventu, quem ab regulis factum suprà memoravi, propter dissensionem[1] placuerat dividi thesauros, finesque imperii singulis constitui. Itaque tempus ad utramque rem decernitur, sed maturius ad pecuniam distribuendam. Reguli interea in loca propinqua thesauris, alius alio concessêre. Sed Hiempsal in oppido Thirmidâ forte ejus domo utebatur, qui proxumus lictor Jugurthæ, carus acceptusque ei[2] semper fuerat; quem ille casu ministrum oblatum promissis onerat, impellitque, utì tamquam suam visens domum eat, portarum claves adulterinas paret; nam veræ ad Hiempsalem referebantur: ceterùm ubi res postularet, se ipsum cum magnâ manu venturum. Numida mandata brevi confecit; atque, ut doctus erat, noctu Jugurthæ milites introducit. Qui, postquam in ædes irrupêre, diversi[3] regem quærere; dormientes alios, alios occursantes interficere; scrutari loca abdita, clausa effringere; strepitu et tumultu[4] omnia miscere: quum Hiempsal interim reperitur occultans sese tugurio mulieris ancillæ, quo, initio, pavidus et ignarus loci perfugerat. Numidæ caput ejus, utì jussi erant, ad Jugurtham referunt.

XIII. Ceterùm fama tanti facinoris[5] per omnem Africam brevi divulgatur: Adherbalem omnesque, qui sub imperio Micipsæ fuerant, metus invadit: in duas partes discedunt: plures Adher-

[1] *Propter dissensionem,* to prevent dispute. [2] *Ei, i. e. Hiempsăli.* [3] *Diversi,* in different directions; some went to one place and some to another. [4] *Strepitu et tumultu,* with uproar and confusion. [5] *Tanti facinoris,* of so flagitious a deed.

alem sequuntur, sed illum alterum[1] bello meiores. Igitur Jugurtha quàm maxumas potest opias armat; urbes partim vi, alias voluntate, nperio suo adjungit; omni Numidiæ imperare arat. Adherbal, tametsi Romam legatos miserat, ui senatum docerent de cæde fratris et fortunis uis; tamen, fretus multitudine militum, parabat rmis contendere. Sed, ubi res ad certamen venit, ictus, ex prœlio profugit in provinciam[2], ac deinde Romam contendit. Tum Jugurtha, patratis conſiliis, in otio facinus suum cum animo reputans, imere populum Romanum, neque advorsus iram jus usquam, nisi in avaritiâ nobilitatis et pecuniâ uâ, spem habere. Itaque paucis diebus cum uro et argento multo Romam legatos mittit, quîs ræcipit, utì primùm veteres amicos muneribus xpleant, deinde novos adquirant; postremò, uæcumque possint largiundo parare, ne cunc-entur. Sed, ubi Romam legati venêre, et, ex ræcepto regis, hospitibus, aliisque, quorum eâ empestate in senatu auctoritas pollebat, magna nunera misêre; tanta commutatio incessit, utì x maxumâ invidiâ in gratiam et favorem nobili-atis Jugurtha veniret; quorum pars spe, alii ræmio inducti, singulos ex senatu ambiundo, itebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur[3]. Igi-ur, legati ubi satis confidunt, die constituto sena-

[1] *Illum alterum, i. e. Jŭgūrtham.* [2] *Provinciam*, the rovince, *i. e.* the territory of Carthage which the Romans ad, before that time, reduced into the form of a province. *Ne gravius consuleretur*, that no severe resolution should e passed.

tus utrisque[1] datur. Tum Adherbalem hoc modo locutum accepimus:

XIV. PATRES conscripti, Micipsa pater meus moriens præcepit, utì regnum Numidiæ tantummodo procuratione[2] existumarem meum, ceterùm jus et imperium[3] penes vos[4] esse; simul eniterer domi militiæque quàm maxumo usui esse populo Romano; vos mihi cognatorum[5], vos in adfinium[6] locum ducerem: si ea fecissem, in vestrâ amicitiâ exercitum, divitias, munimenta regni me habere. Quæ quum agitarem, Jugurtha, homo omnium, quos terra sustinet, sceleratissumus, contemto imperio vestro, Masinissæ me nepotem, et jam ab stirpe socium et amicum populo Romano, regno fortunisque omnibus expulit. Atque ego, Patres conscripti, quoniam eò miseriarum venturus eram, vellem, potiùs ob mea, quàm ob majorum beneficia, posse auxilium petere; ac maxumè deberi[7] mihi a populo Romano, quibus non egerem; secundùm, ea si desideranda erant, utì debitis uterer. Sed, quoniam parum tuta per se ipsa probitas, neque mihi in manu fuit, Jugurtha qualis foret; ad vos confugi, Patres conscripti, quibus, quod miserrumum, cogor priùs oneri, quàm usui, esse. Ceteri reges, aut bello victi in amicitiam a vobis recepti, aut in suis dubiis rebus[8] societatem ves-

[1] *Utrisque, i. e. Adherbăli, et legatis Jŭgŭrthæ.* [2] *Procuratione,* in administration. [3] *Jus et imperium,* the right and sovereignty. [4] *Penes vos,* yours; vested in you. [5] *Cognatorum,* of kindred. [6] *Affinium,* of relations. [7] *Ac maxumè* (vellem beneficia) *deberi.* [8] *In suis dubiis rebus,* in their distress.

tram adpetiverunt: familia nostra cum populo Romano bello Carthaginiensi amicitiam instituit; quo tempore magis fides ejus, quàm fortuna, petenda erat. Quorum progeniem vos, Patres conscripti, nolite pati frustra a vobis auxilium petere. Si ad impetrandum[1] nihil causæ haberem præter miserandam fortunam; quòd, paulo antè rex, genere, famâ, atque copiis potens[2], nunc deformatus ærumnis, inops, alienas opes exspecto; tamen erat majestatis Romani populi prohibere injuriam, neque cujusquam regnum per scelus[3] cresceret. Verùm ego his finibus ejectus sum, quos majoribus meis populus Romanus dedit; unde pater et avus unà vobiscum expulêre Syphacem et Carthaginienses. Vestra beneficia erepta sunt, Patres conscripti; vos in meâ injuriâ despecti estis. Eheu me miserum! Huccine, Micipsa pater, beneficia evasêre, utì, quem tu parem cum liberis, regnique participem, fecisti, is potissumùm stirpis tuæ exstinctor sit? Nunquamne ergo familia nostra quieta erit? semperne in sanguine, ferro, fugâ, versabimur? Dum Carthaginienses incolumes fuêre, jure omnia sæva patiebamur: hostes ab latere, vos amici procul, spes omnis in armis erat. Postquam illa pestis ejecta, læti pacem agitabamus; quippe quîs hostis nullus, nisi fortè quem jussissetis. Ecce autem ex improviso Jugurtha, intolerandâ audaciâ, scelere atque superbiâ sese efferens, fratre meo, atque eodem propin-

[1] *Ad impetrandum* (auxilium a vobis). [2] *Potens genere, famâ atque copiis*, illustrious on account of my birth, character, and forces. [3] *Per scelus* (Jugurthæ).

quo suo, interfecto, primùm regnum ejus sceleris sui prædam fecit: pòst, ubi me iisdem dolis nequit capere, nihil minùs, quàm vim aut bellum, exspectantem, in imperio vestro, sicuti videtis, extorrem patriâ, domo, inopem, et coopertum miseriis, effecit, ut ubivis tutiùs, quàm in meo regno, essem. Ego sic existumabam, Patres conscripti, ut prædicantem audiveram patrem meum; qui vestram amicitiam colerent, eos multum laborem suscipere, ceterùm ex omnibus maxumè tutos esse. Quod in familiâ nostrâ fuit, præstitit, utì in omnibus bellis vobis adessent: nos utì per otium tuti simus, in manu vestrâ est, Patres conscripti. Pater nos duos fratres reliquit; tertium, Jugurtham, beneficiis suis ratus nobis conjunctum fore: alter eorum necatus, alterius ipse ego manus impias vix effugi. Quid agam? quò potissumùm infelix accedam? Generis præsidia omnia exstincta sunt: pater, utì necesse erat, naturæ concessit: fratri, quem minumè decuit, propinquus per scelus vitam eripuit: adfines, amicos, propinquos ceteros, alium alia clades oppressit: capti ab Jugurthâ, pars in crucem acti, pars bestiis objecti: pauci, quibus relicta anima, clausi in tenebris, cum mœrore et luctu, morte graviorem vitam exigunt. Si omnia, quæ aut amisi, aut ex necessariis advorsa facta sunt, incolumia manerent, tamen, si quid ex improviso accidisset, vos implorarem, Patres conscripti, quibus, pro magnitudine imperii, jus et injurias omnes curæ esse decet. Nunc verò, exsul patriâ, domo, solus, et omnium honestarum rerum egens, quò accedam,

aut quos adpellem? nationesne, an reges, qui omnes familiæ nostræ ob vestram amicitiam infesti sunt? An quoquam adire licet, ubi non majorum meorum hostilia monumenta plurima sint? aut quisquam nostri misereri potest, qui aliquando vobis hostis fuit? Postremò Masinissa nos ita instituit, Patres conscripti, ne quem coleremus, nisi populum Romanum; ne societates, ne fœdera nova acciperemus: abunde magna præsidia nobis in vestrâ amicitiâ fore: si huic imperio fortuna mutaretur, unà nobis occidendum esse. Virtute ac dîs volentibus magni estis et opulenti; omnia secunda et obedientia sunt: quo faciliùs sociorum injurias curare licet. Tantum illud vereor, ne quos privata amicitia Jugurthæ, parum cognita, transvorsos agat: quos ego audio maxumâ ope niti, ambire, fatigare vos singulos, ne quid de absente, incognitâ causâ, statuatis: fingere me verba, fugam simulare, cui licuerit in regno manere. Quòd utinam illum, cujus impio facinore in has miserias projectus sum, eadem hæc simulantem videam! et aliquando aut apud vos, aut apud deos immortales, rerum humanarum cura oriatur! ne ille, qui nunc sceleribus suis ferox atque præclarus est, omnibus malis excruciatus, impietatis in parentem nostrum, fratris mei necis, mearumque miseriarum, graves pœnas reddet. Jam, jam, frater, animo meo carissume, quamquam tibi immaturo, et unde minumè decuit, vita erepta est, tamen lætandum magis, quàm dolendum, puto casum tuum; non enim regnum, sed fugam, exsilium, egestatem, et omnes has, quæ me pre-

munt, ærumnas, cum animâ simul amisisti. At ego infelix, in tanta mala præcipitatus ex patrio regno, rerum humanarum spectaculum præbeo; incertus quid agam, tuasne injurias persequar, ipse auxilii egens, an regno consulam, cujus vitæ necisque potestas ex opibus alienis pendet? Utinam emori fortunis meis honestus exitus esset, neu vivere contemtus viderer, si, defessus malis, injuriæ concessissem. Nunc neque vivere lubet, neque mori licet sine dedecore. Patres conscripti, per vos, per liberos atque parentes, per majestatem populi R. subvenite misero mihi; ite obviàm injuriæ; nolite pati regnum Numidiæ, quod vestrum est, per scelus et sanguinem[1] familiæ nostræ tabescere.

XV. POSTQUAM rex finem loquendi fecit, legati Jugurthæ, largitione magis quàm causâ freti[2], paucis respondent: Hiempsalem ob sævitiam suam ab Numidis interfectum: Adherbalem ultro bellum inferentem, postquam superatus sit, queri, quòd injuriam facere nequivisset. Jugurtham ab senatu petere, ne alium putarent, ac Numantiæ cognitus esset, neu verba inimici ante facta sua ponerent. Deinde utrique[3] curiâ egrediuntur. Senatus statim consulitur[4]. Fautores

[1] *Sanguinem*, the blood; the extirpation. [2] *Freti largitione magis quàm causâ*, relying more on bribery than on their cause; trusting more to the influence of bribery, than to the justness of their cause. [3] *Utrique*, both parties, *i. e.* Adhērbal, and the ambassadors of Jŭgūrtha. [4] *Senatus statim consulitur*, the Senate is immediately consulted; the Senate instantly enters on the discussion; the matter comes immediately before the House.

legatorum, præterea magna pars, gratiâ depravati, Adherbalis dicta contemnere, Jugurthæ virtutem extollere laudibus; gratiâ, voce, denique omnibus modis, pro alieno scelere et flagitio, suâ quasi pro gloriâ, nitebantur. At contrà pauci, quibus bonum et æquum divitiis carius, subveniundum Adherbali, et Hiempsalis mortem severè vindicandam censebant: sed ex omnibus maxumè Æmilius Scaurus, homo nobilis, impiger, factiosus, avidus potentiæ, honoris, divitiarum; ceterùm vitia sua callidè occultans. Is, postquam videt regis largitionem famosam impudentemque, veritus, quod in tali re solet, ne polluta licentia[1] invidiam accenderet[2], animum a consuetâ lubidine continuit.

XVI. VICIT tamen in senatu pars illa, qui vero pretium aut gratiam anteferebant. Decretum fit, UTÌ DECEM LEGATI REGNUM, QUOD MICIPSA OBTINUERAT, INTER JUGURTHAM ET ADHERBALEM DIVIDERENT: cujus legationis princeps fuit L. Opimius, homo clarus, et tum in senatu potens, quia consul, C. Graccho et M. Fulvio Flacco interfectis, acerrumè victoriam nobilitatis in plebem exercuerat. Eum Jugurtha, tametsi Romæ in inimicis habuerat, tamen adcuratissumè[3] recepit: dando et pollicitando perfecit, utì famæ, fidei, postremò omnibus suis rebus, commodum regis anteferret. Reliquos legatos eâdem viâ adgressus, plerosque

[1] *Polluta licentia*, gross corruption. [2] *Accenderet invidiam* (plebis), should excite the indignation *of the populace* [3] *Adcuratissumè*, most ceremoniously; with the most studied respect.

capit: paucis carior fides, quàm pecunia, fuit. In divisione, quæ pars Numidiæ Mauritaniam adtingit, agro virisque opulentior[1], Jugurthæ traditur: illam alteram, specie, quàm usu, potiorem, quæ portuosior[2] et ædificiis magis exornata erat, Adherbal possedit.

XVII. Res postulare videtur Africæ situm paucis exponere[3], et eas gentes, quibuscum nobis bellum aut amicitia fuit, adtingere. Sed, quæ loca et nationes ob calorem, aut asperitatem, item solitudines, minùs frequentata sunt[4], de iis haud facile compertum narraverim: cetera quàm paucissumis absolvam[5].

In divisione orbis terræ plerique in partem tertiam Africam posuêre: pauci, tantummodo Asiam et Europam esse: sed Africam in Europâ. Ea fines habet, ab occidente, fretum nostri maris et oceani; ab ortu solis, declivem latitudinem, quem locum Catabathmon incolæ adpellant. Mare sævum, importuosum: ager frugum fertilis, bonus pecori, arbori infecundus: cœlo terrâque penuria

[1] *Opulentior agro virisque,* richer in soil and population; the soil was more fertile and the inhabitants more numerous. [2] *Portuosior,* better provided with harbours. [3] (Me) *exponere situm Africæ paucis* (verbis), that *I* describe the situation of Africa in a few *words*; that I give a concise description of Africa. [4] *Loca et nationes quæ minùs frequentata sunt ob calorem aut asperitatem, item solitudines,* the countries and nations which have been less visited on account of heat, unevenness of surface, and deserts; *i. e.* the countries and nations rendered almost inaccessible by the heat of their climate, difficulty of travelling, and deserts of great extent. [5] *Absolvam,* I shall discuss.

aquarum. Genus hominum salubri corpore, velox, patiens laborum: plerosque senectus dissolvit, nisi qui ferro, aut bestiis, interiêre: nam morbus haud sæpe quemquam superat. Ad hoc malefici generis plurima animalia. Sed, qui mortales initio Africam habuerint, quique postea accesserint, aut quomodo inter se permixti sint; quamquam ab eâ famâ, quæ plerosque obtinet, diversum est; tamen, utì ex libris Punicis, qui regis Hiempsalis dicebantur, interpretatum nobis est, utique rem sese habere cultores ejus terræ putant, quàm paucissumis dicam. Ceterùm fides ejus rei penes auctores erit[1].

XVIII. Africam initio habuêre Gætuli et Libyes, asperi, inculti: quîs cibus erat caro ferina, atque humi pabulum, utì pecoribus. Hi neque moribus, neque lege, neque imperio cujusquam, regebantur: vagi, palantes, quâ nox coëgerat, sedes habebant. Sed, postquam in Hispaniâ Hercules, sicuti Afri putant, interiit, exercitus ejus, compositus ex variis gentibus, amisso duce, ac passim multis, sibi quisque, imperium petentibus, brevi dilabitur. Ex eo numero Medi, Persæ, et Armenii, navibus in Africam transvecti, proxumos nostro mari locos occupavêre. Sed Persæ intra oceanum[2] magis; iique alveos navium in-

[1] *Fides ejus rei erit penes auctores*, the truth of that narrative shall rest with the authors; the authors shall be responsible for the truth of the account; I do not vouch for the authenticity of the statement. [2] *Oceanum*, the ocean, *i. e.* the Atlantic ocean, called in the same sentence *Magnum mare*.

versos pro tuguriis habuêre, quia neque materia in agris, neque ab Hispanis emundi, aut mutandi, copia erat: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant. Hi paulatim per connubia Gætulos sibi miscuêre: et quia sæpe tentantes agros, alia, deinde alia, loca petiverant, semet ipsi Numidas adpellavêre. Ceterùm adhuc ædificia Numidarum agrestium, quæ mapalia illi vocant, oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinæ, sunt. Medis autem et Armeniis accessêre Libyes, (nam hi propiùs mare Africum agitabant; Gætuli sub sole magis, haud procul ab ardoribus[1]) hique maturè oppida habuêre; nam, freto[2] divisi ab Hispaniâ, mutare res[3] inter se instituerant. Nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrupêre, barbarâ linguâ Mauros pro Medis adpellantes. Sed res Persarum brevi adolevit; ac postea, nomine Numidæ propter multitudinem a parentibus digressi, possidere ea loca, quæ proxumè Carthaginem Numidia adpellatur. Dein utrique, alteris freti, finitumos armis aut metu sub imperium cogere, nomen gloriamque sibi addidêre; magis hi, qui ad nostrum mare[4] processerant, quia Libyes, quàm Gætuli, minùs bellicosi. Denique Africæ pars inferior[5] pleraque

[1] *Ab ardoribus,* from excessive heat, *i. e.* the heat of a vertical Sun; from the Torrid Zone. [2] *Freto,* by a Strait, *i. e.* the Strait of Gibraltar. [3] *Mutare res,* to change things, *i. e.* to give one thing in exchange for another; to barter. [4] *Nostrum mare,* our sea, *i. e.* the Mediterranean Sea. The Romans gave it the former name, from its bounding their country on three sides. [5] *Inferior,* the lower, *i. e.* the maritime.

ab Numidis possessa est: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessêre[1].

XIX. Postea Phœnices, alii multitudinis domi minuendæ gratiâ, pars imperii cupidine, sollicitatâ plebe et aliis novarum rerum avidis, Hipponem, Hadrumetum, Leptim[2], aliasque urbes, in orâ maritimâ condidêre: hæque, brevi multùm auctæ, pars originibus[3] præsidio, aliæ decori fuêre. Nam de Carthagine silere meliùs puto, quàm parum dicere, quoniam aliò properare tempus monet. Igitur ad Catabathmon, qui locus Ægyptum ab Africâ dividit, secundo mari[4], prima Cyrene est, colonia Thereôn, ac deinceps duæ Syrtes, interque eas Leptis[5]: dein Philenôn aræ, quem, Ægyptum versus, finem imperii habuêre Carthaginienses: pòst aliæ Punicæ urbes. Cetera loca usque ad Mauritaniam Numidæ tenent: proxumè Hispaniam Mauri sunt: super Numidiam Gætulos accepimus partim in tuguriis, alios incultiùs vagos agitare; post eos, Æthiopas esse; dein loca exusta solis ardoribus. Igitur bello Jugurthino pleraque ex Punicis oppida, et fines Carthaginiensium, quos novissumè habuerant, populus Romanus per magistratus administrabat: Gætulorum magna pars, et Numidia usque ad flumen Mulucham, sub Jugurthâ erant: Mauris omnibus rex Bocchus imperitabat, præter nomen,

[1] *Victi* (Libyes) *omnes concessêre in gentem nomenque imperantium*, all the conquered *Libyans* were lost in the nation and name of the conquerors; the conquered formed one people and bore the same name with their conquerors. [2] *Leptim* (Parvam), *q. v.* [3] *Originibus*, to the mother cities. [4] *Secundo mari*, along the sea coast. [5] *Leptis* (Magna), *q. v.*

cetera ignarus populi Romani; itemque nobis neque bello, neque pace, antea cognitus. De Africâ et ejus incolis ad necessitudinem rei satis dictum.

XX. Postquam, regno diviso, legati Africâ discessêre, et Jugurtha contra timorem animi præmia sceleris[1] adeptum sese videt; certum ratus, quod ex amicis apud Numantiam acceperat, omnia Romæ venalia esse; simul et illorum pollicitationibus accensus, quos paulo antè muneribus expleverat, in regnum Adherbalis animum intendit. Ipse acer, bellicosus: at is, quem petebat[2], quietus, imbellis, placido ingenio, opportunus injuriæ, metuens magis, quàm metuendus. Igitur ex improviso fines ejus cum magnâ manu invadit, multos mortales cum pecore atque aliâ prædâ capit, ædificia incendit, pleraque loca hostiliter cum equitatu accedit; dein cum omni multitudine in regnum suum convertit, existumans, dolore permotum, Adherbalem injurias suas manu vindicaturum, eamque rem belli causam fore. At ille, quòd neque se parem armis existumabat, et amicitiâ populi Romani magis, quàm Numidis, fretus erat, legatos ad Jugurtham de injuriis questum misit: qui tametsi contumeliosa dicta retulerant, priùs tamen omnia pati decrevit, quàm bellum sumere, quia, tentatum antea, secus cesserat[3]. Neque tamen eo magis cupido Jugurthæ minuebatur: quippe qui totum ejus regnum

[1] *Præmia sceleris*, the reward of his wickedness, *i. e.* the half of Nŭmĭdĭa, in place of the third part. [2] *Quem petebat*, whom he attacked; whose destruction he intended. [3] *Antea tentatum secus cesserat*, formerly attempted it had been unsuccessful.

animo jam invaserat. Itaque non, ut antea, cum prædatoriâ manu[1]; sed magno exercitu comparato, bellum gerere cœpit, et apertè totius Numidiæ imperium petere. Ceterùm, quâ pergebat, urbes, agros vastare, prædas ágere; suis animum, terrorem hostibus augere.

XXI. ADHERBAL, ubi intellegit, eò processum, ıtì regnum aut relinquendum esset, aut armis reinendum, necessariò copias parat, et Jugurthæ bvius procedit. Interim haud longè a mari rope Cirtam oppidum utriusque consedit exeritus: et, quia diei extremum erat, prœlium non nceptum. Ubi plerumque noctis processit, obcuro etiam tum lumine, milites Jugurthini, signo lato, castra hostium invadunt; semisomnos parim, alios arma sumentes, fugant funduntque. Adherbal cum paucis equitibus Cirtam profugit, t, ni multitudo togatorum[2] fuisset, quæ Numidas insequentes mœnibus prohibuit, uno die inter uos reges cœptum atque patratum bellum foret. gitur Jugurtha oppidum circumsedit, vineis turibusque et machinis omnium generum expugare adgreditur; maxumè festinans tempus legaorum antecapere, quos ante prœlium factum Romam ab Adherbale missos audiverat. Sed, ostquam senatus de bello eorum accepit, tres dolescentes in Africam legantur, qui ambo eges adeant, senatûs populique Romani veris nuncient, velle et censere, eos ab armis iscedere; de controversiis suis jure potiùs,

[1] *Cum prædatoriâ manu*, with a plundering party. [2] *Togatorum*, Romans, Italians.

quàm bello, disceptare; ita seque illisque[1] dignum fore.

XXII. Legati in Africam maturantes veniunt, eo magis, quòd Romæ, dum proficisci parant, de prœlio facto et oppugnatione Cirtæ audiebatur: sed is rumor clemens erat. Quorum Jugurtha acceptâ oratione respondit: sibi neque majus quidquam neque carius auctoritate senati: ab adolescentiâ ita enisum, utì ab optumo quoque probaretur: virtute, non malitiâ, P. Scipioni, summo viro, placuisse: ob easdem artes ab Micipsâ, non penuriâ liberorum, in regnum adoptatum: ceterùm, quo plura bene atque strenuè fecisset, eo animum suum injuriam minùs tolerare: Adherbalem dolis vitæ suæ insidiatum; quod ubi comperisset, sceleri obviàm îsse; populum Romanum neque rectè, neque pro bono, facturum, si ab jure gentium sese prohibuerint: postremò de omnibus rebus legatos Romam brevi missurum. Ita utrique digrediuntur. Adherbalis adpellandi copia non fuit.

XXIII. Jugurtha, ubi eos Africâ decessisse ratus est, neque propter loci naturam Cirtam armis expugnare potest; vallo atque fossâ mœnia circumdat, turres exstruit, easque præsidiis firmat: præterea dies, noctes, aut per vim aut dolis tentare: defensoribus mœnium præmia modò, modò formidinem, ostentare; suos hortando ad virtutem erigere; prorsus intentus, cuncta parare. Adherbal, ubi intellegit omnes suas fortunas in

[1] *Se, i.e. Romanis—illis, i. e. Adherbăle et Jugurthâ.*

extremo sitas, hostem infestum, auxilii spem nullam, penuriâ rerum necessariarum bellum trahi non posse; ex his, qui unà Cirtam profugerant duo maxumè impigros delegit, eos, multa pollicendo, ac miserando casum suum, confirmat, utì per hostium munitiones noctu ad proxumum mare, dein Romam, pergerent.

XXIV. Numidæ paucis diebus jussa efficiunt: literæ Adherbalis in senatu recitatæ, quarum sententia hæc fuit:

Non mea culpa sæpe ad vos oratum mitto, Patres conscripti, sed vis Jugurthæ subigit: quem tanta lubido exstinguendi me invasit, utì neque vos, neque deos immortales, in animo habeat; sanguinem meum, quàm omnia, malit. Itaque quintum jam mensem, socius et amicus populi Romani, armis obsessus teneor: neque mihi Micipsæ patris beneficia neque vestra decreta auxiliantur: ferro, an fame, acriùs urguear, incertus sum. Plura de Jugurthâ scribere dehortatur fortuna mea: etiam antea expertus sum, parum fidei miseris esse: nisi tamen intellego, illum suprà, quàm ego sum, petere; neque simul amicitiam vestram et regnum meum sperare: utrum gravius existumet, nemini occultum est. Nam initio occidit Hiempsalem, fratrem meum; dein patrio regno me expulit: quæ sanè fuerint nostræ injuriæ, nihil ad vos. Verùm nunc vestrum regnum armis tenet: me, quem imperatorem Numidis posuistis, clausum obsidet: legatorum verba quanti fecerit, pericula mea declarant. Quid reliquum, nisi vis vestra, quo moveri possit? Nam

ego quidem vellem, et hæc quæ scribo, et quæ antea in senatu questus sum, vana forent potiùs, quàm miseria mea fidem verbis faceret. Sed, quoniam eo natus sum, ut Jugurthæ scelerum ostentui essem, non jam mortem neque ærumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium, et cruciatus corporis, deprecor. Regno Numidiæ, quod vestrum est, utì lubet, consulite: me ex manibus impiis eripite, per majestatem imperii, per amicitiæ fidem; si ulla apud vos memoria avi mei Masinissæ.

XXV. His literis recitatis, fuêre, qui exercitum in Africam mittendum censerent, et quàm primùm Adherbali subveniundum; de Jugurthâ interim utì consuleretur, quoniam non paruisset legatis. Sed ab iisdem regis fautoribus summâ ope enisum, ne decretum fieret. Ita bonum publicum, ut in plerisque negotiis solet, privatâ gratiâ devictum. Legantur tamen in Africam majores natu, nobiles, amplis honoribus: in quîs M. Scaurus, de quo suprà memoravimus, consularis, et tum in senatu princeps. Hi, quòd in invidiâ res erat, simul et ab Numidis obsecrati, triduo navim ascendere: dein brevi Uticam adpulsi, literas ad Jugurtham mittunt, quàm ocissumè ad provinciam accedat; seque ad eum ab senatu missos. Ille ubi accepit, homines claros, quorum auctoritatem Romæ pollere audiverat, contra inceptum suum venisse; primò commotus, metu atque lubidine divorsus agitabatur. Timebat iram senati, ni paruisset legatis: porro animus cupidine cæcus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat. Vicit

tamen in avido ingenio pravum consilium. Igitur, exercitu circumdato, summâ vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, maxumè sperans, diductâ manu hostium, aut vi aut dolis sese casum victoriæ inventurum. Quod ubi secus procedit, neque, quod intenderat, efficere potest, utì priùs, quàm legatos conveniret, Adherbalis potiretur; ne ampliùs morando Scaurum, quem plurimùm metuebat, incenderet, cum paucis equitibus in provinciam venit. Ac tametsi senati verbis minæ graves nunciabantur, quòd oppugnatione non desisteret, multâ tamen oratione consumtâ, legati frustra discessêre.

XXVI. Ea postquam Cirtæ audita sunt, Italici, quorum virtute mœnia defensabantur, confisi, deditione factâ, propter magnitudinem populi Romani inviolatos sese fore, Adherbali suadent, utì seque et oppidum Jugurthæ tradat; tantum ab eo vitam paciscatur; de ceteris senatui curæ fore. At ille, tametsi omnia potiora fide Jugurthæ rebatur; quia penes eosdem, si advorsaretur, cogendi potestas erat, ita, utì censuerant Italici, deditionem facit. Jugurtha in primis Adherbalem excruciatum necat: dein omnes puberes Numidas et negotiatores promiscuè, utì quisque armatis obvius, interfecit.

XXVII. Quod postquam Romæ cognitum, et res in senatu agitari cœpta, iidem illi ministri regis interpellando, ac sæpe gratiâ, interdum jurgiis trahendo tempus, atrocitatem facti leniebant. Ac, ni C. Memmius, tribunus plebis designatus, vir acer, et infestus potentiæ nobilitatis, populum Romanum edocuisset, id agi, utì per

paucos factiosos Jugurthæ scelus condonaretur, profectò omnis invidia, prolatandis consultationibus, dilapsa erat: tanta vis gratiæ atque pecuniæ regis. Sed, ubi senatus, delicti conscientiâ, populum timet, lege Semproniâ provinciæ futuris consulibus Numidia atque Italia decretæ: consules declarantur P. Scipio Nasica, L. Bestia Calpurnius: Calpurnio Numidia, Scipioni Italia obvenit: deinde exercitus, qui in Africam portaretur, scribitur: stipendium, alia, quæ bello usui forent, decernuntur.

XXVIII. At Jugurtha, contra spem nuncio accepto, quippe cui, Romæ omnia venum ire, in animo hæserat; filium, et cum eo duo familiares, ad senatum legatos mittit: hisque, ut illis, quos Hiempsale interfecto miserat, præcipit, omnes mortales pecuniâ adgrediantur. Qui postquam Romam adventabant, senatus a Bestiâ consultus, placeretne legatos Jugurthæ recipi mœnibus: iique decrevêre, nisi regnum, ipsumque, deditum venissent, utì in diebus proxumis decem Italiâ decederent. Consul Numidis ex senati decreto nunciari jubet: ita, infectis rebus, illi domum discedunt. Interim Calpurnius, parato exercitu, legat sibi homines nobiles, factiosos, quorum auctoritate, quæ deliquisset, munita fore sperabat: in quîs fuit Scaurus, cujus de naturâ et habitu suprà memoravimus. Nam in consule nostro multæ bonæque artes animi et corporis erant, quas omnes avaritia præpediebat: patiens laborum, acri ingenio, satis providens, belli haud ignarus, firmissumus contra pericula et insidias.

Sed legiones per Italiam Rhegium, atque inde Siciliam, porro ex Siciliâ in Africam, transvectæ. Igitur Calpurnius initio, paratis commeatibus, acriter Numidiam ingressus est, multos mortales et urbes aliquot pugnando capit.

XXIX. Sed, ubi Jugurtha per legatos pecuniâ tentare, bellique, quod administrabat, asperitatem ostendere cœpit, animus æger avaritiâ facilè conversus est. Ceterùm socius et administer omnium consiliorum adsumitur Scaurus: qui, tametsi à principio, plerisque ex factione ejus corruptis, acerrumè regem impugnaverat; tamen, magnitudine pecuniæ, a bono honestoque in pravum abstractus est. Sed Jugurtha primùm tantummodo belli moram redimebat, existumans, sese aliquid interim Romæ pretio, aut gratiâ, effecturum: postea verò quàm participem negotii Scaurum acceperat, in maxumam spem adductus recuperandæ pacis, statuit cum eis de omnibus pactionibus præsens agere. Ceterùm interea fidei causâ, mittitur a consule Sextius quæstor in oppidum Jugurthæ Vagam; cujus rei species erat acceptio frumenti, quod Calpurnius palam legatis imperaverat; quoniam deditionis morâ induciæ agitabantur. Igitur rex, utì constituerat, in castra venit; ac pauca, præsenti consilio, locutus de invidiâ facti sui, atque in deditionem utì acciperetur, reliqua cum Bestiâ et Scauro secreta transigit: dein postero die, quasi per saturam exquisitis sententiis, in deditionem accipitur. Sed, utì pro consilio imperatum erat, elephanti triginta, pecus atque equi multi, cum parvo argenti pondere,

quæstori traduntur. Calpurnius Romam ad magistratus rogandos proficiscitur. In Numidiâ et exercitu nostro pax agitabatur.

XXX. Postquam res in Africâ gestas, quoque modò actæ forent, fama divolgavit, Romæ per omnes locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari: apud plebem gravis invidia: Patres solliciti erant; probarentne tantum flagitium, an decretum consulis subverterent, parum constabat. Ac maxumè eos potentia Scauri, quòd is auctor et socius Bestiæ ferebatur, a vero, bono, impediebat. At C. Memmius, cujus de libertate ingenii, et odio potentiæ nobilitatis, suprà diximus, inter dubitationem et moras senati, concionibus populum ad vindicandum hortari: monere, ne rempublicam, ne libertatem suam desererent: multa superba, crudelia, facinora nobilitatis ostendere: prorsus intentus, omni modo plebis animum accendebat. Sed, quoniam eâ tempestate Memmii facundia clara pollensque fuit, decere existumavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere; ac potissumùm, quæ in concione post reditum Bestiæ hujuscemodi verbis disseruit:

XXXI. Multa me dehortantur a vobis, Quirites, ni studium reipublicæ omnia superet; opes factionis, vestra patientia, jus nullum, ac maxumè, quòd innocentiæ plus periculi, quàm honoris, est. Nam illa quidem piget dicere, his annis xx. quàm ludibrio fueritis superbiæ paucorum; quàm fœdè, quàmque inulti perierint vestri defensores; ut vobis animus ab ignaviâ atque secordiâ corruptus sit, qui ne nunc qui-

dem, obnoxiis inimicis, exsurgitis, atque etiam nunc timetis, quibus decet terrori esse. Sed, quamquam hæc talia sunt, tamen obviàm ire factionis potentiæ, animus subigit: certè ego libertatem, quæ mihi a parente tradita est, experiar: verùm id frustra, an ob rem, faciam, in vestrâ manu situm, Quirites. Neque ego hortor, quod sæpe majores vestri fecêre, utì contra injurias armati eatis. Nihil vi, nihil secessione opus; necesse est, suomet ipsi more præcipites eant. Occiso Tiberio Graccho, quem regnum parare aiebant, in plebem Romanam quæstiones habitæ sunt. Post C. Gracchi et M. Fulvii cædem item multi vestri ordinis[1] in carcere necati sunt: utriusque cladis non lex, verùm lubido eorum, finem fecit. Sed sanè fuerit regni paratio plebi sua restituere: quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit. Superioribus annis taciti indignabamini, ærarium expilari; reges et populos liberos paucis nobilibus vectigal pendere; penes eosdem et summam gloriam et maxumas divitias esse; tamen hæc talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuêre; itaque postremò leges, majestas vestra, divina et humana omnia, hostibus tradita sunt. Neque eos, qui fecêre, pudet aut pœnitet: sed incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, sacerdotia et consulatus, pars triumphos suos, ostentantes: perinde, quasi ea honori, non prædæ, habeant. Servi ære parati imperia injusta dominorum non perferunt; vos,

[1] *Vestri ordinis*, of your order, *i. e.* of the plebeians.

Quirites, imperio nati, æquo animo servitutem toleratis. At qui sunt hi, qui rempublicam occupavêre? homines sceleratissumi, cruentis manibus, immani avaritiâ, nocentissumi, iidemque superbissumi; quîs fides, decus, pietas, postremò honesta atque inhonesta omnia quæstui sunt. Pars eorum occidisse tribunos plebis, alii quæstiones injustas, plerique cædem in vos fecisse, pro munimento habent. Ita, quàm quisque pessumè fecit, tam maxumè tutus est: metum a scelere suo ad ignaviam vestram transtulêre; quos omnes eadem cupere, eadem odisse, eadem metuere in unum coëgit: sed hæc inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est. Quòd si tam libertatis curam haberetis, quàm illi ad dominationem accensi sunt; profectò neque respublica, sicuti nunc, vastaretur, et beneficia vestra penes optumos, non audacissumos, forent. Majores vestri, parandi juris et majestatis constituendæ gratiâ, bis, per secessionem, armati Aventinum occupavêre; vos pro libertate, quam ab illis accepistis, non summâ ope nitemini? atque eo vehementiùs, quòd majus dedecus est, parta amittere, quàm omnino non paràvisse? Dicet aliquis, Quid igitur censes? Vindicandum in eos, qui hosti prodidêre rempublicam: non manu, neque vi, quod magis vos fecisse, quàm illis accidisse, indignum; verùm quæstionibus, et indicio ipsius Jugurthæ: qui, si dediticius est, profectò jussis vestris obediens erit: sin ea contemnit, scilicet æstumabitis, qualis illa pax, aut deditio sit, ex quâ ad Jugurtham scelerum impunitas, ad

paucos maxumæ divitiæ, in rempublicam damna, dedecora, pervenerint. Nisi fortè nondum etiam vos dominationis eorum satietas tenet, et illa, quàm hæc tempora, magis placent, quum regna, provinciæ, leges, jura, judicia, bella, paces, postremò divina et humana omnia, penes paucos erant; vos autem, hoc est, populus Romanus, invicti ab hostibus, imperatores omnium gentium, satis habebatis animam retinere; nam servitutem quidem quis vestrûm recusare audebat? Atque ego, tametsi viro flagitiosissumum existumo impune injuriam accepisse, tamen vos hominibus sceleratissumis ignoscere, quoniam cives sunt, æquo animo paterer, nisi misericordia in perniciem casura esset. Nam et illis, quantum importunitatis habent, parum est impune malè fecisse, nisi deinde faciundi licentia eripitur; et vobis æterna sollicitudo remanebit, quum intellegetis, aut serviundum esse, aut per manus libertatem retinendam. Nam fidei quidem, aut concordiæ, quæ spes? dominari illi volunt, vos liberi esse; facere illi injurias, vos prohibere: postremò sociis vestris veluti hostibus, hostibus pro sociis utuntur. Potestne in tam divorsis mentibus pax, aut amicitia, esse? Quare moneo hortorque, ne tantum scelus impunitum omittatis. Non peculatus ærarii factus est, neque per vim sociis ereptæ pecuniæ: quæ, quamquam gravia, tamen consuetudine jam pro nihilo habentur. Hosti acerrumo prodita senati auctoritas, proditum imperium vestrûm: domi militiæque respublica venalis fuit. Quæ nisi quæsita erunt, ni vindicatum

in noxios, quid reliquum, nisi ut illis, qui ea fecêre, obedientes vivamus? nam impune quæ libet facere, id est regem esse. Neque ego, Quirites, hortor, ut malitis cives vestros perperam, quàm rectè, fecisse; sed ne, ignoscendo malis, bonos perditum eatis. Ad hoc, in republicâ multo præstat beneficii, quàm maleficii, immemorem esse: bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi neglegas; at malus improbior. Ad hoc, si injuriæ non sint, haud sæpe auxilii egeas.

XXXII. Hæc atque alia hujuscemodi sæpe dicundo Memmius populo persuadet, utì L. Cassius, qui tum prætor erat, ad Jugurtham mitteretur; eumque interpositâ fide publicâ, Romam duceret, quo faciliùs, indicio regis, Scauri et reliquorum, quos pecuniæ captæ arcessebant, delicta patefierent. Dum hæc Romæ geruntur, qui, in Numidiâ relicti a Bestiâ, exercitui præerant, secuti morem imperatoris, plurima et flagitiosissuma facinora fecêre. Fuêre, qui auro corrupti elephantos Jugurthæ traderent: alii perfugas vendere: et pars ex pacatis prædas agebant: tanta vis avaritiæ in animos eorum, veluti tabes, invaserat. At Cassius, populi Romani perlatâ rogatione a C. Memmio, ac perculsâ omni nobilitate, ad Jugurtham proficiscitur; eique timido, et ex conscientiâ diffidenti rebus suis, persuadet, quoniam se populo Romano dedidisset, ne vim, quàm misericordiam, experiri mallet. Privatim præterea fidem suam interponit, quam ille non minoris, quàm publicam, ducebat: talis eâ tempestate fama de Cassio erat.

XXXIII. Igitur Jugurtha, contra decus re ium, cultu quàm maxumè miserabili, cum Cas io Romam venit: ac, tametsi in ipso magna vis nimi erat, confirmatus ab omnibus, quorum po entiâ aut scelere cuncta gesserat, C. Bæbium ribunum plebis, magnâ mercede parat, cujus im udentiâ contra jus et injurias omnes munitus oret. At C. Memmius, advocatâ concione, quam uam regi infesta plebes erat, et pars in vincula luci jubebat, pars, ni socios sceleris aperiret, more najorum de hoste supplicium sumi: dignitati, uàm iræ, magis consulens, sedare motus, et ani nos mollire: postremò confirmare, fidem publi am per sese inviolatam fore. Pòst, ubi silentium œpit, producto Jugurthâ, verba facit, Romæ Numidiæque facinora ejus memorat, scelera in patrem, fratresque, ostendit: quibus juvantibus, quibusque ministris, egerit, quamquam intellegat populus Romanus, tamen velle manifesta magis ex illo habere: si vera aperiret, in fide et clementiâ populi Romani magnam spem illi sitam: sin reticeat, non sociis saluti fore; sed se suasque spes corrupturum.

XXXIV. Dein, ubi Memmius dicundi finem fecit, et Jugurtha respondere jussus est, C. Bæbius, tribunus plebis, quem pecuniâ corruptum suprà diximus, regem tacere jubet: ac, tametsi multitudo, quæ in concione aderat, vehementer accensa, terrebat eum clamore, voltu, sæpe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quæ ira fieri amat, vicit tamen impudentia. Ita populus ludibrio habitus ex concione discessit; Jugurthæ Bestiæque, et ceteris,

quos illa quæstio exagitabat, animi augescunt.

XXXV. Erat eâ tempestate Romæ Numida quidam, nomine Massiva, Gulussæ filius, Masinissæ nepos: qui, quia in dissensione regum Jugurthæ advorsus fuerat, deditâ Cirtâ, et Adherbale interfecto, profugus ex Africâ abierat. Huic Sp. Albinus, qui proxumo anno post Bestiam cum Q. Minucio Rufo consulatum gerebat, persuadet, quoniam ex stirpe Masinissæ sit, Jugurthamque ob scelera invidia cum metu urgueat, regnum Numidiæ ab senatu petat. Avidus consul belli gerundi, novari, quàm senescere omnia, malebat: ipsi provincia Numidia, Minucio Macedonia evenerat. Quæ postquam Massiva agitare cœpit, neque Jugurthæ in amicis satis præsidii est, quòd eorum alium conscientia, alium mala fama et timor impediebat; Bomilcari, proxumo ac maxumè fido sibi, imperat, pretio, sicuti multa confecerat, insidiatores Massivæ paret, ac maxumè occultè; sin id parum procedat, quovis modo Numidam interficiat. Bomilcar maturè regis mandata exsequitur: et, per homines, talis negotii artifices, itinera egressusque ejus, postremò loca atque tempora cuncta, explorat; deinde, ubi res postulabat, insidias tendit. Igitur unus ex eo numero, qui ad cædem parati erant, paulo inconsultiùs Massivam adgreditur, illum obtruncat: sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, et in primis Albino consule, indicium profitetur. Fit reus magis ex æquo bonoque, quàm ex jure gentium, Bomilcar, comes ejus, qui Romam fide publicâ venerat. At Jugurtha, manifestus tanti

sceleris, non priùs omisit contra verum niti, quàm animum advortit, supra gratiam atque pecuniam suam, invidiam facti esse. Igitur, quamquam in priore actione ex amicis quinquaginta vades dederat; regno magis, quàm vadibus, consulens, clàm in Numidiam Bomilcarem dimittit, veritus, ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi, si de illo supplicium sumtum foret. Et ipse paucis diebus profectus est, jussus ab senatu Italiâ decedere. Sed, postquam Româ egressus est, fertur, sæpe eò tacitus respiciens, postremò dixisse, Urbem venalem, et maturè perituram, si emptorem invenerit.

XXXVI. Interim Albinus, renovato bello, commeatum, stipendium, alia, quæ militibus usui forent, maturat in Africam portare; ac statim ipse profectus, utì ante comitia, quod tempus haud longè aberat, armis, aut deditione, aut quovis modo bellum conficeret. At, contrà, Jugurtha trahere omnia, et alias, deinde alias, moræ causas facere: polliceri deditionem, ac deinde metum simulare: instanti cedere, et paulo pòst, ne sui diffiderent, instare: ita belli modò, modò pacis, morâ consulem ludificare. Ac fuêre, qui tum Albinum haud ignarum consilii regis existumarent, neque ex tantâ properantiâ tam facilè tractum bellum secordiâ magis, quàm dolo, crederent. Sed postquam, dilapso tempore, comitiorum dies adventabat, Albinus, Aulo fratre in castris pro prætore relicto, Romam decessit.

XXXVII. Eâ tempestate Romæ seditionibus tribuniciis atrociter respublica agitabatur. P.

Lucullus et L. Annius, tribuni plebis, resistentibus collegis, continuare magistratum nitebantur: quæ dissensio totius anni comitia impediebat. Eâ morâ in spem adductus Aulus, quem pro prætore in castris relictum suprà diximus, aut conficiundi belli, aut terrore exercitûs ab rege pecuniæ capiundæ, milites mense Januario ex hibernis in expeditionem evocat; magnis itineribus, hieme asperâ, pervenit ad oppidum Suthul, ubi regis thesauri erant. Quod quamquam et sævitiâ temporis, et opportunitate loci, neque capi, neque obsideri, poterat: nam circum murum, situm in prærupti montis extremo, planicies limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat: tamen, aut simulandi gratiâ, quo regi formidinem adderet, aut cupidine cæcus, vineas agere, aggerem jacere, alia, quæ incepto usui forent, properare.

XXXVIII. At Jugurtha, cognitâ vanitate atque imperitiâ legati, subdolus augere amentiam: missitare supplicantes legatos: ipse, quasi vitabundus, per saltuosa loca et tramites exercitum ductare. Denique Aulum spe pactionis perpulit, utì, relicto Suthule, in abditas regiones sese, veluti cedentem, insequeretur: (ita delicta occultiora fuêre). Interea per homines callidos die noctuque exercitum tentabat; centuriones, ducesque turmarum, partim utì transfugerent, alii, signo dato, locum utì desererent. Quæ postquam ex sententiâ instruit, intempestâ nocte, de improviso multitudine Numidarum Auli castra circumvenit. Milites Romani, tumultu perculsi insolito, arma capere alii, alii se abdere, pars territos confirmare, trepidare omnibus

locis: vis magna hostium, cœlum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, periculum anceps: postremò fugere, an manere, tutius foret, in incerto erat. Sed ex eo numero, quos paulo antè corruptos diximus, cohors una Ligurum cum duabus turmis Thracum, et paucis gregariis militibus, transiêre ad regem: et centurio primi pili tertiæ legionis per munitionem, quam, utì defenderet, acceperat, locum hostibus introeundi dedit: eâque Numidæ cuncti irrupêre. Nostri fœdâ fugâ, plerique abjectis armis, proxumum collem occupavêre. Nox atque præda castrorum hostes, quo minùs victoriâ uterentur, remorata sunt. Dein Jugurtha postero die cum Aulo in colloquio verba facit: tametsi ipsum cum exercitu fame, ferro, clausum teneat, tamen se, humanarum rerum memorem, si secum fœdus faceret, incolumes omnes sub jugum missurum: præterea, utì diebus decem Numidiâ decederet. Quæ quamquam gravia et flagitii plena erant, tamen, quia mortis metu nutabant, sicuti regi libuerat, pax convenit.

XXXIX. Sed, ubi ea Romæ comperta sunt, metus atque mœror civitatem invasêre: pars dolere pro gloriâ imperii: pars, insolita rerum bellicarum, timere libertati: Aulo omnes infesti, ac maxumè, qui bello sæpe præclari fuerant; quòd, armatus, dedecore potiùs, quàm manu, salutem quæsiverat. Ob ea consul Albinus, ex delicto fratris invidiam, ac deinde periculum, timens, senatum de fœdere consulebat: et tamen interim exercitui supplementum scribere; ab sociis et nomine Latino auxilia arcessere: denique modis

omnibus festinare. Senatus ita, utì par fuerat, decernit, SUO ATQUE POPULI INJUSSU NULLUM POTUISSE FŒDUS FIERI. Consul, impeditus a tribunis plebis, ne, quas paraverat copias, secum portaret, paucis diebus in Africam proficiscitur: nam omnis exercitus, utì convenerat, Numidiâ deductus, in provinciâ hiemabat. Postquam eò venit; quamquam persequi Jugurtham, et mederi fraternæ invidiæ, animus ardebat; cognitis militibus, quos, præter fugam, soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia corruperat, ex copiâ rerum statuit, nihil sibi agitandum.

XL. INTEREA Romæ C. Mamilius Limetanus, tribunus plebis, rogationem ad populum promulgat, utì quæreretur in eos, quorum consilio Jugurtha senati decreta neglexisset; quique ab eo in legationibus, aut imperiis, pecunias accepissent; qui elephantos, quique perfugas tradidissent; item, qui de pace aut bello cum hostibus pactiones fecissent. Huic rogationi partim conscii sibi, alii ex partium invidiâ pericula metuentes, quoniam apertè resistere non poterant, quin illa et alia talia placere sibi faterentur, occultè per amicos, ac maxumè per homines nominis Latini, et socios Italicos, impedimenta parabant. Sed plebes, incredibile memoratu est, quàm intenta fuerit, quantâque vi rogationem jusserit, magis odio nobilitatis, cui mala illa parabantur, quàm curâ reipublicæ: tanta lubido in partibus. Igitur, ceteris metu perculsis, M. Scaurus, quem legatum Bestiæ suprà docuimus, inter lætitiam plebis et suorum fugam trepidâ etiam tum civitate, cum ex

Mamiliâ rogatione tres quæsitores rogarentur, effecerat, utì ipse in eo numero crearetur. Sed quæstio exercita aspere violenterque ex rumore, et lubidine plebis: ut sæpe nobilitatem, sic eâ tempestate plebem ex secundis rebus insolentia ceperat.

XLI. Ceterùm mos partium popularium et senati factionum, ac deinde omnium malarum artium, paucis antè annis Romæ ortus, otio, et abundantiâ earum rerum, quæ prima mortales ducunt. Nam, ante Carthaginem deletam, populus et senatus Romanus placidè modestèque inter se rempublicam tractabant: neque gloriæ, neque dominationis, certamen inter cives erat: metus hostilis in bonis artibus civitatem retinebat. Sed, ubi illa formido mentibus discessit; illico ea, quæ secundæ res amant, lascivia atque superbia, incessêre. Ita, quod in advorsis rebus optaverant, otium, postquam adepti sunt, asperius acerbiusque fuit. Namque cœpêre, nobilitas dignitatem, populus libertatem, in lubidinem vertere: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere. Ita omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt; respublica, quæ media fuerat, dilacerata. Ceterùm nobilitas factione magis pollebat: plebis vis, soluta, atque dispersa in multitudine, minus poterat: paucorum arbitrio belli domique respublica agitabatur: penes eosdem ærarium, provinciæ, magistratus, gloriæ, triumphique erant: populus militiâ atque inopiâ urguebatur: prædas bellicas imperatores cum paucis diripiebant. Interea parentes aut parvi liberi militum, ut quisque potentiori confinis erat, sedibus pellebantur. Ita cum potentiâ

avaritia sine modo modestiâque invadere, polluere, et vastare omnia; nihil pensi neque sancti habere, quoad semet ipsa præcipitavit. Nam, ubi primùm ex nobilitate reperti sunt, qui veram gloriam injustæ potentiæ anteponerent, moveri civitas, et dissensio civilis, quasi permixtio terræ, oriri cœpit.

XLII. NAM, postquam Tiberius et C. Gracchus, quorum majores Punico atque aliis bellis multum reipublicæ addiderant, vindicare plebem in libertatem, et paucorum[1] scelera patefacere, cœpêre; nobilitas noxia, atque eo perculsa, modò per socios ac nomen Latinum, interdum per equites Romanos, quos spes societatis a plebe dimoverat, Gracchorum actionibus obviàm ierat; et primò Tiberium, dein paucos post annos eadem ingredientem Caium, tribunum alterum, alterum triumvirum coloniis deducendis, cum M. Fulvio Flacco, ferro necaverant. Et sanè Gracchis cupidine victoriæ haud satis moderatus animus fuit. Sed bono vinci satius est, quàm malo more injuriam vincere. Igitur, eâ victoriâ, nobilitas, ex lubidine suâ usa, multos mortales ferro aut fugâ exstinxit; plusque in reliquum sibi timoris, quàm potentiæ, addidit. Quæ res plerumque magnas civitates pessum dedit; dum alteri alteros vincere quovis modo, et victos acerbiùs ulcisci, volunt. Sed, de studiis partium et omnibus civitatis moribus si singulatim, aut pro magnitudine, parem disserere, tempus, quàm res, maturius deserat. Quamobrem ad inceptum redeo.

[1] *Paucorum* (nobilium).

XLIII. Post Auli fœdus, exercitûsque nostri fœdam fugam, Q. Metellus et M. Silanus, consules designati, provincias inter se partiverant; Metelloque Numidia evenerat, acri viro, et, quamquàm advorso populi partibus, famâ tamen æquabili et inviolatâ. Is, ubi primùm magistratum ingressus est, alia omnia sibi cum collegâ ratus, ad bellum, quod gesturus erat, animum intendit. Igitur, diffidens veteri exercitui, milites scribere, præsidia undique arcessere: arma, tela, equos, cetera instrumenta militiæ, parare: ad hoc, commeatum affatim; denique omnia, quæ bello vario, et multarum rerum egenti, usui esse solent. Ceterùm ad ea patranda senatus auctoritate socii nomenque Latinum et reges ultro, auxilia mittendo, postremò omnis civitas summo studio, adnitebantur. Itaque, ex sententiâ omnibus rebus paratis compositisque, in Numidiam proficiscitur, magnâ spe civium, cùm propter bonas artes, tum maxumè, quòd advorsum divitias animum invictum gerebat; et avaritiâ magistratuum ante id tempus in Numidiâ nostræ opes contusæ, hostiumque auctæ erant.

XLIV. Sed, ubì in Africam venit, exercitus ei traditur Sp. Albini pro consule, iners, imbellis, neque periculi neque laboris patiens, linguâ quàm manu promtior, prædator ex sociis, et ipse præda hostium, sine imperio et modestiâ habitus. Ita imperatori novò plus ex malis moribus sollicitudinis, quàm ex copiâ militum auxilii aut bonæ spei, accedebat. Statuit tamen Metellus, quamquàm et æstivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, et exspectatione eventi civium animos in-

tentos putabat, non priùs bellum adtingere, quàm, majorum disciplinâ, milites laborare coëgisset. Nam Albinus, Auli fratris exercitûsque clade perculsus, postquam decreverat non egredi provinciâ, quantum temporis æstivorum in imperio fuit, plerumque milites stativis castris habebat; nisi quum odos, aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat. Sed neque more militari vigiliæ deducebantur: utì cuique lubebat, ab signis aberat. Lixæ permixti cum militibus die noctuque vagabantur, et palantes agros vastare, villas expugnare, pecoris et mancipiorum prædas certantes agere; eaque mutare cum mercatoribus vino advectitio, et aliis talibus: præterea frumentum publicè datum vendere, panem in dies mercari: postremò, quæcumque dici aut fingi queunt ignaviæ luxuriæque probra, in illo exercitu cuncta fuêre, et alia ampliùs.

XLV. Sed in eâ difficultate Metellum non minùs, quàm in rebus hostilibus, magnum et sapientem virum fuisse comperior; tantâ temperantiâ inter ambitionem sævitiamque moderatum. Namque edicto primùm adjumenta ignaviæ sustulisse, ne quisquam in castris panem, aut quem alium coctum cibum, venderet; ne lixæ exercitum sequerentur; ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine, servum aut jumentum haberet: ceteris arte modum statuisse. Præterea transvorsis itineribus quotidie castra movere; juxtà, ac si hostes adessent, vallo atque fossâ munire, vigilias crebras ponere, et ipse cum legatis circumire: item in agmine in primis modò, modò in postremis, sæpe in medio, adesse, ne quispiam ordine egrederetur,

utì cum signis frequentes incederent, miles cibum et arma portaret. Ita prohibendo a delictis magis, quàm vindicando, exercitum brevi confirmavit.

XLVI. INTEREA Jugurtha, ubi quæ Metellus agebat ex nunciis accepit; simul de innocentiâ ejus certior Romæ factus, diffidere suis rebus, ac tum demum veram deditionem facere conatus est. Igitur legatos ad consulem cum suppliciis[1] mittit, qui tantummodo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, alia omnia dederent populo Romano. Sed Metello jam antea experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum ingenio mobili, novarum rerum avidum. Itaque legatos, alium ab alio divorsos, adgreditur; ac, paulatim tentando, postquam opportunos cognovit, multa pollicendo persuadet, utì Jugurtham maxumè vivum, sin id parum procedat, necatum, sibi traderent; ceterùm palàm, quæ ex voluntate forent, regi nunciare jubet. Deinde ipse paucis diebus, intento atque infesto exercitu, in Numidiam procedit: ubi, contra belli faciem, tuguria plena hominum, pecora cultoresque in agris erant: ex oppidis et mapalibus præfecti regis obvii procedebant, parati frumentum dare, commeatum portare, postremò omnia, quæ imperarentur, facere. Neque Metellus idcirco minùs, sed pariter, ac si hostes adessent, munito agmine incedere, latè explorare omnia, illa deditionis signa ostentui credere, et insidiis locum tentari. Itaque ipse cum expeditis cohortibus, item funditorum et sagitta-

[1] *Suppliciis, i. e. signis eorum qui suppliciter pacem petunt.*

riorum delectâ manu, apud primos erat: in postremo C. Marius legatus cum equitibus curabat: in utrumque latus auxiliarios equites tribunis legionum et præfectis cohortium dispertiverat, utì cum his permixti velites, quocumque accederent, equitatus hostium propulsarent. Nam in Jugurthâ tantus dolus, tantaque peritia locorum et militiæ erat, utì, absens an præsens, pacem an bellum gerens, perniciosior esset, in incerto haberetur.

XLVII. Erat haud longè ab eo itinere, quo Metellus pergebat, oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxumè celebratum; ubi et incolere et mercari consueverant Italici generis multi mortales. Huic consul, simul tentandi gratiâ et opperiundi, si paterent opportunitates loci, præsidium imposuit; præterea imperavit, frumentum, et alia, quæ bello usui forent comportari: ratus id, quod res monebat, frequentiam negotiatorum et commeatuum juvaturam exercitum, etiam pacatis rebus munimento fore. Inter hæc negotia Jugurtha impensiùs modo legatos supplices mittere pacem orare; præter suam liberorumque vitam omnia Metello dedere. Quos item, utì priores, consul, illectos ad proditionem, domum dimittebat: regi pacem, quam postulabat, neque abnuere, neque polliceri, et inter eas moras promissa legatorum exspectare.

XLVIII. Jugurtha, ubi Metelli dicta cum factis composuit, ac se suis artibus tentari animadvortit, (quippe cui verbis pax nunciabatur, ceterùm re bellum asperrumum erat, urbs maxu-

ma alienata, ager hostibus cognitus, animi popularium tentati,) coactus rerum necessitudine, statuit armis certare. Igitur explorato hostium itinere, in spem victoriæ adductus ex opportunitate loci, quas maxumas copias potest omnium generum parat, ac per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli antevenit. Erat in eâ parte Numidiæ, quam Adherbal in divisione possederat, flumen oriens a meridie, nomine Muthul; a quo aberat mons ferme millia passuum xx. tractu pari, vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu: sed ex eo medio quasi collis oriebatur, in immensum pertinens, vestitus oleastro ac mirtetis, aliisque generibus arborum, quæ humi arido atque arenoso gignuntur. Media autem planicies deserta penuriâ aquæ, præter flumini propinqua loca: ea, consita arbustis, pecore atoue cultoribus frequentabantur.

XLIX. Igitur in eo colle, quem transvorso itinere porrectum docuimus, Jugurtha, extenuatâ suorum acie, consedit: elephantis et parti copiarum pedestrium Bomilcarem præfecit, eumque edocet, quæ ageret: ipse propior montem cum omni equitatu pedites delectos collocat: dein, singulas turmas atque manipulos circumiens, monet atque obtestatur, utì, memores pristinæ virtutis et victoriæ seque regnumque suum ab Romanorum avaritiâ defendant: cum his certamen fore, quos antea victos sub jugum miserint: ducem illis, non animum, mutatum: quæ ab imperatore decuerint, omnia suis provisa; locum superiorem, utì prudentes cum imperitis, ne

pauciores cum pluribus, aut rudes cum bello melioribus, manum consererent: proinde parati intentique essent, signo dato, Romanos invadere: illum diem aut omnes labores et victorias confirmaturum, aut maxumarum ærumnarum initium fore. Ad hoc viritim, utì quemque ob militare facinus pecuniâ aut honore extulerat, commonefacere beneficii sui, et eum ipsum aliis ostentare: postremò, pro cujusque ingenio, pollicendo, minitando, obtestando, alium alio modo excitare: quum interim Metellus, ignarus hostium, monte degrediens cum exercitu conspicatur: primò dubius, quidnam insolita facies ostenderet, (nam inter virgulta equi Numidæque consederant, neque planè occultati humilitate arborum, et tamen incerti, quidnam esset; cùm naturâ loci, tum dolo, ipsi, atque signa militaria, obscurati) dein, brevi cognitis insidiis, paulisper agmen constitit: ibi, commutatis ordinibus, in dextero latere, quod proxumum hostes erat, triplicibus subsidiis aciem instruxit; inter manipulos funditores et sagittarios dispertit, equitatum omnem in cornibus locat: ac, pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, aciem, sicuti instruxerat, transvorsis principiis, in planum deducit.

L. Sed, ubi Numidas quietos, neque colle degredi, animadvortit, veritus ex anni tempore et inopiâ aquæ, ne siti conficeretur exercitus, Rutilium legatum cum expeditis cohortibus et parte equitum præmisit ad flumen, utì locum castris antecaperet; existumans hostes crebro impetu et transvorsis prœliis iter suum remoraturos, et,

quoniam armis diffiderent, lassitudinem et sitim militum tentaturos. Dein ipse pro re atque loco, sicuti monte descenderat, paulatim procedere: Marium post principia habere: ipse cum sinistræ alæ equitibus esse, qui in agmine principes facti erant. At Jugurtha, ubi extremum agmen Metelli primos suos prætergressum videt, præsidio quasi duûm millium peditum montem occupat, quâ Metellus descenderat; ne fortè cedentibus advorsariis receptui, ac pòst munimento, foret: dein repentè, signo dato, hostes invadit. Numidæ, alii postremos cædere; pars a sinistrâ ac dexterâ tentare: infensi adesse atque instare; omnibus locis Romanorum ordines conturbare; quorum etiam qui firmioribus animis obvii hostibus fuerant, ludificati incerto prœlio, ipsi modò eminus sauciabantur, neque contrà feriundi, aut manum conserendi, copia erat. Antea jam docti ab Jugurthâ, equites, ubicumque Romanorum turba insequi cœperat, non confertim, neque in unum, sese recipiebant, sed alius aliò, quàm maxumè divorsi. Ita numero priores, si a persequendo hostes deterrere nequiverant, disjectos ab tergo, aut lateribus, circumveniebant: sin opportunior fugæ collis, quàm campi fuerant, ea[1] verò consueti Numidarum equi facilè inter virgulta evadere; nostros asperitas, et insolentia loci retinebat.

LI. Ceterùm facies totius negotii varia, incerta, fœda atque miserabilis: dispersi a suis, pars cedere, alii insequi: neque signa, neque ordines

[1] *Ea* (loca).

observare: ubi quemque periculum ceperat, ibi resistere ac propulsare: arma, tela, equi, viri, hostes, cives permixti: nihil consilio, neque imperio, agi; fors omnia regere. Itaque multum diei processerat, cùm etiam tum eventus in incerto erat. Denique, omnibus labore et æstu languidis, Metellus, ubi videt Numidas minùs instare, paulatim milites in unum conducit, ordines restituit, et cohortes legionarias quatuor advorsùm pedites hostium collocat: eorum magna pars superioribus locis fessa consederat. Simul orare, hortari milites, ne deficerent, neu paterentur hostes fugientes vincere: neque illis castra esse, neque munimentum ullum, quò cedentes tenderent: in armis omnia sita. Sed ne Jugurtha quidem interea quietus: circumire, hortari, renovare prœlium, et ipse cum delectis tentare omnia: subvenire suis, hostibus dubiis instare; quos firmos cognoverat, eminus pugnando retinere.

LII. Eo modo inter se duo imperatores, summi viri, certabant; ipsi pares, ceterùm opibus disparibus. Nam Metello virtus militum erat, locus advorsus: Jugurthæ alia omnia præter milites opportuna. Denique Romani, ubi intellegunt, neque sibi perfugium esse, neque ab hoste copiam pugnandi fieri, (et jam die vesper erat), advorso colle, sicuti præceptum fuerat, evadunt. Amisso loco, Numidæ fusi fugatique: pauci interiêre; plerosque velocitas et regio hostibus ignara tutata sunt. Interea Bomilcar, quem elephantis et parti copiarum pedestrium præfectum ab Jugurthâ suprà diximus, ubi eum Rutilius prætergressus est, pau-

latim suos in æquum locum deducit: ac, dum legatus ad flumen, quò præmissus erat, festinans pergit, quietus, utì res postulabat, aciem exornat: neque remittit, quid ubique hostis ageret, explorare. Postquam Rutilium consedisse jam, et animo vacuum, accepit, simulque ex Jugurthæ prœlio clamorem augeri; veritus, ne legatus, cognitâ re, laborantibus suis auxilio foret, aciem quam, diffidens virtuti militum, arctè statuerat, quò hostium itineri obficeret, latiùs porrigit; eoque modo ad Rutilii castra procedit.

LIII. Romani ex improviso pulveris vim magnam animadvortunt, nam prospectum ager arbustis consitus prohibebat. Et primò rati, humum aridam vento agitari; pòst, ubi æquabilem manere, et, sicuti acies movebatur, magis magisque adpropinquare, vident, cognitâ re, properantes arma capiunt, ac pro castris, sicuti imperabatur, consistunt. Deinde ubi propiùs ventum, utrimque magno clamore concurrunt. Numidæ, tantummodo remorati, dum in elephantis auxilium putant, postquam impeditos ramis arborum, atque ita disjectos circumveniri, vident, fugam faciunt: ac plerique, abjectis armis, collis, aut noctis, quæ jam aderat, auxilio integri abeunt. Elephanti quatuor capti, reliqui omnes, numero quadraginta, interfecti. At Romani, quamquàm itinere atque opere castrorum et prœlio fessi lassique erant; tamen, quòd Metellus ampliùs opinione morabatur, instructi intentique obviàm procedunt. Nam dolus Numidarum nihil languidi, neque remissi, patiebatur. Ac primò, obscurâ nocte, postquam

haud procul inter se erant, strepitu, velut hostes adventare, alteri apud alteros formidinem simul et tumultum facere: et pæne imprudentiâ admissum facinus miserabile, ni utrimque præmissi equites rem exploravissent. Igitur pro metu repentè gaudium exortum, milites alius alium læti adpellant, acta edocent atque audiunt: sua quisque fortia facta ad cœlum ferre. Quippe res humanæ ita sese habent: in victoriâ vel ignavis gloriari licet; advorsæ res etiam bonos detrectant.

LIV. Metellus, in iisdem castris quatriduo moratus, saucios cum curâ reficit, meritos in prœliis more militiæ donat, universos in concione laudat, atque agit gratias; hortatur, ad cetera, quæ levia sunt, parem animum gerant: pro victoriâ satis jam pugnatum, reliquos labores pro prædâ fore. Tamen interim transfugas et alios opportunos, Jugurtha ubi gentium, aut quid agitaret, cum paucisne esset, an exercitum haberet, utì sese victus gereret, exploratum misit. At ille sese in loca saltuosa, et naturâ munita, receperat: ibique cogebat exercitum, numero hominum ampliorem, sed hebetem infirmumque, agri ac pecoris magis, quàm belli, cultorem. Id eâ gratiâ eveniebat, quod præter regios equites nemo omnium Numidarum ex fugâ regem sequitur; quò cujusque animus fert, eò discedunt: neque id flagitium militiæ ducitur: ita se mores habent. Igitur Metellus, ubi videt regis etiam tum animum ferocem; bellum renovari, quod, nisi ex illius lubidine, geri non posset; præterea iniquum certamen sibi cum hostibus; minore detrimento illos vinci,

quàm suos vincere: statuit, non prœliis, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerundum. Itaque in Numidiæ loca opulentissuma pergit, agros vastat, multa castella et oppida temere munita aut sine præsidio capit incenditque, puberes interfici jubet: alia omnia militum præda esse. Eâ formidine multi mortales Romanis dediti obsides: frumentum et alia, quæ usui forent, adfatim præbita: ubicumque res postulabat, præsidium impositum. Quæ negotia multo magis, quàm prœlium malè pugnatum ab suis, regem terrebant: quippe, cui spes omnis in fugâ sita, sequi cogebatur; et, qui suà loca defendere nequiverat, in alienis bellum gerere. Tamen ex copiâ, quod optumum videbatur, consilium capit: exercitum plerumque in iisdem locis opperiri jubet; ipse cum delectis equitibus Metellum sequitur, nocturnis et aviis itineribus ignoratus Romanos palantes repentè adgreditur. Eorum plerique inermes cadunt, multi capiuntur: nemo omnium intactus profugit: et Numidæ priùs, quàm ex castris subveniretur, sicuti jussi erant, in proxumos colles discedunt.

LV. Interim Romæ gaudium ingens ortum, cognitis Metelli rebus: ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret; in advorso loco, victor tamen virtute fuisset; hostium agro potiretur; Jugurtham, magnificum ex Auli secordiâ, spem salutis in solitudine, aut fugâ, coëgisset habere. Itaque senatus ob ea feliciter acta dîs immortalibus supplicia decernere: civitas, trepida antea et sollicita de belli eventu, læta agere: fama de Metello præclara esse. Igitur eo intentior ad victoriam niti,

omnibus modis festinare; cavere tamen, necubi hosti opportunus fieret: meminisse, post gloriam invidiam sequi. Ita, quo clarior erat, eo magis anxius: neque post insidias Jugurthæ effuso exercitu prædari: ubi frumento aut pabulo opus erat, cohortes cum omni equitatu præsidium agitabant: exercitus partim ipse, reliquos Marius ducebat. Sed igni magis, quàm prædâ, ager vastabatur. Duobus locis, haud longè inter se, castra faciebant: ubi vi opus erat, cuncti aderant; ceterùm, quo fuga atque formido latiùs crescerent, divorsi agebant. Eo tempore Jugurtha per colles sequi: tempus aut locum pugnæ quærere: quâ venturum hostem audierat, pabulum, et aquarum fontes, quorum penuria erat, corrumpere: modò se Metello, interdum Mario, ostendere: postremos in agmine tentare, ac statim in colles regredi; rursus aliis, pòst aliis minitari; neque prœlium facere, neque otium pati; tantummodo hostem ab incepto retinere.

LVI. Romanus imperator, ubi se dolis fatigari videt, neque ab hoste copiam pugnandi fieri, urbem magnam, et in eâ parte, quâ sita erat, arcem regni, nomine Zamam, statuit obpugnare; ratus id, quod negotium poscebat, Jugurtham laborantibus suis auxilio venturum, ibique prœlium fore. At ille, quæ parabantur, a perfugis edoctus, magnis itineribus Metellum antevenit; oppidanos hortatur, mœnia defendant, additis auxilio perfugis, quod genus ex copiis regis, quia fallere nequibant, firmissumum. Præterea pollicetur, in tempore semet cum exercitu adfore. Ita compositis re-

bus, in loca quàm maxumè occulta discedit, ac pòst paulo cognoscit, Marium ex itinere frumentatum cum paucis cohortibus Siccam missum; quod oppidum primum omnium post malam pugnam ab rege defecerat. Eò cum delectis equitibus noctu pergit; et jam egredientibus Romanis in portâ pugnam facit: simul magnâ voce Siccenses hortatur, utì cohortes ab tergo circumveniant: fortunam præclari facinoris casum dare, si id fecerint, postea sese in regno, illos in libertate sine metu ætatem acturos. Ac, ni Marius signa inferre, atque evadere oppido, properavisset, profectò cuncti, aut magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent: tantâ mobilitate sese Numidæ agunt. Sed milites Jugurthini, paulisper ab rege sustentati, postquam majore vi hostes urguent, paucis amissis, profugi discedunt.

LVII. Marius ad Zamam pervenit: id oppidum, in campo situm, magis opere, quàm naturâ, munitum erat: nullius idoneæ rei egens, armis virisque opulentum. Igitur Metellus, pro tempore atque loco paratis rebus, cuncta mœnia exercitu circumvenit: legatis imperat, ubi quisque curaret; deinde, signo dato, undique simul clamor ingens oritur: neque ea res Numidas terret; infensi intentique sine tumultu manent. Prœlium incipitur. Romani, pro ingenio quisque, pars eminus glande aut lapidibus pugnare; alii succedere, ac murum modò subfodere, modò scalis adgredi: cupere prœlium in manibus facere. Contra ea, oppidani in proxumos saxa volvere; sudes, pila, præterea pice et sulphure tædam mix-

tam ardentia mittere. Sed nec illos, qui procul manserant, timor animi satis muniverat: nam plerosque jacula, tormentis aut manu emissa, volnerabant; parique periculo, sed famâ impari, boni atque ignavi erant.

LVIII. Dum apud Zamam sic certatur, Jugurtha ex improviso castra hostium cum magnâ manu invadit; remissis, qui in præsidio erant, et omnia magis, quàm prœlium, exspectantibus, portam irrumpit. At nostri, repentino metu perculsi, sibi quisque pro moribus consulunt; alii fugere, alii arma capere: magna pars volnerati, aut occisi. Ceterùm ex omni multitudine non ampliùs quadraginta, memores nominis Romani, grege facto, locum cepêre paulo, quàm alii, editiorem: neque inde maxumâ vi depelli quiverunt; sed tela eminus missa remittere, pauci in pluribus minùs frustrati: sin Numidæ propiùs accessissent, ibi verò virtutem ostendere, et eos maxumâ vi cædere, fundere, atque fugare. Interim Metellus, quum acerrumè rem gereret, clamorem hostilem ab tergo accepit: dein, converso equo, animadvortit, fugam ad se vorsum fieri; quæ res indicabat populares esse. Igitur equitatum omnem ad castra propere mittit, ac statim C. Marium cum cohortibus sociorum; eumque, lacrumans, per amicitiam perque rempublicam obsecrat, ne quam contumeliam remanere in exercitu victore, neve hostes inultos abire, sinat: ille brevi mandata efficit. At Jugurtha, munimento castrorum impeditus, quum alii super vallum præcipitarentur, alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes obficerent, multis

amissis, in loca munita sese recipit. Metellus, infecto negotio, postquam nox aderat, in castra cum exercitu revortitur.

LIX. Igitur postero die, priùs quàm ad obpugnandum egrederetur, equitatum omnem in eâ parte, quâ regis adventus erat, pro castris agitare jubet; portas et proxuma loca tribunis dispertit: deinde ipse pergit ad oppidum, atque, ut superiore die, murum adgreditur. Interim Jugurtha ex occulto repentè nostros invadit: qui in proxumo locati fuerant, paulisper territi perturbantur; reliqui citò subveniunt. Neque diutius Numidæ resistere quivissent, ni pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent: quibus illi freti, non, ut equestri prœlio solet, sequi, dein cedere; sed advorsis equis concurrere, implicare ac perturbare aciem; ita expeditis peditibus suis hostes pæne victos dare.

LX. Eodem tempore apud Zamam magnâ vi certabatur. Ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, eo acerrumè niti; neque alius in alio magis, quàm in sese, spem habere: pariter oppidani agere, obpugnare, aut parare omnibus locis; avidiùs alteri alteros sauciare, quàm semet tegere: clamor, permixtus hortatione, lætitiâ, gemitu, item strepitus armorum, ad cœlum ferri: tela utrimque volare. Sed illi, qui mœnia defensabant, ubi hostes paululum modò pugnam remiserant, intenti prœlium equestre prospectabant: eos, utì quæque Jugurthæ res erant, lætos modò, modò pavidos, animadverteres: ac, sicuti audiri a suis aut cerni possent, monere alii, alii hortari, aut manu signi-

ficare, aut niti corporibus, et huc, illuc, quasi vitabundi aut jacientes tela, agitare. Quod ubi Mario cognitum est, (nam is in eâ parte curabat) consulto leniùs agere, ac diffidentiam rei simulare: pati Numidas sine tumultu regis prœlium visere. Ita illis studio suorum adstrictis, repentè magnâ vi murum adgreditur: et jam, scalis egressi, milites prope summa ceperant, quum oppidani concurrunt, lapides, ignem, alia præterea tela ingerunt. Nostri primò resistere: deinde, ubi unæ atque alteræ scalæ comminutæ, qui supersteterant, adflicti sunt; ceteri, quoquo modo potuêre, pauci integri, magna pars confecti volneribus, abeunt. Denique utrimque prœlium nox diremit.

LXI. Metellus, postquam videt frustra inceptum, neque oppidum capi, neque Jugurtham, nisi ex insidiis, aut suo loco, pugnam facere, et jam æstatem exactam esse, ab Zamâ discedit; et in his urbibus, quæ ab rege defecerant, satisque munitæ loco aut mœnibus erant, præsidia imponit. Ceterum exercitum in provinciam, quâ proxuma est Numidiæ hiemandi gratiâ collocat. Neque id tempus, ex aliorum more, quieti aut luxuriæ concedit; sed, quoniam armis bellum parum procedebat, insidias regi per amicos tendere, et eorum perfidiâ pro armis uti, parat. Igitur Bomilcarem, qui Romæ cum Jugurthâ fuerat, et inde, vadibus datis, clàm Massivæ de nece judicium fugerat, quòd ei per maxumam amicitiam maxuma copia fallendi erat, multis pollicitationibus adgreditur; ac primò efficit, utì ad se colloquendi gratiâ occultus veniat: dein, fide datâ, si Jugurtham vivum aut

necatum tradidisset, fore, ut illi senatus impunitatem, et sua omnia, concederet, facilè Numidæ persuadet, cùm ingenio infido, tum metuenti, ne, si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per conditiones ad supplicium traderetur.

LXII. Is, ubi primùm opportunum, Jugurtham anxium ac miserantem fortunas suas accedit; monet, atque lacrumans obtestatur, utì aliquando sibi liberisque, et genti Numidarum, optumè merenti, provideat: omnibus prœliis sese victos, agrum vastatum, multos mortales captos aut occisos, regni opes comminutas esse: satis sæpe jam et virtutem militum, et fortunam tentatam: caveret, ne, illo cunctante, Numidæ sibi consulant. His atque talibus aliis ad deditionem regis animum impellit. Mittuntur ad imperatorem legati, Jugurtham imperata facturum, ac sine ullâ pactione sese regnumque suum in illius fidem tradere: Metellus propere cunctos senatorii ordinis ex hibernis arcessiri jubet: eorum, atque aliorum, quos idoneos ducebat, consilium habet. Ita more majorum, ex consilii decreto, per legatos Jugurthæ imperat argenti pondo ducenta millia, elephantos omnes, equorum et armorum aliquantum. Quæ postquam sine morâ facta sunt, jubet omnes perfugas vinctos adduci: eorum magna pars, ut jussum erat, adducti; pauci, cùm primùm deditio cœpit, ad regem Bocchum in Mauritaniam abierant. Igitur Jugurtha, ubi armis virisque et pecuniâ spoliatus, quum ipse ad oppidum Tisdrum evocaretur, rursus cœpit flectere animum suum, et ex malâ conscientiâ digna timere. Denique,

multis diebus per dubitationem consumptis, quum modò tædio rerum advorsarum omnia bello potiora duceret, interdum secum ipse reputaret, quàm gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret; multis magnisque præsidiis nequidquam perditis, de integro bellum sumit. Romæ senatus, de provinciis consultus, Numidiam Metello decreverat.

LXIII. PER idem tempus Uticæ fortè C. Mario per hostias dîs supplicante, magna atque mirabilia portendi, haruspex dixerat: proinde, quæ animo agitabat, fretus dîs ageret; fortunam quàm sæpissumè experiretur; cuncta prospera eventura. At illum jam antea consulatûs ingens cupido exagitabat: ad quem capiundum præter vetustatem familiæ alia omnia abundè erant; industria, probitas, militiæ magna scientia, animus belli ingens, domi modicus, lubidinis et divitiarum victor, tantummodo gloriæ avidus. Sed his natus, et omnem pueritiam Arpini altus, ubi primùm ætas militiæ patiens fuit, stipendiis faciundis, non Græcâ facundiâ, neque urbanis munditiis, sese exercuit: ita inter artes bonas integrum ingenium brevi adolevit. Ergo, ubi primùm tribunatum militarem a populo petit, plerisque faciem ejus ignorantibus, facilè notus, per omnes tribus declaratur. Deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit; semperque in potestatibus eo modo agitabat, utì ampliore, quàm gerebat, dignus haberetur. Tamen is, ad id locorum talis vir, (nam postea ambitione præceps datus est) consulatum appetere non audebat. Etiam tum alios magistratus plebes, consulatum nobilitas inter se per

manus tradebat. Novus nemo tam clarus, neque tam egregiis factis, erat, quin his indignus illo honore, et quasi pollutus, haberetur.

LXIV. Igitur, ubi Marius haruspicis dicta eòdem intendere videt, quò cupido animi hortabatur, ab Metello, petundi gratiâ, missionem rogat; cui quamquam virtus, gloria, atque alia, optanda bonis, superabant, tamen inerat contemtor animus et superbia, commune nobilitatis malum. Itaque primùm, commotus insolitâ re, mirari ejus consilium, et quasi per amicitiam monere, ne tam prava inciperet, neu super fortunam animum gereret: non omnia omnibus cupiunda esse: debere illi res suas satis placere: postremò caveret id petere a populo Romano, quod illi jure negaretur. Postquam hæc atque talia dixit, neque animus Marii flectitur, respondit, ubi primùm potuisset per negotia publica, facturum sese, quæ peteret. Ac postea sæpius eadem postulanti fertur dixisse, ne festinaret abire; satis maturè illum cum filio suo consulatum petiturum. Is eo tempore contubernio patris ibidem militabat, annos natus circiter xx. Quæ res Marium, cùm pro honore, quem adfectabat, tum contra Metellum, vehementer accenderat. Ita cupidine atque irâ, pessumis consultoribus, grassari; neque facto ullo neque dicto abstinere, quod modò ambitiosum foret: milites, quibus in hibernis præerat, laxiore imperio, quàm antea, habere: apud negotiatores, quorum magna multitudo Uticæ erat, criminosè simul, et magnificè de bello loqui; dimidia pars exercitûs sibi permitteretur, paucis diebus Jugur-

tham in catenis habiturum: ab imperatore consultò trahi, quòd, homo inanis, et regiæ superbiæ, imperio nimis gauderet. Quæ omnia illis eo firmiora videbantur, quòd diuturnitate belli res familiares corruperant, et animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur.

LXV. Erat præterea in exercitu nostro Numida quidam, nomine Gauda, Mastanabalis filius, Masinissæ nepos, quem Micipsa testamento secundum heredem scripserat, morbis confectus, et ob eam causam mente paulum imminutâ. Cui Metellus petenti, more regum utì sellam juxtà poneret, item postea custodiæ causâ turmam equitum Romanorum, utrumque negaverat; honorem, quòd eorum modò foret, quos populus Romanus reges adpellavisset; præsidium, quòd contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidæ traderentur. Hunc Marius anxium adgreditur, atque hortatur, utì contumeliarum imperatoris cum suo auxilio pœnas petat: hominem ob morbos animo parum valido secundâ oratione extollit: illum regem, ingentem virum, Masinissæ nepotem, esse: si Jugurtha captus, aut occisus, imperium Numidiæ sine morâ habiturum: id adeò maturè posse evenire, si ipse consul ad id bellum missus foret. Itaque et illum, et equites Romanos, milites et negotiatores, alios ipse, plerosque spes pacis impellit, utì Romam ad suos necessarios aspere in Metellum de bello scribant, Marium imperatorem poscant. Sic illi a multis mortalibus honestissumâ suffragatione consulatus petebatur: simul eâ tempestate plebes, nobilitate fusâ per legem Mami-

liam, novos extollebat. Ita Mario cuncta procedere.

LXVI. Interim Jugurtha, postquam, omissâ deditione, bellum incipit, cum magnâ curâ parare omnia, festinare, cogere exercitum: civitates, quæ ab se defecerant, formidine, aut ostentando præmia, adfectare; communire suos locos; arma, tela, alia, quæ spe pacis amiserat, reficere, aut commercari: servitia Romanorum adlicere, et eos ipsos, qui in præsidiis erant, pecuniâ tentare: prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati: cuncta agitare. Igitur Vagenses, quo Metellus initio, Jugurthâ pacificante, præsidium imposuerat, fatigati regis suppliciis, neque antea voluntate alienati, principes civitatis inter se conjurant: (nam volgus, utì plerumque solet, et maxumè Numidarum, ingenio mobili, seditiosum atque discordiosum erat, cupidum novarum rerum, quieti et otio advorsum;) dein, compositis inter se rebus, diem tertium constituunt, quòd is festus celebratusque per omnem Africam, ludum et lasciviam magis, quàm formidinem, ostentabat. Sed, ubi tempus fuit, centuriones tribunosque militares, et ipsum præfectum oppidi, T. Turpilium Silanum, alius alium, domos suas invitant: eos omnes præter Turpilium inter epulas obtruncant: postea milites, palantes, inermos, quippe in tali die ac sine imperio, adgrediuntur. Idem plebes facit, pars edocti ab nobilitate, alii studio talium rerum incitati, quîs, acta consiliumque ignorantibus, tumultus ipse et res novæ satis placebant.

LXVII. Romani milites, improviso metu in-

certi ignarique, quid potissumum facerent, trepidare ad arcem oppidi, ubi signa et scuta erant: præsidium hostium, portæ antè clausæ fugam prohibebant; ad hoc mulieres puerique pro tectis ædificiorum saxa, et alia, quæ locus præbebat, certatim mittere. Ita neque caveri anceps malum, neque a fortissumis infirmissumo generi resisti posse; juxtà boni malique, strenui et imbelles, inulti obtruncati. In eâ tantâ asperitate, sævissumis Numidis et oppido undique clauso, Turpilius unus ex omnibus Italicis profugit intactus. Id misericordiâne hospitis, an pactione, an casu, ita evenerit, parum comperimus; nisi, quia illi in tanto malo turpis vita famâ integrâ potior, improbus intestabilisque videtur.

LXVIII. Metellus, postquam de rebus Vagæ actis comperit, paulisper mœstus e conspectu abit; deinde, ubi ira et ægritudo permixta, cum maxumâ curâ, ultum ire injurias festinat, legionem, cum quâ hiemabat, et, quàm plurimos potest, Numidas equites pariter cum occasu solis expeditos educit: et posterâ die circiter horam tertiam pervenit in quamdam planitiem, locis paulo superioribus circumventam. Ibi milites, fessos itineris magnitudine, et jam abnuentes omnia, docet, oppidum Vagam non ampliùs mille passuum abesse: decere illos reliquum laborem æquo animo pati, dum pro civibus suis, viris fortissumis atque miserrumis, pœnas caperent: præterea prædam benignè ostentat. Ita animis eorum arrectis, equites in primo latè, pedites quàm artissumè ire, signa occultare, jubet.

LXIX. VAGENSES, ubi animum advortere, ad se vorsum exercitum pergere, primò, utì erat res, Metellum rati, portas clausêre; deinde, ubi neque agros vastari, et eos, qui primi aderant, Numidas equites, vident, rursum Jugurtham arbitrati, cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt. Equites peditesque, repentè signo dato, alii volgum effusum oppido cædere; alii ad portas festinare; pars turres capere: ira atque prædæ spes ampliùs, quàm lassitudo, posse. Ita Vagenses biduum modò ex perfidiâ lætati: civitas magna et opulens pœnæ cuncta, aut prædæ, fuit. Turpilius, quem, præfectum oppidi, unum ex omnibus profugisse suprà ostendimus, jussus a Metello causam dicere, postquam sese parum expurgat, condemnatus, verberatusque, capite pœnas solvit: nam is civis ex Latio erat.

LXX. PER idem tempus Bomilcar, cujus impulsu Jugurtha deditionem, quam metu deseruit, inceperat, suspectus regi, et ipse eum suspiciens, novas res cupere; ad perniciem ejus dolum quærere; diu noctuque fatigare animum; denique omnia tentando socium sibi adjungit Nabdalsam, hominem nobilem, magnis opibus, carum acceptumque popularibus suis; qui plerumque seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, et omnes res exsequi, solitus erat, quæ Jugurthæ, fesso, aut majoribus adstricto, superaverant: ex quo illi gloria opesque inventæ. Igitur utriusque consilio dies insidiis statuitur: cetera, utì res posceret, ex tempore parari placuit. Nabdalsa ad exercitum profectus, quem inter hiberna Romanorum jussus habebat, ne ager, inul-

tis hostibus, vastaretur. Is postquam, magnitudine facinoris perculsus, ad tempus non venit, metusque rem impediebat; Bomilcar, simul cupidus incepta patrandi, et timore socii anxius, ne, omisso vetere consilio, novum quæreret, literas ad eum per homines fideles mittit, mollitiem secordiamque viri accusare: testari deos, per quos juravisset, præmia Metelli in pestem ne converteret: Jugurthæ exitium adesse; ceterùm, suâne, an virtute Metelli, periret, id modò agitari: proinde reputaret cum animo suo, præmia, an cruciatum, mallet.

LXXI. Sed, quum hæ literæ adlatæ, fortè Nabdalsa, exercito corpore fessus, in lecto quiescebat; ubi, cognitis Bomilcaris verbis, primò cura, deinde, utì ægrum animum solet, somnus cepit. Erat ei Numida quidam negotiorum curator, fidus acceptusque, et omnium consiliorum, nisi novissumi, particeps. Qui, postquam adlatas literas audivit, ex consuetudine ratus operâ aut ingenio suo opus esse, in tabernaculum introit: dormiente illo, epistolam, super caput in pulvino temere positam, sumit ac perlegit; dein propere, cognitis insidiis, ad regem pergit. Nabdalsa, pòst paulo experrectus, ubi neque epistolam reperit, et rem omnem, utì acta, cognovit, primò indicem persequi conatus; postquam id frustra fuit, Jugurtham placandi gratiâ accedit: quæ ipse paravisset facere, perfidiâ clientis sui præventa: lacrumans obtestatur per amicitiam, perque sua antea fideliter acta, ne super tali scelere suspectum sese haberet.

LXXII. Ad ea rex aliter, atque animo gerebat,

placidè respondit. Bomilcare, aliisque multis, quos socios insidiarum cognoverat, interfectis, iram oppresserat, ne qua ex eo negotio seditio oriretur. Neque post id locorum Jugurthæ dies aut nox ulla quieta fuêre: neque loco, neque mortali cuiquam, aut tempori, satis credere: cives, hostes, juxtà metuere; circumspectare omnia, et omni strepitu pavescere: alio atque alio loco, sæpe contra decus regium, noctu requiescere: interdum, somno excitus, arreptis armis tumultum facere: ita formidine, quasi vecordiâ, exagitari.

LXXIII. Igitur Metellus, ubi de casu Bomilcaris, et indicio patefacto, ex perfugis cognovit, rursus, tamquam ad integrum bellum, cuncta parat festinatque. Marium, fatigantem de profectione, simul et invitum, et offensum sibi, parum idoneum ratus, domum dimittit. Et Romæ plebes, literis, quæ de Metello ac Mario missæ erant, cognitis, volenti animo de ambobus acceperant. Imperatori nobilitas, quæ antea decori, invidiæ esse: at illi alteri generis humilitas favorem addiderat: ceterùm in utroque magis studia partium, quàm bona aut mala sua, moderata. Præterea seditiosi magistratus volgum exagitare, Metellum omnibus concionibus capitis arcessere, Marii virtutem in majus celebrare. Denique plebes sic accensa, utì opifices agrestesque omnes, quorum res fidesque in manibus sitæ erant, relictis operibus, frequentarent Marium, et sua necessaria post illius honorem ducerent. Ita, perculsâ nobilitate, post multas tempestates novo homini consulatus mandatur: et postea populus,

a tribuno plebis, Manilio Mancino, rogatus, QUEM VELLET CUM JUGURTHÂ BELLUM GERERE? frequens Marium jussit. Senatus paulo antè Metello decreverat: ea res frustra fuit.

LXXIV. EODEM tempore Jugurtha, amissis amicis, (quorum plerosque ipse necaverat, ceteri formidine, pars ad Romanos, alii ad regem Bocchum, profugerant); quum neque bellum geri sine administris posset, et novorum fidem in tantâ perfidiâ veterum experiri periculosum duceret, varius incertusque agitabat: neque illi res, neque consilium, aut quisquam hominum satis placebat: itinera præfectosque in dies mutare: modò advorsum hostes, interdum in solitudines pergere: sæpe in fugâ, ac pòst paulo spem in armis habere: dubitare, virtuti popularium, an fidei minùs crederet: ita, quocumque intenderat, res advorsæ erant. Sed, inter eas moras, repentè sese Metellus cum exercitu ostendit. Numidæ ab Jugurthâ pro tempore parati instructique: dein prœlium incipitur. Quâ in parte rex adfuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum: ceteri omnes primo concursu pulsi fugatique. Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum potiti: nam ferme Numidas in omnibus prœliis pedes magis, quàm arma tuta sunt.

LXXV. Eâ fugâ, Jugurtha, impensiùs modò rebus suis diffidens, cum perfugis et parte equitatûs in solitudines, dein Thalam pervenit, id oppidum magnum et opulentum, ubi plerique thesauri, filiorumque ejus multus pueritiæ cultus erat. Quæ postquam Metello comperta, quam-

quam inter Thalam flumenque proxumum, spatio millium quinquaginta, loca arida atque vasta esse cognoverat; tamen spe patrandi belli si ejus oppidi potitus foret, omnes asperitates supervadere, ac naturam etiam vincere, adgreditur. Igitur omnia jumenta sarcinis levari jubet, nisi frumento dierum decem; ceterùm utres modò et alia aquæ idonea portari. Præterea conquirit ex agris quàm plurimum potest domiti pecoris: eò imponit vasa cujusque modi, pleraque lignea, collecta ex tuguriis Numidarum. Ad hoc finitumis imperat, qui se post regis fugam Metello dederant, quàm plurimum quisque aquæ portarent; diem, locumque, ubi præsto forent, prædicit. Ipse ex flumine, quam proxumam oppido aquam suprà diximus, jumenta onerat: eo modo instructus, ad Thalam proficiscitur. Deinde, ubi ad id loci ventum, quo Numidis præceperat, et castra posita munitaque sunt, tanta repentè cœlo missa vis aquæ dicitur, ut ea modò exercitui satis supèrque foret. Præterea commeatus spe amplior; quia Numidæ, sicuti plerique in novâ deditione, officia intenderant. Ceterùm milites, religione, pluviâ magis usi: eaque res multum animis eorum addidit; nam rati, sese dîs immortalibus curæ esse. Deinde postero die, contra opinionem Jugurthæ, ad Thalam perveniunt. Oppidani, qui se locorum asperitate munitos crediderant, magnâ atque insolitâ re perculsi, nihilo segniùs bellum parare: idem nostri facere.

LXXVI. Sed rex, nihil jam infectum Metello credens, quippe qui omnia, arma, tela, locos, tempora, denique naturam ipsam, ceteris imperitan-

tem, industriâ vicerat, cum liberis et magnâ parte pecuniæ ex oppido noctu profugit: neque postea in ullo loco ampliùs unâ die, aut unâ nocte, moratus, simulabat sese negotii gratiâ properare; ceterùm proditionem timebat, quam vitare posse celeritate putabat: nam talia consilia per otium et ex opportunitate capi. At Metellus, ubi oppidanos prœlio intentos, simul oppidum et operibus et loco munitum, videt, vallo fossâque mœnia circumvenit. Deinde locis ex copiâ maxumè idoneis vineas agere, insuper aggere, turribus, opus et administros tutari. Contra hæc oppidani festinare, parare: prorsus ab utrisque nihil reliquum fieri. Denique Romani, multo antè labore prœliisque fatigati, post dies quadraginta, quàm eò ventum erat, oppido modò potiti: præda omnis a perfugis corrupta. Ii, postquam murum arietibus feriri, resque suas adflictas, vident, aurum atque argentum, et alia, quæ prima ducuntur, domum regiam comportant: ibi, vino et epulis onerati, illaque, et domum, et semet igni corrumpunt; et, quas victi ab hostibus pœnas metuerant, eas ipsi volentes pependêre.

LXXVII. Sed pariter quum capta Thala legati ex oppido Lepti ad Metellum venerant, orantes, utì præsidium præfectumque eò mitteret: Hamilcarem quemdam, hominem nobilem, factiosum, novis rebus studere; advorsum quem neque imperia magistratuum neque leges valerent: ni id festinaret, in summo periculo suam salutem, illorum socios fore. Nam Leptitani jam inde a principio belli Jugurthini ad Bestiam consulem, et

postea Romam, miserant, amicitiam societatemque rogatum. Deinde, eâ impetratâ, semper boni fidelesque mansêre, et cuncta a Bestiâ, Albino, Metelloque imperata navi fecerant. Itaque ab imperatore facilè, quæ petebant, adepti. Eò missæ cohortes Ligurum quatuor, et C. Annius præfectus.

LXXVIII. Id oppidum ab Sidoniis conditum, quos accepimus, profugos ob discordias civiles, navibus in eos locos venisse: ceterùm situm inter duas Syrtes, quibus nomen ex re inditum. Nam duo sunt sinus prope in extremâ Africâ, impares magnitudine, pari naturâ: quorum proxuma terræ præalta sunt; cetera, utì fors tulit, alta; aliâ in tempestate vadosa. Nam, ubi mare magnum esse, et sævire ventis cœpit, limum arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt: ita facies locorum cum ventis simul mutatur. Ejus civitatis lingua modò conversa connubio Numidarum: leges, cultusque pleraque Sidonica: quæ eo faciliùs retinebant, quòd procul ab imperio regis ætatem agebant. Inter illos et frequentem Numidiam multi vastique loci erant.

LXXIX. Sed, quoniam in has regiones per Leptitanorum negotia venimus, non indignum videtur egregium atque mirabile facinus duorum Carthaginiensium memorare: eam rem locus admonuit. Quâ tempestate Carthaginienses pleræque Africæ imperitabant, Cyrenenses quoque magni atque opulenti fuêre. Ager in medio arenosus, unâ specie: neque flumen, neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret; quæ res eos in magno

diuturno bello inter se habuit. Postquam utrimque legiones, item classes, fusæ fugatæque, et alteri alteros aliquantum adtriverant; veriti, ne mox victos victoresque defessos alius adgrederetur, per inducias sponsionem faciunt, utì certo die legati domo proficiscerentur; quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, is communis utriusque populi finis haberetur. Igitur Carthagine duo fratres missi, quibus nomen Philænis erat, maturavêre iter pergere: Cyrenenses tardiùs iêre. Id secordiâne, an casu, acciderit, parum cognovi. Ceterùm solet in illis locis tempestas haud secus, atque in mari, retinere. Nam ubi, per loca æqualia et nuda gignentium, ventus coortus arenam humo excitavit, ea, magnâ vi agitata, ora oculosque implere solet: ita prospectu impedito, morari iter. Postquam Cyrenenses aliquanto posteriores se vident, et ob rem corruptam domi pœnas metuunt; criminari, Carthaginienses, ante tempus domo digressos, conturbare rem; denique omnia malle, quàm victi abire. Sed, quum Pœni aliam conditionem, tantummodo æquam, peterent, Græci optionem Carthaginiensium faciunt, vel illi, quos fines populo suo peterent, ibi vivi obruerentur; vel eâdem conditione sese, quem in locum vellent, processuros. Philæni, conditione probatâ, seque vitamque reipublicæ condonavêre; ita vivi obruti. Carthaginienses in eo loco Philænis fratribus aras consecravêre; aliique illis domi honores instituti. Nunc ad rem redeo.

LXXX. Jugurtha, postquam, amissâ Thalâ, nihil satis firmum contra Metellum putat, per

magnas solitudines cum paucis profectus, pervenit ad Gætulos, genus hominum ferum incultumque, et eo tempore ignarum nominis Romani. Eorum multitudinem in unum cogit: ac paulatim consuefacit ordines habere, signa sequi, imperium observare, item alia militaria facere. Præterea regis Bocchi proxumos magnis muneribus, et majoribus promissis, ad studium sui perducit; quîs adjutoribus regem adgressus, impellit, utì advorsum Romanos bellum suscipiat. Id eâ gratiâ facilius proniusque fuit, quòd Bocchus initio hujusce belli legatos Romam miserat, fœdus et amicitiam petitum: quam rem, opportunissumam incepto bello, pauci impediverant, cæci avaritiâ, [quîs omnia honesta atque inhonesta vendere mos erat]. Etiam antea Jugurthæ filia Bocchi nupserat. Verùm ea necessitudo apud Numidas Maurosque levis ducitur: quòd singuli, pro opibus quisque, quàm plurimas uxores, denas alii, alii plures, habent: sed reges eo ampliùs. Ita animus multitudine distrahitur; nulla pro sociâ obtinet: pariter omnes viles sunt.

LXXXI. Igitur in locum ambobus placitum exercitus conveniunt: ibi, fide datâ et acceptâ, Jugurtha Bocchi animum oratione accendit: Romanos injustos, profundâ avaritiâ, communes omnium hostes esse: eamdem illos causam belli cum Boccho habere, quam secum et cum aliis gentibus, lubidinem imperitandi; quîs omnia regna advorsa sint: tum sese, paulo ante Carthaginienses, item regem Persen, pòst, utì quisque opulentissumus videatur, ita Romanis hostem fore.

His atque aliis talibus dictis, ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt; quòd ibi Metellus prædam captivosque et impedimenta locaverat. Ita, Jugurtha ratus, aut, captâ urbe, operæ pretium fore; aut, si Romanus auxilio suis venisset, prœlio sese certaturos. Nam callidus id modò festinabat, Bocchi pacem imminuere; ne, moras agitando, aliud, quàm bellum, mallet.

LXXXII. Imperator, postquam de regum societate cognovit, non temere, neque, utì sæpe jam victo Jugurthâ consueverat, omnibus locis pugnandi copiam facit: ceterùm haud procul ab Cirtâ, castris munitis, reges opperitur; melius ratus, cognitis Mauris, quoniam is novus hostis accesserat, ex commodo pugnam facere. Interim Roma per literas certior fit, provinciam Numidiam Mario datam: nam consulem factum jam antea acceperat. Quîs rebus supra bonum atque honestum perculsus, neque lacrumas tenere, neque moderari linguam: vir egregius in aliis artibus, nimis molliter ægritudinem pati. Quam rem alii in superbiam vortebant; alii bonum ingenium contumeliâ accensum esse; multi, quòd jam parta victoria ex manibus eriperetur: nobis satis cognitum, illum magis honore Marii, quàm injuriâ suâ, excruciatum; neque tam anxiè laturum fuisse, si ademta provincia alii, quàm Mario, traderetur.

LXXXIII. Igitur, eo dolore impeditus, et quia stultitiæ videbatur alienam rem periculo suo curare, legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causâ hostis populo Romano fieret: habere eum magnam copiam societatis amicitiæque conjungen-

dæ, quæ potior bello esset: quamquam opibus confideret, non debere incerta pro certis mutare: omne bellum sumi facilè, ceterùm ægerrumè desinere: non in ejusdem potestate initium ejus et finem esse: incipere cuivis, etiam ignavo, licere; deponi, quum victores velint: proinde sibi regnoque consuleret, neu florentes res suas cum Jugurthæ perditis misceret. Ad ea rex satis placidè verba facit: sese pacem cupere, sed Jugurthæ fortunarum misereri; si eadem illi copia fieret, omnia conventura. Rursus imperator contra postulata Bocchi nuncios mittit: ille probare partim, partim abnuere. Eo modo sæpe ab utroque missis remissisque nunciis, tempus procedere, et, ex Metelli voluntate, bellum intactum trahi.

LXXXIV. At Marius, ut suprà diximus, cupientissumâ plebe consul factus, postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, antea jam infestus nobilitati, tum verò multus atque ferox instare: singulos modò, modò universos lædere: dictitare, sese consulatum ex victis illis spolia cepisse; alia præterea magnifica pro se, et illis dolentia. Interim, quæ bello opus erant, prima habere: postulare legionibus supplementum, auxilia a populis et regibus sociisque arcessere: præterea ex Latio fortissumum quemque, plerosque militiæ, paucos famâ cognitos, accire, et ambiendo cogere homines emeritos stipendiis. Neque illi senatus, quamquam advorsus erat, de ullo negotio abnuere audebat, ceterùm supplementum etiam lætus decreverat: quia, neque plebe militiam volente, putabatur Marius aut belli usum, aut studia volgi,

amissurus. Sed ea res frustra sperata; tanta lubido cum Mario eundi plerosque invaserat. Sese quisque prædâ locupletem victorem domum rediturum, alia hujuscemodi, animis trahebant: et eos non paulum oratione suâ Marius arrexerat. Nam, postquam, omnibus, quæ postulaverat, decretis, milites scribere volt, hortandi causâ, simul et nobilitatem, utì consueverat, exagitandi, concionem populi advocavit. Deinde hoc modo disseruit:

LXXXV. Scio ego, Quirites, plerosque nor iisdem artibus imperium a vobis petere, et, postquam adepti sunt, gerere: primò industrios, supplices, modicos esse; dehinc per ignaviam et superbiam ætatem agere. Sed mihi contra ea videtur; nam, quo universa respublica pluris est, quàm consulatus aut prætura, eo majore curâ illam administrari, quàm hæc peti, debere. Neque me fallit, quantum cum maxumo beneficio vestro negotii sustineam. Bellum parare simul, et ærario parcere; cogere ad militiam, quos nolis offendere; domi forisque omnia curare; et ea agere inter invidos, occursantes, factiosos, opinione, Quirites, asperius est. Ad hoc, alii si deliquêre, vetus nobilitas, majorum facta fortia, cognatorum et adfinium opes, multæ clientelæ, omnia hæc præsidio adsunt: mihi spes omnes in memet sitæ, quas necesse est et virtute, et innocentiâ, tutari: nam alia infirma sunt. Et illud intellego, Quirites, omnium ora in me conversa esse; æquos bonosque favere, quippe benefacta mea reipublicæ procedunt: nobilitatem locum invadendi quærere. Quo mihi

acriùs adnitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint. Ita ad hoc ætatis a pueritiâ fui, ut omnes labores, pericula consueta habeam. Quæ ante vestra beneficia gratuitò faciebam, ea utì, acceptâ mercede[1], deseram, non est consilium, Quirites. Illis difficile est in potestatibus temperare, qui per ambitionem sese probos simulavêre: mihi, qui omnem ætatem in optumis artibus egi, benefacere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vertit. Bellum me gerere cum Jugurthâ jussistis; quam rem nobilitas ægerrumè tulit. Quæso, reputate cum animis vestris, num id mutare melius sit, si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc, aut aliud tale negotium, mittatis, hominem veteris prosapiæ ac multarum imaginum, et nullius stipendii: scilicet ut in tantâ re, ignarus omnium, trepidet, festinet, sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii. Ita plerumque evenit, ut, quem vos imperare jussistis, is imperatorem alium quærat. Ac ego scio, Quirites, qui, postquam consules facti sunt, acta majorum et Græcorum militaria præcepta legere cœperint; homines præposteri. Nam gerere, quàm fieri, tempore posterius, re atque usu prius est. Comparate nunc, Quirites, cum illorum superbiâ me hominem novum. Quæ illi audire et legere solent, eorum partim vidi, alia egomet gessi: quæ illi literis, ego militando didici. Nunc vos existumate, facta an dicta pluris sint. Contemnunt novitatem meam; ego illorum ignaviam: mihi fortuna, illis probra objectantur;

[1] *Mercede*, a reward, *i. e.* the consulship and the command of the army in Numidia.

quamquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existumo, sed fortissumum quemque generosissumum. Ac, si jam ex patribus Albini, aut Bestiæ, quæri posset, mene, an illos, ex se gigni maluerint, quid responsuros creditis, nisi, sese liberos quàm optumos voluisse? Quòd si jure me despiciunt, faciunt idem majoribus suis, quibus, utì mihi, ex virtute nobilitas cœpit. Invident honori meo: ergo invideant et labori, innocentiæ, periculis etiam meis, quoniam per hæc illum cepi. Verùm homines corrupti superbiâ ita ætatem agunt, quasi vestros honores contemnant: ita hos petunt, quasi honestè vixerint. Ne illi falsi sunt, qui divorsissumas res pariter exspectant, ignaviæ voluptatem, et præmia virtutis. Atque etiam, quum apud vos aut in senatu verba faciunt, pleràque oratione majores suos extollunt: eorum fortia facta memorando clariores sese putant; quod contrà est. Nam, quanto vita illorum præclarior, tanto horum secordia flagitiosior. Et profectò ita se res habet; majorum gloria posteris lumen est, neque bona neque mala in occulto patitur. Hujusce rei ego inopiam patior, Quirites; verùm, id, quod multo præclarius est, meamet facta mihi dicere licet. Nunc videte, quàm iniqui sint. Quod ex alienâ virtute sibi adrogant, id mihi ex meâ non concedunt: scilicet, quia imagines non habeo, et quia mihi nova nobilitas est; quam certè peperisse melius est, quam acceptam corrupisse. Equidem ego non ignoro, si jam respondere velint, abunde illis facundam et compositam orationem fore. Sed, in maxumo vestro

beneficio, quum omnibus locis me vosque maledictis lacerent, non placuit reticere; ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret. Nam me quidem, ex animi sententiâ, nulla oratio lædere potest: quippe, vera, necesse est, bene prædicet; falsam vita moresque mei superant. Sed, quoniam vestra consilia accusantur, qui mihi summum honorem et maxumum negotium imposuistis, etiam atque etiam reputate, num id pœnitendum sit. Non possum, fidei causâ, imagines, neque triumphos, aut consulatus majorum meorum, ostentare; at, si res postulet, hastas, vexillum, phaleras, alia militaria dona; præterea cicatrices advorso corpore. Hæ sunt meæ imagines, hæc nobilitas, non hereditate relicta, ut illa illis, sed quæ ego plurimis laboribus et periculis quæsivi. Non sunt composita verba mea: parum id facio; ipsa se virtus satis ostendit; illis artificio opus est, utì turpia facta oratione tegant. Neque literas Græcas didici: parum placebat eas discere, quippe quæ ad virtutem doctoribus nihil profuerunt. At illa, multo optuma reipublicæ, doctus sum: hostem ferire, præsidia agitare; nihil metuere, nisi turpem famam; hiemem et æstatem juxtà pati; humi requiescere; eodem tempore inopiam et laborem tolerare. His ego præceptis milites hortabor; neque illos arctè colam, me opulenter; neque gloriam meam laborem illorum faciam. Hoc est utile, hoc civile imperium. Namque, quum tute per mollitiem agas, exercitum supplicio cogere, id est dominum, non imperatorem, esse. Hæc atque talia majores vestri faciundo seque remque publicam

celebravêre. Quîs nobilitas freta, ipsa dissimilis moribus, nos, illorum æmulos, contemnit; et omnes honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos, a vobis repetit. Ceterùm homines superbissumi procul errant. Majores eorum omnia, quæ licebat, illis reliquêre, divitias, imagines, memoriam sui præclaram; virtutem non reliquêre; neque poterant: ea sola neque datur dono, neque accipitur. Sordidum me et incultis moribus aiunt, quia parum scitè convivium exorno, neque histrionem ullum, neque pluris pretii coquum, quàm villicum, habeo; quæ mihi lubet confiteri. Nam ex parente meo, et ex sanctis viris, ita accepi, munditias mulieribus, viris laborem convenire; omnibusque bonis oportere plus gloriæ, quàm divitiarum; arma, non supellectilem, decori esse. Quin ergo, quod juvat, quod carum æstumant, id semper faciant; ament, potent; ubi adolescentiam habuêre, ibi senectutem agant, in conviviis, dediti ventri et turpissumæ parti corporis: sudorem, pulverem, et alia talia relinquant nobis, quibus illa epulis jucundiora sunt. Verùm non est ita. Nam, ubi se omnibus flagitiis dedecoravêre turpissumi viri, bonorum præmia ereptum eunt. Ita injustissumè luxuria et ignavia, pessumæ artes, illis, qui coluêre eas, nihil obficiunt, reipublicæ innoxiæ cladi sunt. Nunc, quoniam illis, quantum mores mei, non illorum flagitia poscebant, respondi, pauca de republicâ loquar. Primum omnium, de Numidiâ bonum habetote animum, Quirites. Nam, quæ ad hoc tempus Jugurtham tutata sunt, omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, super-

biam. Deinde exercitus ibi est, locorum sciens; sed mehercule magis strenuus, quàm felix. Nam magna pars avaritiâ aut temeritate ducum adtrita est. Quamobrem vos, quibus militaris ætas, adnitimini mecum, et capessite rempublicam: neque quemquam ex calamitate aliorum, aut imperatorum superbiâ, metus ceperit. Egomet in agmine, in prœlio, consultor idem et socius periculi, vobiscum adero; meque vosque in omnibus rebus juxtà geram. Et profectò, dîs juvantibus, omnia matura sunt, victoria, præda, laus: quæ si dubia aut procul essent, tamen omnes bonos reipublicæ subvenire decebat. Etenim ignaviâ nemo immortalis factus: neque quisquam parens liberis, utì æterni forent, optavit; magis, utì boni honestique vitam exigerent. Plura dicerem, Quirites, si timidis virtutem verba adderent; nam strenuis abunde dictum puto.

LXXXVI. Hujuscemodi oratione habitâ, Marius, postquam plebis animos arrectos videt, propere commeatu, stipendio, armis, aliis utilibus, naves onerat: cum his A. Manlium legatum proficisci jubet. Ipse interea milites scribere, non more majorum, neque ex classibus, sed utì cujusque lubido erat, capite censos plerosque. Id factum alii inopiâ bonorum, alii per ambitionem consulis, memorabant, quòd ab eo genere celebratus auctusque erat: et homini potentiam quærenti egentissumus quisque opportunissumus, cui neque sua curæ, quippe quæ nulla sunt, et omnia cum pretio honesta videntur. Igitur Marius cum majore aliquanto numero, quàm decretum erat, in

Africam profectus, diebus paucis Uticam advehitur. Exercitus ei traditur a P. Rutilio, legato; nam Metellus conspectum Marii fugerat, ne videret ea, quæ audita animus tolerare nequiverat.

LXXXVII. SED consul, expletis legionibus cohortibusque auxiliariis, in agrum fertilem et prædâ onustum proficiscitur: omnia ibi capta militibus donat: dein castella et oppida naturâ et viris parum munita adgreditur: prœlia multa, ceterùm alia levia aliis locis, facere. Interim novi milites sine metu pugnæ adesse: videre fugientes capi, occidi; fortissumum quemque tutissumum; armis libertatem, patriam, parentesque, et alia omnia tegi; gloriam atque divitias quæri. Sic brevi spatio novi veteresque coaluêre, et virtus omnium æqualis facta. At reges, ubi de adventu Marii cognoverunt, divorsi in locos difficiles abeunt. Ita Jugurthæ placuerat, speranti, mox effusos hostes invadi posse; Romanos, sicuti plerosque, remoto metu, laxiùs licentiùsque futuros.

LXXXVIII. METELLUS, interea Romam profectus, contra spem suam lætissumis animis excipitur; plebi patribusque, postquam invidia decesserat, juxtà carus. Sed Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter adtendere: cognoscere quid boni utrisque, aut contrà, esset: explorare itinera regum, consilia et insidias antevenire: nihil apud se remissum, neque apud illos tutum, pati. Itaque et Gætulos et Jugurtham, ex sociis nostris prædam agentes, sæpe adgressus in itinere fuderat, ipsumque regem haud procul ab oppido Cirtâ armis exuerat. Quæ post-

quam gloriosa modò, neque belli patrandi, cognovit, statuit urbes, quæ viris aut loco pro hostibus et advorsum se opportunissumæ erant, singulas circumvenire: ita Jugurtham aut præsidiis nudatum, si ea pateretur, aut prœlio certaturum. Nam Bocchus nuncios ad eum sæpe miserat, velle populi Romani amicitiam, ne quid ab se hostile timeret. Id simulaveritne, quo improvisus gravior accideret, an mobilitate ingenii pacem atque bellum mutare solitus, parum exploratum.

LXXXIX. Sed consul, utì statuerat, oppida castellaque munita adire: partim vi, alia metu, aut præmia ostentando, avortere ab hostibus. Ac primò mediocria gerebat, existumans, Jugurtham ob suos tutandos in manus venturum. Sed, ubi procul abesse, et aliis negotiis intentum, accepit, majora et aspera adgredi tempus visum. Erat inter ingentes solitudines oppidum magnum atque valens, nomine Capsa, cujus conditor Hercules Libys memorabatur. Ejus cives apud Jugurtham immunes, levi imperio, et ob ea fidelissumi habebantur; muniti advorsum hostes non mœnibus modò, et armis atque viris, verùm etiam multo magis locorum asperitate. Nam, præter oppido propinqua, alia omnia vasta, inculta, egentia aquæ, infesta serpentibus; quarum vis, sicuti omnium ferarum, inopiâ cibi acrior: ad hoc natura serpentium, ipsa perniciosa, siti magis, quàm aliâ re, accenditur. Ejus potiundi Marium maxuma cupido invaserat, cùm propter usum belli, tum quia res aspera videbatur; et Metellus oppidum Thalam magnâ gloriâ ceperat, haud dissimiliter

situm munitumque: nisi quòd apud Thalam haud longè a mœnibus aliquot fontes erant, Capsenses unâ modò, atque eâ intra oppidum, jugi aquâ, ceterâ pluviâ utebantur. Id ibique, et in omni Africâ, qui procul a mari incultiùs agebat, eo faciliùs tolerabatur, quia Numidæ plerùmque lacte et ferinâ carne vescebantur, neque salem, neque alia irritamenta gulæ, quærebant: cibus illis advorsum famem atque sitim, non lubidini, neque luxuriæ, erat.

XC. IGITUR consul, omnibus exploratis, credo, dîs fretus; (nam contra tantas difficultates consilio satis providere non poterat, quippe etiam frumenti inopiâ tentabatur, quòd Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis, quàm arvo, student, et quodcumque natum fuerat, jussu regis in loca munita contulerant, ager autem aridus et frugum vacuus eâ tempestate, nam æstatis extremum erat;) tamen pro rei copiâ satis providenter exornat: pecus omne, quod superioribus diebus prædæ fuerat, equitibus auxiliariis agendum adtribuit: A. Manlium legatum cum cohortibus expeditis ad oppidum Laris, ubi stipendium et commeatum locaverat, ire jubet; [dicitque] se prædabundum post paucos dies eòdem venturum. Sic incepto suo occulto pergit ad flumen Tanam.

XCI. CETERÙM in itinere quotidie pecus exercitui per centurias, item turmas, æqualiter distribuerat, et, ex coriis utres utì fierent, curabat: simul et inopiam frumenti lenire, et, ignaris omnibus, parare, quæ mox usui forent. Denique sexto die, quum ad flumen ventum est, maxuma vis utrium

effecta. Ibi castris levi munimento positis, milites cibum capere, atque, utì simul cum occasu solis egrederentur, paratos esse, jubet; omnibus sarcinis abjectis, aquâ modò seque et jumenta onerare. Dein, postquam tempus visum, castris egreditur, noctemque totam itinere facto, consedit: idem proxumâ facit: dein tertiâ, multo ante lucis adventum, pervenit in locum tumulosum, ab Capsâ non amplius duûm millium intervallo; ibique, quàm occultissumè potest, cum omnibus copiis opperitur. Sed, ubi dies cœpit, et Numidæ, nihil hostile metuentes, multi oppido egressi; repentè omnem equitatum, et cum his velocissumos pedites, cursu tendere ad Capsam, et portas obsidere, jubet: deinde ipse intentus propere sequi, neque milites prædari sinere. Quæ postquam oppidani cognovêre; res trepidæ, metus ingens, malum improvisum, ad hoc pars civium extra mœnia in hostium potestate, coëgêre, utì deditionem facerent. Ceterùm oppidum incensum: Numidæ puberes interfecti; alii omnes venum dati: præda militibus divisa. Id facinus contra jus belli, non avaritiâ, neque scelere consulis, admissum; sed, quia locus Jugurthæ opportunus, nobis aditu difficilis, genus hominum mobile, infidum, neque beneficio neque metu coërcitum.

XCII. Postquam tantam rem Marius, sine ullo suorum incommodo, patravit, magnus et clarus antea, major et clarior haberi cœpit. Omnia, non bene consulta modò, verùm etiam casu data, in virtutem trahebantur: milites, modesto imperio habiti, simul et locupletes, ad cœlum ferre: Numi-

dæ magis, quàm mortalem, timere: postremò omnes socii atque hostes credere, illi aut mentem divinam, aut deorum nutu cuncta portendi. Sed consul, ubi ea res bene evenit, ad alia oppida pergit: pauca, repugnantibus Numidis, capit; plura, deserta propter Capsensium miserias, igni corrumpit: luctu atque cæde omnia complentur. Denique, multis locis potitus, ac plerisque exercitu incruento, ad aliam rem adgreditur, non eâdem asperitate, quâ Capsensium, ceterùm haud secus difficilem. Namque haud longè a flumine Muluchâ, quod Jugurthæ Bocchique regnum disjungebat, erat inter ceteram planitiem mons saxeus, mediocri castello satis patens, in immensum editus, uno perangusto aditu relicto: nam omnis naturâ, velut opere atque consulto, præceps. Quem locum Marius, quòd ibi regis thesauri erant, summâ vi capere intendit. Sed ea res forte, quàm consilio, meliùs gesta. Nam castello virorum atque armorum satis, magna vis frumenti, et fons aquæ; aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus importunus; iter castellanorum angustum admodum, utrimque præcisum. Vineæ cum ingenti periculo frustra agebantur: nam, quum eæ paulum processerant, igni aut lapidibus corrumpebantur; milites neque pro opere consistere propter iniquitatem loci, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare: optumus quisque cadere, aut sauciari; ceteris metus augeri.

XCIII. At Marius, multis diebus et laboribus consumtis, anxius trahere cum animo, omitteretne inceptum, quoniam frustra erat, an fortunam op-

periretur, quâ sæpe prospere usus. Quæ quum multos dies, noctes, æstuans agitaret, forte quidam Ligus, ex cohortibus auxiliariis miles gregarius, castris aquatum egressus, haud procul ab latere castelli, quod avorsum prœliantibus erat, animum advortit inter saxa repentes cochleas: quarum quum unam atque alteram, dein plures, peteret, studio legundi paulatim prope ad summum montis egressus est. Ubi, postquam solitudinem intellexit, more humani ingenii, cupido ignara visundi invadit. Et fortè in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, paululum modò prona, dein flexa, atque aucta in altitudinem, quo cuncta gignentium natura fert: cujus ramis modò, modò eminentibus saxis nisus Ligus, castelli planitiem perscribit; quòd cuncti Numidæ intenti prœliantibus aderant. Exploratis omnibus, quæ mox usui fore ducebat, eâdem regreditur, non temere, utì escenderat, sed tentans omnia, et circumspiciens. Itaque Marium propere adit, acta edocet, hortatur, ab eâ parte, quâ ipse escenderat, castellum tentet: pollicetur sese itineris periculique ducem. Marius cum Ligure, promissa ejus cognitum, ex præsentibus misit: quorum utì cujusque ingenium erat, ita rem difficilem aut facilem nunciavêre. Consulis animus tamen paulum erectus. Itaque, ex copiâ tubicinum et cornicinum, numero quinque quàm velocissumos delegit, et cum his, præsidio qui forent, quatuor centuriones: omnes Liguri parere jubet, et ei negotio proxumum diem constituit.

XCIV. Sed, ubi ex præcepto tempus visum, paratis compositisque omnibus, ad locum pergit.

Ceterùm illi, qui centuriis præerant, prædocti ab duce, arma ornatumque mutaverant, capite atque pedibus nudis, utì prospectus, nisusque per saxa faciliùs foret: super terga gladii, et scuta; verùm ea Numidica ex coriis, ponderis gratiâ simul, et offensa quo leviùs streperent. Igitur prægrediens Ligus saxa, et si quæ vetustate radices eminebant, laqueis vinciebat, quibus adlevati, faciliùs escenderent: interdum timidos insolentiâ itineris levare manu: ubi paulo asperior adscensus, singulos præ se inermos mittere; deinde ipse cum illorum armis sequi; quæ dubia nisu videbantur, potissumus tentare, ac, sæpius eadem adscendens descendensque, dein statim digrediens, ceteris audaciam addere. Igitur, diu multùmque fatigati, tandem in castellum perveniunt, desertum ab eâ parte; quòd omnes, sicuti aliis diebus, advorsum hostes aderant. Marius, ubi ex nunciis, quæ Ligus egerat, cognovit, quamquam toto die intentos prœlio Numidas habuerat, tum verò, cohortatus milites, et ipse extra vineas egressus, testudine actâ succedere, et simul hostem tormentis sagittariisque et funditoribus eminus terrere. At Numidæ, sæpe antea vineis Romanorum subvorsis, item incensis, non castelli mœnibus sese tutabantur; sed pro muro dies noctesque agitare, maledicere Romanis, ac Mario vecordiam objectare, militibus nostris Jugurthæ servitium minari, secundis rebus feroces esse. Interim, omnibus, Romanis hostibusque, prœlio intentis, magnâ utrimque vi, pro gloriâ atque imperio his, illis pro salute certantibus, repentè a tergo signa canere:

ac primò mulieres et pueri, qui visum processerant, fugere; deinde, utì quisque muro proxumus erat; postremò cuncti, armati inermesque. Quod ubi accidit, eo acriùs Romani instare, fundere, ac plerosque tantummodo sauciare, dein super occisorum corpora vadere; avidi gloriæ, certantes murum petere; neque quemquam omnium prædâ morari. Sic forte correcta Marii temeritas gloriam ex culpâ invenit.

XCV. CETERÙM, dum ea res geritur, L. Sulla quæstor cum magno equitatu in castra venit; quos utì ex Latio et a sociis cogeret, Romæ relictus erat. Sed, quoniam tanti viri res admonuit, idoneum visum est, de naturâ cultuque ejus paucis dicere: neque enim alio loco de Sullæ rebus dicturi sumus; et L. Sisenna, optumè et diligentissumè omnium, qui eas res dixêre, persecutus, parum mihi libero ore locutus videtur. Igitur Sulla gentis patriciæ nobilis fuit familiâ prope jam exstinctâ majorum ignaviâ, literis Græcis atque Latinis juxtà atque doctissumè eruditus, animo ingenti, cupidus voluptatum, sed gloriæ cupidior: otio luxurioso esse; tamen ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata, nisi quòd de uxore potuit honestiùs consuli: facundus, callidus, et amicitiâ facilis: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis: multarum rerum, ac maxumè pecuniæ, largitor. Atque, felicissumo omnium ante civilem victoriam, numquam super industriam fortuna fuit; multique dubitavêre, fortior, an felicior, esset: nam, postea quæ fecerit, incertum habeo, pudeat magis, an pigeat, disserere.

XCVI. Igitur Sulla, ut suprà dictum, postquam in Africam atque in castra Marii cum equitatu venit, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissumus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est. Ad hoc, milites benignè adpellare; multis rogantibus, aliis per se ipse, dare beneficia, invitus accipere; sed ea properantiùs, quàm æs mutuum, reddere: ipse ab nullo repetere; magis id laborare, ut illi quàm plurimi deberent: joca atque seria cum humillumis agere: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse: neque interim, quod prava ambitio solet, consulis, aut cujusquam boni, famam lædere: tantummodo neque consilio, neque manu, priorem alium pati; plerosque antevenire. Quîs rebus, brevi, Mario militibusque carissumus factus.

XCVII. At Jugurtha, postquam oppidum Capsam aliosque locos munitos et sibi utiles, simul et magnam pecuniam, amiserat, ad Bocchum nuncios mittit, quàm primùm in Numidiam copias adduceret: prœlii faciundi tempus adesse. Quem ubi cunctari accepit, dubium belli atque pacis rationes trahere; rursus, utì antea, proxumos donis corrumpit, ipsique Mauro pollicetur Numidiæ partem tertiam, si aut Romani Africâ expulsi, aut, integris suis finibus, bellum compositum foret. Eo præmio illectus Bocchus cum magnâ multitudine Jugurtham accedit. Ita amborum exercitu conjuncto, Marium, jam in hiberna proficiscentem, vix decimâ parte die reliquâ, invadunt: rati noctem, quæ jam aderat, victis sibi munimento fore, et, si vicissent, nullo impedimento, quia loco-

rum scientes erant; contrà Romanis utrumque casum in tenebris difficiliorem. Igitur, simul consul ex multis de hostium adventu cognovit, et ipsi hostes aderant, et, priùs quàm exercitus aut instrui, aut sarcinas colligere, denique antequam signum, aut imperium ullum, accipere quivit, equites Mauri atque Gætuli, non acie, neque ullo more prœlii, sed catervatim, utì quosque fors conglobaverat, in nostros concurrunt; qui omnes, trepidi improviso metu, ac tamen virtutis memores, aut arma capiebant, aut capientes alios ab hostibus defensabant: pars equos ascendere, obviàm ire hostibus: pugna latrocinio magis, quàm prœlio, similis fieri. Sine signis, sine ordinibus, equites pedites permixti cædere alios, alios obtruncare, multos, contrà acerrumè pugnantes, ab tergo circumvenire: neque virtus neque arma satis tegere, quòd hostes numero plures, et undique circumfusi: denique Romani veteres, novique, et ob ea scientes belli, si quos locus aut casus conjunxerat, orbes facere; atque ita ab omnibus partibus simul tecti et instructi hostium vim sustentabant.

XCVIII. Neque in eo tam aspero negotio territus Marius, aut magis, quàm antea, demisso animo, fuit: sed cum turmâ suâ, quam ex fortissumis magis, quàm familiarissumis, paraverat, vagari passim; ac modò laborantibus suis succurrere, modò hostes, ubi confertissumi obstiterant, invadere; manu consulere militibus, quoniam imperare, conturbatis omnibus, non poterat. Jamque dies consumtus erat, quum tamen barbari nihil remittere, atque, utì reges præceperant, noctem pro se rati,

acriùs instare. Tum Marius ex copiâ rerum consilium trahit, atque, utì suis receptui locus esset, colles duos propinquos inter se occupat: quorum in uno, castris parum amplo, fons aquæ magnus erat: alter usui opportunus, quia, magnâ parte editus et præceps pauco munimento egebat. Ceterùm apud aquam Sullam cum equitibus noctem agitare jubet. Ipse paulatim dispersos milites, neque minùs hostibus conturbatis, in unum contrahit; dein cunctos pleno gradu in collem subducit. Ita reges, loci difficultate coacti, prœlio deterrentur: neque tamen suos longiùs abire sinunt; sed, utroque colle multitudine circumdato, effusi consedêre. Dein, crebris ignibus factis, plerumque noctis barbari suo more lætari, exsultare, strepere vocibus: ipsi duces feroces, quia non fugerant, pro victoribus agere. Sed ea cuncta Romanis, ex tenebris et editioribus locis facilia visu, magno hortamento erant.

XCIX. Plurimùm verò Marius imperitiâ hostium confirmatus, quàm maxumum silentium haberi jubet; ne signa quidem, utì per vigilias solebant, canere: deinde, ubi lux adventabat, defessis jam hostibus, et paulo antè somno captis, de improviso vigiles, item cohortium, turmarum, legionum tubicines, simul omnes, signa canere, milites clamorem tollere, atque portis erumpere. Mauri atque Gætuli, ignoto et horribili sonitu repentè exciti, neque fugere, neque arma capere, neque omnino facere aut providere quidquam, poterant: ita cunctos strepitu, clamore, nullo subveniente nostris instantibus, tumultu, terrore, formido, quasi

vecordia, ceperat. Denique omnes fusi fugatique: arma et signa militaria pleraque capta: pluresque eo prœlio, quàm omnibus superioribus, interemti: nam somno et metu insolito impedita fuga.

C. DEIN Marius, utì cœperat, in hiberna; (quæ, propter commeatum, in oppidis maritumis agere decreverat): neque tamen secors victoriâ, aut insolens factus; sed, pariter ac in conspectu hostium, quadrato agmine incedere. Sulla cum equitatu apud dextumos, in sinistrâ A. Manlius cum funditoribus et sagittariis, præterea cohortes Ligurum, curabat: primos et extremos cum expeditis manipulis tribunos locaverat. Perfugæ, minumè cari et regionum scientissumi, hostium iter explorabant: simul consul, quasi nullo imposito, omnia providere; apud omnes adesse; laudare, increpare merentes. Ipse armatus, intentusque, item milites cogebat; neque secus, atque ii, iter facere, castra munire; excubitum in portis cohortes ex legionibus, pro castris equites auxiliarios mittere: præterea alios super vallum in munimentis locare, vigilias ipse circumire, non diffidens ea futura, quæ imperavisset, quàm utì militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset. Et sanè Marius, illo et aliis temporibus belli, pudore magis, quàm malo, exercitum coërcebat: quod multi per ambitionem fieri aiebant; pars, quòd a pueritiâ consuetam duritiam, et alia, quæ ceteri miserias vocant, voluptati habuisset. Nisi tamen res publica, pariter ac sævissumo imperio, bene atque decorè gesta.

CI. IGITUR quarto denique die haud longè ab

oppido Cirtâ undique simul speculatores citi sese ostendunt: quâ re hostis adesse intellegitur. Sed quia divorsi redeuntes, alius ab aliâ parte, atque omnes idem significabant; consul, incertus quonam modo aciem instrueret, nullo ordine commutato, advorsum omnia paratus, ibidem opperitur. Ita Jugurtham spes frustrata, qui copias in quatuor partes distribuerat, ratus ex omnibus æquè aliquos ab tergo hostibus venturos. Interim Sulla, quem primum adtigerant, cohortatus suos, turmatim et quàm maxumè confertis equis ipse aliique Mauros invadunt: ceteri, in loco manentes, ab jaculis eminus emissis corpora tegere, et, si qui in manus venerant, obtruncare. Dum eo modo equites prœliantur, Bocchus cum peditibus, quos Volux, filius ejus, adduxerat, (neque in priore pugnâ, in itinere morati, adfuerant), postremam Romanorum aciem invadunt. Tum Marius apud primos agebat, quòd ibi Jugurtha cum plurimis. Dein Numida, cognito Bocchi adventu, clàm cum paucis ad pedites convortit: ibi Latinè (nam apud Numantiam loqui didicerat) exclamat, nostros frustra pugnare; paulo ante Marium suâ manu interfectum: simul gladium sanguine oblitum ostendere, quem in pugnâ, satis impigrè occiso pedite nostro, cruentaverat. Quod ubi milites accepêre, magis atrocitate rei, quàm fide nuncii, terrentur: simulque barbari animos tollere, et in perculsos acriùs incedere. Jamque paulum ab fugâ aberant, quum Sulla, profligatis, quos advorsum ierat, Mauris ab latere incurrit. Bocchus statim avortitur. At Jugurtha, dum sustentare suos, et

prope jam adeptam victoriam retinere, cupit, circumventus ab equitibus, dextrâ, sinistrâ omnibus occisis, solus inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit. Atque interim Marius, fugatis equitibus, accurrit auxilio suis, quos pelli jam acceperat. Denique hostes undique fusi. Tum spectaculum horribile campis patentibus: sequi, fugere; occidi, capi; equi, viri adflicti; ac multi, volneribus acceptis, neque fugere posse, neque quietem pati: niti modò, ac statim concidere: postremò omnia, quâ visus erat, constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus; et inter ea humus infecta sanguine.

CII. Postea loci consul, haud dubiè jam victor, pervenit in oppidum Cirtam, quò initio profectus intenderat. Eò post diem quintum, quàm iterum barbari malè pugnaverant, legati a Boccho veniunt, qui regis verbis ab Mario petivêre, duo quàm fidissumos ad eum mitteret: velle de se, et de populi Romani commodo, cum iis disserere. Ille statim L. Sullam et A. Manlium ire jubet. Qui quamquam acciti ibant, tamen placuit verba apud regem facere, ingenium aut avorsum utì flecterent, aut cupidum pacis vehementiùs accenderent. Itaque Sulla, cujus facundiæ, non ætati, a Manlio concessum, pauca verba hujuscemodi locutus:

Rex Bocche, magna lætitia nobis est, quum te, talem virum, dî monuêre, utì aliquando pacem, quàm bellum, malles: neu te optumum cum pessumo omnium Jugurtha miscendo commaculares; simul nobis demeres acerbam necessitudinem, pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissumum persequi. Ad hoc, populo Romano jam a principio reipublicæ

visum, amicos, quàm servos, quærere: tutiùs rati, volentibus, quàm coactis, imperitare. Tibi verò nulla opportunior nostrâ amicitiâ: primùm, quòd procul absumus, in quo offensæ minumum, gratiâ par, ac si prope adessemus; dein, quòd parentes abunde habemus, amicorum neque nobis, neque cuiquam omnium, satis. Atque hoc utinam a principio tibi placuisset! profectò eâ re ad hoc tempus multo plura bona accepisses, quàm mala perpessus es. Sed, quoniam humanarum rerum Fortuna pleraque regit, cui scilicet placuit, te et vim et gratiam nostram experiri; nunc, quando per illam licet, festina, atque, utì cœpisti, perge. Multa atque opportuna habes, quo faciliùs errata officiis superes. Postremò hoc in pectus tuum demitte, nunquam populum Romanum beneficiis victum: nam, bello quid valeat, tute scis.

Ad ea Bocchus placidè et benignè; simul pauca, pro delicto suo, verba facit: se non hostili animo, sed ob regnum tutandum, arma cepisse; nam Numidiæ partem, unde vi Jugurtham expulerat, jure belli suam factam, eam vastari ab Mario pati nequivisse: præterea, missis antea Romam legatis, repulsum ab amicitiâ: ceterùm vetera omittere, ac tum, si per Marium liceret, legatos ad senatum missurum. Dein, copiâ[1] factâ, animus barbari ab amicis flexus, quos Jugurtha, cognitâ legatione Sullæ et Manlii, metuens id, quod parabatur, donis corruperat.

CIII. Marius interea, exercitu in hibernis com-

[1] *Copiâ* (mittendi legatos ad senatum).

posito, cum expeditis cohortibus et parte equitatûs proficiscitur in loca sola, obsessum turrim regiam, quò Jugurtha perfugas omnes præsidium imposuerat. Tum rursus Bocchus, scilicet seu reputando, quæ sibi duobus prœliis venerant, seu admonitus ab amicis, quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, ex omni copiâ necessariorum quinque delegit, quorum et fides cognita, et ingenia validissuma erant. Eos ad Marium, ac dein, si placeat, Romam legatos ire jubet: agendarum rerum, et quocumque modo belli componendi, licentiam ipsis permittit. Illi maturè ad hiberna Romanorum proficiscuntur: deinde, itinere a Gætulis latronibus circumventi spoliatique, pavidi, sine decore ad Sullam perfugiunt, quem consul, in expeditionem proficiscens, pro prætore reliquerat. Eos ille non pro vanis hostibus, ut meriti erant, sed adcuratè ac liberaliter habuit. Quâ re barbari et famam Romanorum avaritiæ falsam, et Sullam, ob munificentiam in sese, amicum, rati. Nam etiam tum largitio multis ignorata: munificus nemo putabatur, nisi pariter volens: dona omnia in benignitate habebantur. Igitur quæstori mandata Bocchi patefaciunt; simul ab eo petunt, utì fautor consultorque sibi adsit: copias, fidem, magnitudinem regis sui, et alia, quæ aut utilia, aut benevolentiæ, credebant, oratione extollunt: dein, Sullâ omnia pollicito, docti, quo modo apud Marium, item apud senatum, verba facerent, circiter dies XL. ibidem opperiuntur.

CIV. Marius, postquam, ibi confecto, quò intenderat, negotio, Cirtam redit, de adventu le-

gatorum certior factus, illosque et Sullam venire jubet, item L. Bellienum prætorem Uticâ, præterea omnes undique senatorii ordinis, quibuscum mandata Bocchi cognoscit, quîs legatis potestas eundi Romam ab consule; interea induciæ postulabantur. Ea Sullæ et plerisque placuêre: pauci ferociùs decernunt, scilicet ignari humanarum rerum, quæ, fluxæ et mobiles, semper in advorsa mutantur. Ceterùm Mauri, impetratis omnibus rebus, tres Romam profecti cum Cn. Octavio Rufo, qui quæstor stipendium in Africam portaverat; duo ad regem redeunt. Ex his Bocchus, cùm cetera, tum maxumè benignitatem et studium Sullæ lubens accepit. Romæ legatis ejus, postquam errâsse regem, et Jugurthæ scelere lapsum, deprecati sunt, amicitiam et fœdus petentibus, hoc modo respondetur: "Senatus et populus Romanus beneficii et injuriæ memor esse solet: ceterùm Boccho, quoniam pœnitet, delicti gratiam facit: fœdus et amicitia dabuntur, quum meruerit."

CV. Quîs rebus cognitis, Bocchus per literas a Mario petivit, utì Sullam ad se mitteret, cujus arbitratu de communibus negotiis consuleretur. Is missus cum præsidio equitum atque peditum, funditorum Balearium: præterea sagittarii, et cohors Peligna cum velitaribus armis, itineris properandi causâ; neque his secus, atque aliis armis, advorsum tela hostium, quòd ea levia sunt, muniti. Sed in itinere, quinto denique die, Volux, filius Bocchi, repentè in campis patentibus cum mille non ampliùs equitibus sese ostendit: qui, temerè et effusè euntes Sullæ aliisque omnibus et

numerum ampliorem vero, et hostilem metum efficiebant. Igitur sese quisque expedire, arma atque tela tentare, intendere : timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, quippe victoribus, et advorsum eos, quos sæpe vicerant. Interim equites, exploratum præmissi, rem, utì erat, quietam nunciant.

CVI. Volux adveniens quæstorem adpellat: se a patre Boccho obviàm illis simul, et præsidio, missum. Deinde eum et proxumum diem sine metu conjuncti eunt. Pòst, ubi castra locata, et die vesper erat, repentè Maurus incerto voltu ad Sullam adcurrit : sibi ex speculatoribus cognitum, Jugurtham haud procul abesse. Simul, utì noctu clàm secum profugeret, rogat atque hortatur. Ille animo feroci negat, se toties fusum Numidam pertimescere : virtuti suorum satis credere : etiam si certa pestis adesset, mansurum potiùs, quàm, proditis, quos ducebat, turpi fugâ incertæ ac forsitan pòst paulo morbo interituræ vitæ parceret. Ceterùm, ab eodem monitus, utì noctu proficiscerentur, consilium adprobat : ac statim milites cœnatos esse, in castris ignes quàm creberrimos fieri, dein primâ vigiliâ silentio egredi, jubet. Jamque, nocturno itinere fessis omnibus, Sulla pariter cum ortu solis castra metabatur, quum equites Mauri nunciant Jugurtham circiter duûm millium intervallo antè consedisse. Quod postquam auditum, tum verò ingens metus nostros invadit : credere se proditos a Voluce, et insidiis circumventos. Ac fuêre, qui dicerent, manu vindicandum, neque apud illum tantum scelus inultum relinquendum

CVII. At Sulla, quamquam eadem æstumabat, tamen ab injuriâ Maurum prohibet; suos hortatur, utì fortem animum gererent: sæpe antea paucis strenuis advorsum multitudinem bene pugnatum: quanto sibi in prœlio minùs pepercissent, tanto tutiores fore: nec quemquam decere, qui manus armaverit, ab inermis pedibus auxilium petere, in maxumo metu nudum et cæcum corpus ad hostes vortere. Deinde Volucem, quoniam hostilia faceret, maxumum Jovem obtestatus, ut sceleris atque perfidiæ Bocchi testis adesset, castris abire jubet. Ille lacrumans orare, ne ea crederet: nihil dolo factum; magis calliditate Jugurthæ, cui videlicet speculanti iter suum cognitum esset. Ceterùm, quoniam neque ingentem multitudinem haberet, et spes opesque ejus ex patre suo penderent, illum nihil palàm ausurum, quum ipse filius testis adesset: quare optumum factum videri, per media ejus castra palàm transire: sese, vel præmissis, vel ibidem relictis Mauris, solum cum Sullâ iturum. Ea res, ut in tali negotio, probata; ac statim profecti, quia de improviso accesserant, dubio atque hæsitante Jugurthâ, incolumes transeunt. Deinde paucis diebus, quò ire intenderant, perventum.

CVIII. Ibi cum Boccho Numida quidam, Aspar nomine, multùm et familiariter agebat, præmissus ab Jugurthâ, postquam Sullam accitum audierat, orator, et subdolè speculatum Bocchi consilia: præterea Dabar, Massugradæ filius, ex gente Masinissæ, ceterùm materno genere impar; (nam pater ejus ex concubinâ ortus erat);

Mauro ob ingenii multa bona carus acceptusque: quem Bocchus, fidum multis antea tempestatibus expertus, illico ad Sullam nunciatum mittit, paratum sese facere, quæ populus Romanus vellet; colloquio diem, locum, tempus ipse deligeret; consulta sese omnia cum illo integra habere: neu Jugurthæ legatum pertimesceret, cautum esse, quo res communis licentiùs gereretur; nam ab insidiis ejus aliter caveri nequivisse. Sed ego comperior, Bocchum magis Punicâ fide, quàm ob quæ prædicabat, simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis adtinuisse, multùmque cum animo suo volvere solitum, Jugurtham Romanis, an illi Sullam, traderet: lubidinem advorsum nos, metum pro nobis suasisse.

CIX. IGITUR Sulla respondit: pauca se coram Aspare locuturum; cetera occultè, aut nullo, aut quàm paucissumis præsentibus; simul edocet, quæ responderentur. Postquam, sicuti voluerat, congressi, dicit, se, missum a consule, venisse quæsitum ab eo, pacem, an bellum, agitaturus foret. Tum rex, utì præceptum, post diem decimum redire jubet; ac, nihil etiam nunc decrevisse, sed illo die responsurum. Deinde ambo in sua castra digressi. Sed, ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sulla a Boccho occultè arcessitur: ab utroque tantummodo fidi interpretes adhibentur: præterea Dabar internuncius, sanctus vir, et ex sententiâ ambobus. Ac statim sic rex incipit:

CX. NUMQUAM ego ratus sum fore, utì, rex maxumus in hâc terrâ, et omnium, quos novi, opulentissimus privato homini gratiam deberem. Et herclè, Sulla, ante te cognitum, multis orantibus, aliis ultro,

egomet opem tuli, nullius indigui. Id immutatum, quod ceteri dolere solent, ego lætor: fuerit mihi pretium eguisse aliquando amicitiæ tuæ, quâ apud animum meum nihil carius habeo. Id adeo experiri licet: arma, viros, pecuniam, postremò quidquid animo lubet, sume, utere: et, quoad vives, numquam redditam gratiam putaveris: semper apud me integra erit: denique nihil, me sciente, frustra voles. Nam, ut ego æstumo, regem armis, quàm munificentiâ, vinci, minùs flagitiosum. Ceterùm de re publicâ vestrâ, cujus curator huc missus es, paucis accipe. Bellum ego populo Romano neque feci, neque factum umquam volui: fines meos advorsum armatos armis tutus sum. Id omitto, quando vobis ita placet: gerite, utì voltis, cum Jugurthâ bellum. Ego flumen Mulucham, quod inter me et Micipsam fuit, non egrediar, neque Jugurtham id intrare sinam. Præterea, si quid meque vobisque dignum petiveris, haud repulsus abibis.

CXI. Ad ea Sulla pro se breviter et modicè, de pace et de communibus rebus, multis disseruit. Denique regi patefacit, quod polliceatur, senatum et populum Romanum, quoniam ampliùs armis valuissent, non in gratiam habituros: faciundum aliquid, quod illorum magis, quàm sua, retulisse videretur: id adeo in promtu esse, quoniam Jugurthæ copiam haberet: quem si Romanis tradidisset, fore, utì illi plurimum deberetur; amicitiam, fœdus, Numidiæ partem, quam nunc peteret, ultro adventuram. Rex primò negitare: adfinitatem, cognationem, præterea fœdus interve-

nisse; ad hoc metuere, ne, fluxâ fide usus, popularium animos avorteret, quîs et Jugurtha carus, et Romani invisi erant. Denique, sæpius fatigatus, lenitur, et ex voluntate Sullæ omnia se facturum promittit. Ceterùm ad simulandam pacem, cujus Numida, defessus bello, avidissumus, quæ utilia visa, constituunt. Ita, composito dolo, digrediuntur.

CXII. At rex postero die Asparem, Jugurthæ legatum, adpellat: sibi per Dabarem ex Sullâ cognitum, posse conditionibus bellum poni: quamobrem regis sui sententiam exquireret. Ille lætus in castra Jugurthæ venit. Deinde, ab illo cuncta edoctus, properato itinere, post diem octavum redit ad Bocchum, et ei nunciat, Jugurtham cupere omnia, quæ imperarentur, facere; sed Mario parum confidere: sæpe antea cum imperatoribus Romanis pacem conventam frustra fuisse. Ceterùm Bocchus, si ambobus consultum et ratam pacem vellet, daret operam, ut unà ab omnibus, quasi de pace, in colloquium veniretur, ibique sibi Sullam traderet: quum talem virum in potestate haberet, fore, utì jussu senatûs atque populi Romani fœdus fieret: neque hominem nobilem, non suâ captum ignaviâ, sed ob rempublicam, in hostium potestate relictum iri.

CXIII. Hæc Maurus secum ipse diu volvens tandem promisit; ceterùm dolo, an verè, parum comperimus. Sed plerùmque regiæ voluntates, ut vehementes, sic mobiles, sæpe ipsæ sibi advorsæ. Postea, tempore et loco constituto, Bocchus Sullam modò, modò Jugurthæ legatum adpellare, benignè habere, idem ambobus polliceri. Illi pari-

ter læti, ac spei bonæ pleni. Sed nocte eâ, quæ proxuma fuit ante diem colloquio decretum, Maurus, adhibitis amicis, ac statim, immutatâ voluntate, remotis, dicitur secum ipse multa agitavisse, voltu corporis pariter, atque animo, varius: quâ re, scilicet tacente ipso, occulta pectoris patefecisse. Tamen postremò Sullam arcessiri jubet, et ex ejus sententiâ Numidæ insidias tendit. Deinde, ubi dies advenit, et ei nunciatum est Jugurtham haud procul abesse, cum paucis amicis et quæstore nostro, quasi obvius honoris causâ, procedit in tumulum, facillumum visu insidiantibus. Eòdem Numida cum plerisque necessariis suis, inermus, ut dictum, accedit; ac statim, signo dato, undique simul ex insidiis invaditur. Ceteri obtruncati: Jugurtha Sullæ vinctus traditur, et ab eo ad Marium deductus.

CXIV. Per idem tempus advorsum Gallos ab ducibus nostris, Q. Cæpione et M. Manlio, malè pugnatum: quo metu Italia omnis contremuerat. Illique, et inde usque ad nostram memoriam, Romani sic habuêre: alia omnia virtuti suæ prona esse; cum Gallis pro salute, non pro gloriâ, certare. Sed, postquam bellum in Numidiâ confectum, et Jugurtham vinctum adduci Romam nunciatum est, Marius consul absens factus, et ei decreta provincia Gallia: isque Kalendis Januariis magnâ gloriâ consul triumphavit. Eâ tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in illo sitæ.

FINIS.

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HISTORICUS ET GEOGRAPHICUS

IN

SALLUSTIUM.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Ap.	*for*	Appianus.
Cic.	—	Cicero.
Claud.	—	Claudianus.
Cor. Nep.	—	Cornelius Nepos.
Eutrop.	—	Eutropius.
Herod.	—	Herodotus.
Hor.	—	Horatius.
Juv.	—	Juvenalis.
Lactan.	—	Lactantius.
Liv.	—	Livius.
Luc.	—	Lucanus.
Manil.	—	Manilius.
Mart.	—	Martialis.
Ov.	—	Ovidius.
Plin.	—	Plinius Nat. Hist. Auct.
Plut.	—	Plutarchus.
Prop.	—	Propertius.
Sal.	—	Sallustius.
Sil. Ital.	—	Silius Italicus.
Stat.	—	Statius.
Strab.	—	Strabo.
Suet.	—	Suetonius.
Tac.	—	Tacitus.
Val. Max.	—	Valerius Maximus.
Vel. Pat.	—	Velleius Paterculus.
Virg.	—	Virgilius.

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HISTORICUS ET GEOGRAPHICUS

IN

SALLUSTIUM.

Ăbŏrīgĭnes, um, *m.* a very ancient people of *Italy*, who had this name, according to Festus, because they were wanderers when they took possession of that part of the country which afterwards fell under the dominion of the Romans. In this opinion Festus is supported by the author of the Origin of the Romans, who, after mentioning the same circumstances, adds, that they were first called Ăbĕrrīgĭnes, which, by the change of one letter and the suppression of another, was afterwards written Ăbŏrīgĭnes. Dĭŏnȳsĭus of Hălĭcărnāssus states, that they lived at first on the mountains, without towns, drove out the Sicilians, whom he calls an Indigenous nation, and occupied the whole territory between Līris, the *Garigliano,* and Tĭber, the *Tevere,* and retained that name until the reign of Lătīnus, who lived during the Trojan war, and under whom they began to be called Lătīni. The same historian admits that some considered them the first inhabitants of *Italy,* although he seems to withhold his assent from that conjecture, considering them as wanderers, and the same with Lĕlĕges or Nŏmădes, having accidentally met and lived in fortified places by robbery and pasturage. Lĕlĕges appears to have been a common appellation of banditti of this kind, consisting of various nations from various places. He ridicules the idea of their being Ligurians, and seems to adopt the opinion of M. Pōrcĭus Căto, C. Sēmprōnĭus, and many others, who maintained that the Ăbŏrīgĭnes were originally Greeks, according to

some, from Ăchāĭa, and, according to others, from Arcădĭa. With considerable probability, their origin may be referred to a colony of the latter district, who migrated to *Italy*, under Œnōtrus, a son of Lўcāon, and settled in the south-east coast of that country many years before the Trojan war. It must be allowed that the statement of these writers is too deficient in minuteness to warrant its certainty. Still there seems ground for believing them to be descendants of the Œnōtri; and in migrating westward might remain, for a considerable time, in the *Apennines*, and might there acquire the prædatory habits peculiar to mountaineers, whose fastnesses afford them protection, and to these practices their ancestors in Pĕlŏpōnnēsus, the *Morea*, were perhaps no strangers. Here it may be easily conjectured by whom they would be joined, and hence their character, when they made their descent on the district above mentioned. Had the Romans believed them the first possessors of *Italy*, or natives of the soil, according to ancient fiction, they would have called them Indĭgĕnæ, not Ăbŏrĭgĭnes; as Tacĭtus has done with respect to the Britons. "Brĭtānnĭam qui mortales initio coluerint, īndĭgĕnæ an advēcti, ut inter barbăros, parum compertum" (Tac. Agric. 11.). But to this appellation, neither their history, nor a single feature of their character, seems to afford the slightest pretence.

Ădhērbal, ălis, *m.* a son of Mĭcīpsa, king of Nŭmĭdia, *Algiers*. At his death this monarch divided his kingdom into three parts, of which he gave one to Ădhērbal, another to his son Hĭēmpsal, and a third to Jŭgūrtha, who was an illegitimate son of his brother Mastanăbal. Ambition formed the strongest passion in the breast of Jŭgūrtha, and his want of principle induced him to adopt every measure likely to gratify his favourite inclination. He hired assassins to murder Hĭēmpsal, on which Ădhērbal went to *Rome*, whither Jŭgūrtha sent ambassadors. The senate having fixed a day for hearing the parties, Ădhērbal delivered a most elegant speech, calculated to excite the sympathy and secure the protection of that assembly. The deputies of Jŭgūrtha scarcely attempted a reply, depending solely on the money which they had brought with them, and the avarice of the Romans. Thus, by the united influence of

bribery and favour, Jŭgūrtha obtained the one-half of Nŭmĭdĭa from the Roman senate, and Ădhērbal the other. In place of punishment, this decree rewarded his crime by an increase of territory, and the injustice of the commissioners, appointed to settle the boundaries between him and Ădhērbal, adjudged to him the preferable part of the Numidian territory. This additional grant did not satisfy Jŭgūrtha, who had set his mind on the whole kingdom, and, therefore, he used every mean to induce Ădhērbal to take up arms. The latter, conscious of his inferiority as a soldier to the former, submitted to his encroachments and hostilities for some time; but at last levied troops, joined battle, and was defeated. He took refuge in the town Cīrta, *Constantina*, sent ambassadors to *Rome*, begging the protection of the senate, and endeavoured to hold out against Jŭgūrtha until their return. The Italians, whose bravery protected the place, advised him to surrender, and, being entirely in their power, although he distrusted the promises of his enemy, assented. Jŭgūrtha put him to death by torture (Sal. Jug. 5—26.). Claudian touches slightly on the history of Ădhērbal XV. 409.

Adrūmētum, i, *n.* *Mahometa*, the capital of Bȳzācĭum, a district of Afrĭca. Sāllūstĭus says that this town was built by the Phœnicians. It had a good harbour. *Inh.* Adrūmētāni, orum, *m.*

Ædīlis, is, *m.* an Edile, an inferior Roman magistrate. The duty of the Tribunes of the people increasing with the population of the city, to relieve them from the inferior parts of their office, two Ediles were chosen in the year 493 B. C. and the election naturally fell on their own order. Besides the power of judging in trivial matters, it belonged to these new magistrates to inspect all buildings, both public and private, to see that the former were in complete repair, and that the latter did not project into the streets, or from decay endanger the lives of the citizens. From this part of their duty the name is evidently derived. Common sewers, streets, roads, aqueducts, markets, provisions, weights and measures, were subject to their jurisdiction. The Ediles seem to have had the charge of the corn (Liv. XXIII. 41.), and to have had the power of clearing the streets (Liv.

XXV. 1.). In some instances, the authority of the Ediles coincided with that of the Censors. They fined or banished women of infamous characters (Liv. XXV. 2.), restricted extravagance at funerals, set bounds to the avarice of usurers, and subjected to punishment not only for immoral actions, but even for impertinent or abusive language. It also formed part of their duty to prevent the introduction of new gods, and adding to the number of religious observances. To the care of the Ediles were committed the resolutions of the people, and the decrees of the senate.

Whilst the authority of the Ediles continued of small extent, the office would be neither very honourable nor very eagerly solicited. In proportion as their jurisdiction extended, the Edileship would rise in the estimation of the public. Hence we find in the year 366 B. C. patricians were ambitious of that honour, and the poverty of the plebeian Ediles secured the object of their wishes. The senate ordered a thanksgiving to the gods, and appointed the Ediles to celebrate it with numerous sacrifices, and splendid games. Their fortunes being unequal to the expense, the people agreed to the appointment of two patrician Ediles for that purpose, and the first who held that office were Cn. Quīnctĭus Căpĭtōlīnus and P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo (Liv. VII. 1.). These had honours denied to the plebeian Ediles. Besides wearing the *prætexta*, they had the right of images, sat, when administering justice, in an ivory chair (*Sella Cŭrūlis*), and had a distinguished seat in the senate. From their chair they were called *Ædīles Cŭrūles*, and to mark the superiority of their rank *Majōres*. To exhibit the solemn games, and to administer justice, seem to have been the principal parts of their duty. But some have asserted that their office, as to extent, was the same with that of the plebeian Ediles. If A. Gēllĭus be correct, none of the Ediles were preceded by *Līctōres* or *Vĭātōres*, but only by public slaves. Others think this refers to the plebeian Ediles. The election of the Curule Ediles was not restricted to the patrician order. Plebeians were sometimes appointed.

C. Jūlĭus Cæsar added other two, called Ædīles Cĕrĕāles, to take care of provisions, hence the name. It is not, however, improbable that this institution was a consequence of

the multiplicity of business from the increased population of the city, which the other four could not overtake, and that this was merely enlarging their number by a new appellation. Except in a few particulars, it is supposed the powers and jurisdiction of all the Ediles were the same.

The age at which a person could be elected Curule Edile appears to have been thirty-seven (Liv. XXV. 2.). Ædīlĭtas, ātis, *v.* Ædīlĭtĭa, æ, *f. et,* Ædīlātus, ûs, *m.* (not much used), the office or dignity of Edile, the Edileship. *Adj.* Ædīlĭtĭus, *v.* Ædīlĭcĭus, a, um, of, or belonging to, an Edile, or the Edileship. Ædīlĭtĭus, i, *m.* one who has borne the office of Edile.

L. Æmĭlĭus Lĕpĭdus Paullus, L. Æmĭlĭi Lĕpĭdi Paulli, *m.* a Roman of high rank, who, in early life, commenced a prosecution against L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna upon Lex Plautĭa (Sal. Cat. 31.). See M. Plautĭus Sīlvānus. He was the brother of M. Æmĭlĭus Lĕpĭdus, who formed with Augustus and M. Antōnĭus that conspiracy against the state which is usually denominated the SECOND TRIUMVIRATE. In consequence of his rank and influence, he made a considerable figure about the time the man whom he had arraigned raised the standard of rebellion in *Italy*. Æmĭlĭus held the consulship with C. Claudĭus Mārcēllus (52 B. C.), the year that the censors expelled C. Crīspus Sāllūstĭus, the historian, from the senate. He has no title to be ranked among patriots, since C. Jūlĭus Cæsar bought him over to his interest with a large sum of money (Suet. Cæs. 29.). In the infamous confederacy already mentioned, his brother M. Æmĭlius Lĕpĭdus allowed him to be included in the proscription 45 B. C. and M. Antōnĭus acted in the same manner to his maternal uncle L. Jūlĭus Cæsar (Liv. Ep. 120.).

M. Æmĭlĭus Scaurus, M. Æmĭlĭi Scauri, *m.* a Roman nobleman of great ability, who held the consulship with M. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtēllus 116 B. C. having succeeded against P. Rŭtĭlĭus, when they mutually accused each other of bribery. He triumphed over the Carni, and made the road from Plăcēntĭa, *Placenza,* to Pārma, *Parma,* called *via Æmĭlĭa.* He had the honour of being appointed Prince of the senate, and would have ranked in history with the very first characters

of the Roman state, had not his splendid talents been tarnished with avarice and other degrading passions. When Jŭgūrtha had murdered Hĭēmpsal, he exerted his powerful eloquence in vain to persuade the senate to punish that iniquitous outrage. Ădhērbal having been driven from his paternal kingdom, and besieged in Cĭrta, *Constantina*, by the usurper, a deputation from the senate, among whom was M. Æmĭlĭus Scaurus, sailed for Afrĭca, with instructions to threaten the vengeance of the Roman people, unless he discontinued the blockade. Sāllūstĭus states that Jŭgūrtha waited on the commissioners, lest he should offend M. Æmĭlĭus Scaurus, whose displeasure he dreaded most, a proof of his high character and respectability. That commission failed in its object, and Ădhērbal surrendered, by advice of the Italians, who defended the town, to Jugurtha, who, in violation of the treaty, put him instantly to death by torture. For this murder, and for contempt of the order of the senate, war was declared against Jŭgūrtha, and L. Cālpūrnĭus Bēstĭa, consul, appointed to command the troops in Afrĭca, in whose army Æmĭlĭus held the office of lieutenant-general. Jŭgūrtha bribed to his interest both the consul and his lieutenant-general, who concluded a dishonourable treaty with him, which the senate hesitated to ratify from dread of the Commons, and hostilities, chiefly through means of C. Mēmmĭus, recommenced. The influence of Æmĭlĭus procured his appointment as one of the three Commissioners, who were named to inquire into that disgraceful transaction, in which he had a principal share, and he, among others, agreed to the condemnation of L. Cālpūrnĭus Bēstia (Sal. Jug. 15—40.). He afterwards held the office of Censor, and the consulship a second time. His name occurs often in the writings of Cĭcēro, who speaks in high terms of his virtues, abilities, and achievements. He wrote three books recording the principal occurrences and transactions of his life, which the Orator commends, and considers equal to Xenophon's life of Cyrus. To this Juvenal alludes, Sat. II. 35.

Ænēas, æ, *m.* an illustrious Trojan Prince, the son of Anchīsēs and Vĕnus. He married Crĕūsa, a daughter of Prĭămus, king of Troy, by whom he had a son, Iūlus, afterwards

called Ascănĭus. Ancient authors are not agreed in opinion respecting the character of this prince. His bravery and patriotism are extolled by some, whilst others charge him with betraying his country to the Greeks, and preserving his life by that traitorous conduct. This accusation rests perhaps on no better ground than the surmise of Homer, that he was at variance with his father-in-law. He displayed great bravery in the night in which the Greeks took Troy, and, after making many gallant but unsuccessful efforts, he quitted his native city, having his aged father on his shoulders, his son Ascănĭus in the one hand, and the household gods in the other, hence Ovidius calls him *pĕnātĭger* (Met. XV. 450.). Dĭŏmēdes, in his speech to the ambassador of the Rutulians, affirms that if there had been two such other men as Hector and Ænēas within the Trojan walls, they would not only have defended their native city, but would have conquered *Greece* (Virg. Æn. XI. 285—290.). The achievements of Ænēas, from the destruction of his native city, to his settlement in Lătĭum, *q. v.* have been celebrated by Virgil, the Prince of Latin Poets. Æneădes, æ, *m.* Ascănĭus (Virg. Æn. IX. 653.). *Parvŭlus Ænēas,* a little Ænēas, *i. e.* a son of Ænēas (Virg. Æn. IV. 329.), of which Juvenal makes a humorous application (Sat. V. 139.). From the Hero, the immortal Bard has called his poem Ænēis, *v.* Ænĕis, ĭdos, *f.* Ænĕădæ, ārum, the Trojans *or* the Romans. *Adj.* Ænēĭus, a, um. *Ænēĭa nutrix,* Caiēta (Virg. Æn. VII. 1.).

Æthĭŏpĭa, æ, *f.* a large country of *Africa,* the exact boundaries of which are unknown. Hērŏdŏtus, Străbo, and Plīnĭus, seem to comprehend under Æthĭŏpĭa the whole of *Africa,* south of *Egypt* and the *Barbary States.* Plīnĭus (I. 741.) derives the name from Æthĭops, a son of Vulcan; but others suppose the term to be compounded of two Greek words (Αιθω, *uro,* and ωψ, *vultus*), from an idea that the blackness of a negro's skin was a consequence of the violent heat of the sun. Sāllūstĭus places Æthĭŏpĭa to the south of the Gætūli, but to the north of the Equator (Jug. 19.). *Inh.* Æthĭŏpes, um (sing. Æthĭops, ŏpis), the Ethiopians, who, from the great extent of their country, probably varied much both in complexion and manners, as the nations inhabiting

these parts of *Africa* do in modern times. According to Ovid, their skins first became black in consequence of the heat to which they were exposed, and by which a great part of *Africa* was burnt to sandy deserts, at the time Phăĕthon attempted to drive the chariot of the sun. Under the name of Æthĭŏpes, Roman authors, particularly the poets, included the inhabitants of the southern parts of all *Africa,* and also of Asia, to the west of the *Ganges.* *Adj.* Æthĭŏpĭcus, a, um.

Afrĭca, æ, *f.* *Africa,* called by the Greeks Lĭbȳa, was commonly reckoned the third division of the ancient world. But the ancient geographers were not agreed on this point. By some, the world was divided into four parts; *Europe, Asia, Africa,* and *Egypt;* and by others into two, *Europe* and *Asia,* including *Africa* in *Europe.* In general, *Africa,* which seems originally to have been the name of but a small part of the country, was reckoned a third part. Respecting its eastern boundary, we also find a diversity of opinion. According to some, *Egypt* formed part of *Asia;* but it was more naturally, and, therefore, more commonly, considered as belonging to *Africa.* On the E. *Africa* is bounded by Măre Rubrum, *v.* Sinus Arăbĭcus, the *Red Sea* and *Isthmus of Suez,* which separate it from Asia; on the N. by the *Mediterranean,* called by the Romans *Nōstrum Măre,* by the Greeks, *Măre Intērnum,* an appellation which also occurs in Latin authors, and by the Jews, the Great Sea, which divides it from *Europe;* on the W. by Ocĕănus Atlāntĭcus, *sæpius,* Mare, *v.* Æquor Atlāntĭcum, the *Atlantic Ocean,* on the S. by the *Indian Ocean.* This immense peninsula is situated between 34° 30′ S. and 36° 30′ N. latitude. Its greatest length, which is from north to south, is 4,656 miles, and its greatest breadth about 3,500. Except *Egypt* and the countries along the south coast of the *Mediterranean,* comprehending what are now called the *Barbary States,* this prodigious tract of land was almost unknown to the ancients. Even in modern times, the interior of *Africa* is unexplored. The population is reckoned at 30,000,000. *Inh.* Afri, orum (*sing.* Afer, ri.). *Adj.* Afer, Afrĭcus, *et,* Afrĭcānus, a, um. *Afra avis,* the Guinea hen (Hor. Epod. 2. 53.) This bird is also called *Nŭmĭdica,* et *Afrĭcāna*

avis. Afrĭcum mare, that part of the *Mediterranean Sea* between *Sicily* and *Africa* (Sal. Jug. 18.).

Albīnus. See Pōstŭmĭus.

Allōbrŏges, um, acc. as (*sing.* Allōbrox, ĭgis, acc. a, *v.* em), the Allobrogians, a people of Gāllĭa, *France,* whose country lay between Isăra, the *Isere,* and Rhŏdănus, the *Rhone.* They bravely, and for a long time, resisted the power of the Roman legions, but were at last defeated by Pōmtīnus. Cicero extols them for their fidelity to his countrymen, of which they gave a remarkable proof in the conspiracy of L. Sergĭus Cătĭlīna. Horace censures them for their love of novelty, which seems characteristic of the inhabitants of that country, both in ancient and modern times. The chief town of the Allobrŏges was Vĭēnna, *Vienne,* on the left bank of the *Rhone,* 13 miles below Lūgdūnum, *Lyons. Ager Allōbrŏgum,* the territory of the Āllōbrŏges (Plin. III. 462.). *Dixit Cĭcĕrōnem Allōbrŏga,* called Cĭcĕro an Allobrogian, *i. e.* blamed him for writing bad Latin like an Allobrogian (Juv. VII. 214.). *Adj.* Allōbrŏgĭcus, a, um.

L. Ānnĭus, L. Ānnĭi, *m.* a tribune of the people, who made a vigorous effort to retain his office after the expiry of the legal term. P. Lĭcĭnĭus Lūcŭllus, one of his colleagues, joined him in this attempt to break through established usages, and that in opposition to all the other Tribunes of the people. Of the feeble administration of the laws at *Rome,* it is scarcely necessary to produce any other proof than merely to state, that the struggle of these two, not only unsupported either by law or precedent, but in open violation of both, prevented the election of the other magistrates during a whole year (Sal. Jug. 37.).

Q. Annĭus, Q. Annĭi, *m.* a man of senatorian rank, who entered into the conspiracy against the state formed by L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna. He effected his escape, when some of the other traitors were apprehended; and it does not appear, that he suffered the punishment decreed against him, from which it may be inferred, that he eluded the search of the agents of government (Sal. Cat. 17.).

C. Āntōnĭus, C. Āntōnĭi, *m.* a noble Roman, son of M. Āntōnĭus, a celebrated orator, and brother of M. Āntōnĭus

Crētĭcus, the father of the triumvir. He held the consulship with M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro 65 B. C. and commanded the army against the rebel L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna. With that traitor he had formerly been in habits of intimacy, and had they been elected to the consulship at the same time, the destruction of the government would have been the inevitable result. His indigent circumstances Cătĭlīna trusted would have subjected him to subserviency in his flagitious measures, and it required the ingenuity of M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro to withdraw him from the conspiracy, and from every other design formed against the state. According to Sāllūstĭus, the gout prevented him from appearing at the head of the troops in the engagement against Cătĭlīna; but some have alleged that he feigned inability on purpose to avoid meeting with the traitor, who might, before both armies, have reproached him with being accessary to the conspiracy, and afterwards betraying his associates (Sal. Cat. 21—59.). After the expiry of his consulship, through the interest of Cĭcĕro, he obtained the province of Măcĕdŏnĭa, where he continued for two years, and, on his return to *Rome*, he was brought to trial, and sentenced to perpetual banishment, for extortion and for making war beyond the bounds of his province (Liv. Ep. 103.). Before he obtained that appointment, the censors had expelled him from the senate, and, considering the state of morals at that time in *Rome*, he must have been a man of very wicked and nefarious habits, qualities which rendered him a very proper accomplice in the plot of Cătĭlīna, for the destruction of the government, and massacre of the virtuous and wealthy.

Ārmĕnĭa, æ, *f.* a large country of Asia, divided into Mājor and Mĭnor. Armĕnĭa Mājor, now called *Turcomania*, was bounded on the S. by Sўrĭa and Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, on the E. by Mēdĭa, on the N. by Ibērĭa and Cōlchis, which two countries extended from Pōntus Euxīnus, the *Black Sea*, to Mărĕ Cāspĭum, the *Caspian Sea*. It was made tributary to the Medes by Astўăges, and Cўrus reduced it to a province. Alexander the Great also subdued this country, which afterwards fell under the power of Antĭŏchus the Great, who sent two deputies, Zadriădes and Artaxĭas, to take the command of it. But these governors, stimulated by love of

power, excited the Armenians to revolt, carried on a successful war against several neighbouring states, and shared between them the sovereignty of the country. By them it was first divided into Arměnĭa Mājor, and Arměnĭa Mĭnor; the former of which fell to the lot of Artaxĭas, and the latter to Zadriădes. Arměnĭa Mājor, *Turcomania,* was, according to Străbo, who was a native of Cāppădŏcĭa, a neighbouring province, bounded on the N. by part of mount Caucăsus, on the E. by Mēdĭa and Atrŏpătēna, on the S. by Taurus, which separates it from Měsŏpŏtămĭa, and on the W. by the river Euphrātes, or Arměnĭa Mĭnor, and the mountain Paryădes which divide it from Cāppădŏcĭa and Pōntus. The boundaries of Arměnĭa Mĭnor, were on the S. mount Taurus, separating it from Cĭlĭcĭa, on the E. the Euphrātes, and on the N. and W. that chain of mountains known by the names of Amanus, Antitaurus, and Sordiscus. The limits assigned to these two countries by ancient geographers, are not materially different from those above-mentioned, which were generally adopted by subsequent writers. Of Arměnĭa Mĭnor little is known. Tigrānes, king of Arměnĭa Mājor, made a brave and long resistance against the Romans, but was at last subdued by Pompey. From that time, the kings of this country were tributary to the Romans, till the reign of Trajan, when it was reduced to a province. Under Justin II. it was subdued by the Saracens, who retained their possession, until they were conquered by the Turks, who gave it the name of *Turcomania.* On regaining their freedom, the Armenian princes ascended the throne, and continued even during its subjection to the Tartars. But in the year 1522, the Turks again subjected it to their power, and it has ever since been a province of the Turkish empire, except the eastern part, which is included in the Persian dominions. Arměnĭa in general is mountainous. The most remarkable are Taurus, and Antitaurus. It is, however, reckoned one of the most fruitful countries of Asia, and is watered by several large rivers. The Lўcus and Phăris, which fall into the *Black Sea,* the Arax and Cўrus which run into the *Caspian Sea,* and Euphrātes which flows into the *Persian Gulf,* besides others of less note, have their sources in Arměnĭa. *Inh.* Ārměni, oftener Ārměnĭi, orum,

the Armenians. *Adj.* Ārmĕnĭus, *et*, Ārmĕnĭacus, a, um. *Armĕnĭăcæ arbŏres*, apricot trees ; *Armĕnĭăca mala*, apricots.

Ārpīnum, i, *n.* *Arpino*, a town of Lătĭum, which in ancient times belonged to the Vōlsci, and which the Romans recovered from the Sāmnītes 307 B. C. (Liv. IX. 44.). M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro and C. Mărĭus were born at Ārpīnum. *Inh.* Ārpīnātes (*sing.* Ārpīnas, ātis), favoured the interest of the Romans, for which they received the freedom of the state (305 B. C.), at the same time with the Trebulāni (Liv. X. 1.). *Arpīnas Arātor*, the ploughman of Ārpīnum, *i. e.* C. Mărĭus (Plin. V. 73.). *Adj.* Ārpīnas, as, as, *gen.* ātis, *et*, Ārpīnus, a, um.

Āsĭa, æ, *f.* *Asia*, one of the three divisions of the ancient world. It is bounded on the W. by Măre Ægēum, the *Archipelago*, Hēllēspōntus, the *Dardanelles*, Prŏpōntis, the *Sea of Marmora*, Thrācĭus Bōsphŏrus, the *Strait of Constantinople*, Pōntus Euxīnus, the *Black Sea*, Cimmĕrĭus Bōsphŏrus, the *Strait of Caffa*, Palus Mæōtis, the *Sea of Asoph*, and Tănăis, the *Don*, which separate it from Eurōpa, *Europe*. The other western boundaries of Asia, are the *Mediterranean*, the *Isthmus of Suez*, and Măre Rūbrum, *v.* Sīnus Arăbĭcus, the *Red Sea*, or, the *Arabian Gulf*. The last two divide it from *Afrĭca*. On the remaining three sides, *Asia* is encompassed by the ocean. The name is said to be derived from Asĭa, a daughter of Ocĕănus. It is situated between 26° and 190° of E. long. and between 2° and 77° N. lat. being 7,583 miles in length, and 5,250 in breadth. A small tract only of this extensive country was known to the Greeks and Romans. That part of it which lies between the *Black Sea* and the *Mediterranean* received, in the middle ages, the appellation of Asĭa Mĭnor, *Anatolĭa*, or *Natolia*, a name which does not occur in any classic author. The Romans divided it into Asia, Cis, *v.* Intra Taurum, and Asia Ultra, *v.* Extra Taurum. In Met. XIII. 484, Ovid uses *Asia* instead of Troja, to give a magnificent idea of the wealth and grandeur of that city. *Inh.* Asĭāni, orum, the Asiatics. Asis, ĭdis, of Asĭa, applied to a noun feminine. *Adj.* Asĭus, Asĭăcus, Asĭānus, *et*, Asĭātĭcus, a, um.

Aspar, ăris, *m.* a Numidian, on intimate terms with Bōcchus, whom Jŭgŭrtha sent to that monarch after he had

invited L. Cŏrnēlĭus Sŭlla to his court on purpose secretly to obtain information respecting his intentions with regard to himself, and the Roman people. These two outwitted Aspar the deputy of Jŭgŭrtha, said little on the subject in his presence, only Bŏcchus promised to give an answer to the Roman on the tenth day. Instead, however, of waiting ten days, Bŏcchus gave Sŭlla a private audience during next night, and he assented to measures for delivering Jŭgŭrtha into the hands of the Romans, which he soon afterwards executed, and thus put an end to the Numidian war (Sal. Jug. 108—112.).

Āssēnsĭo, ōnis, *f.* In the Roman senate, assent was given in three ways. 1st, by words, which might either be done in a single sentence, or more, as the person chose, or by a single word, *ăssēntĭo.* 2d, by a nod, and raising up the hand. 3d, by the senator rising from his seat, and going to the individual, or party, whose motion he approved. This was expressed by *pedĭbus in sentēntĭam alĭcujus ibat.* The last only when a division took place, and was probably at one time the practice in the British Parliament, whence originated the phrases, *the House divided, a division took place, on a division,* &c.

Ăthēnæ, arum, *f. Athens,* the capital of Attĭca, a country of *Greece.* It is said to have been founded 1556 B. C. by Cĕcrops, *v.* Cĕcrops, and a colony from *Egypt.* From its founder it was called Cecrŏpĭa, afterwards Athēnæ, in honour of Mĭnērva, who was the protectress of the city. *Athens* was long the seat of learning. In it many of the sciences and fine arts were cultivated and improved, and some carried to a degree of perfection, which later times have not been able to imitate, much less to excel. *Inh.* Athēnĭēnses, ium (*sing.* Athēnĭēnsis, is), the Athenians, shone unrivalled in oratory, music, painting, and statuary. They were early distinguished by their ardent love of freedom, and were as eminent for their skill and bravery in war, as for their ingenuity and industry in the arts of peace. *Adj.* Athēnĭēnsis, is, e, *et,* Athēnæus, a, um.

Ăvēntīnus, i, *m.* the son of Rōmŭlus Sīlvĭus (Liv. I. 3.), Rĕmŭlus Sīlvĭus (Ov. Fast. IV. 49.). He was the thirteenth king of Alba, and, after a reign of thirty-seven years,

was killed by lightning, and buried on the hill on which part of *Rome* was afterwards built, and to which he gave his name. Dĭŏnȳsĭus does not mention the manner of his death (Dion. Hal. 56.). *Adj.* Ăvēntīnus, a, um. Ăvēntīnus mons, *Monte Aventino*, first occupied by the inhabitants of Pŏlitōrĭum, and afterwards by those of Tēllēnæ and Ficāna during the reign of Ancus Mārcĭus (Liv. I. 33.). A law passed (456 B. C.) for disposing of it as public property to be built upon and inhabited. At that time the greater part of it, although within the walls of the city, was covered with wood. Soon after this, the Roman army at Ālgĭdum, on hearing of the tragical fate of Vīrginĭa, mutinied, came to *Rome*, and pitched on mount Aventīnus, where they were soon after joined by the other army (Liv. III. 50.). Rĕmus chose this mountain for taking the omen which was to decide the sovereignty claimed both by him and Rōmŭlus, and on it he is said to have been buried (Liv. I. 6.).

Aurēlĭa Ŏrēstīlla, Aurēlĭæ Ŏrēstīllæ, *f.* a woman in whom men of virtue saw nothing to praise except her beauty. L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna, conceiving a violent attachment to this woman, offered her his hand in marriage, which she refused to accept, merely because he had a son of a former marriage, arrived at man's estate. To remove this objection, Cătĭlīna put his son to death, and, by that atrocious act, cleared his house for their impious nuptials. Sāllūstĭus mentions it as a fact generally believed, but Vălĕrĭus Māxĭmus (IX. 1.) states expressly that he took off his son by poison, and lighted at his funeral pile his second nuptial torch, gratifying Orestilla with his childlessness in place of a marriage gift. Cĭcĕro insinuates, that to accomplish the same purpose he would have by similar means cleared the house of his former wife. It is easy to conjecture what sort of a woman Aurēlĭa Ŏrēstīlla must have been, who readily formed a union with such a monster as Cătĭlīna, and when their marriage was preceded by such enormity (Sal. Cat. 15.). Ancient authors allege, she was his own daughter by the wife of Cn. Aurēlĭus Ŏrēstes, with whom he had an intrigue, and Cĭcĕro publicly declares, that by one criminal act he obtained both a mistress and a daughter.

L. Aurēlĭus Cōtta, L. Aurēlĭi Cōttæ, *m.* youngest son

of M. Aurēlĭus Cōtta, held the office of prætor (71 B. C.) and that of Censor four years after. He and L. Mānlĭus Tōrquātus were consuls 67 B. C. L. Sergius Cătĭlīna and P. Autronĭus Pætus formed the resolution of murdering both these consuls in the capitol on the kalends of January. The design having transpired, the discovery saved the lives of the consuls, and obliged these traitors to defer their intended massacre to a future day (Sal. Cat. 18.).

P. Autronĭus Pætus, P. Autronĭi Pæti, *m.* a Roman of senatorian dignity, who was appointed consul elect. Suspected of bribery during his canvass, he was brought to trial, found guilty, degraded from the rank of a senator, and declared incapable of holding any office under government in future. This disgrace perhaps led him to associate with such men as Cătĭlīna, whom he joined in his traitorous measures against the state. After the defeat of that party by the activity of M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, whose schoolfellow he had been in youth and colleague in the quæstorship, he effected his escape, and the Orator, during his banishment, dreaded the revenge of Autronĭus and his associates. He had a readiness of utterance, which fitted him for taking part in the conspiracy, and the agreeableness of his voice charmed the ears of his hearers, and diverted their attention from the weakness of his arguments, and the incorrectness of his statements (Sal. Cat. 17.).

B

C. Bæbĭus, C. Bæbĭi, *m.* a tribune of the people, on whom Jŭgūrtha prevailed, by extreme bribery, to espouse his cause, and by whose advice that Numidian refused to answer a single question at the bar of the Roman Senate. Jŭgūrtha showed his knowledge of mankind in selecting this tribune to regulate his conduct at *Rome*, as he proved his bulwark in open defiance of law and justice. The daring impudence of Bæbius treated with equal contempt the authority of the Senate, and the opinions of his constituents. His character seems a compound of determined resolution and matchless effrontery (Sal. Jug. 33, 34.).

Bălĕāres, ium, *f.* (insŭlæ), the islands Mājor, *et*, Mĭnor,

Majorca, and *Minorca,* on the coast of *Spain,* about 50 miles S. E. of the mouths of Ibērus, the *Ebro.* The former is 60 miles long, and 53 broad; but the latter is only about 30 in length, and 12 in breadth. These islands were distinguished by this epithet among the Greeks, who also called them Bălĕārĭdes, um, *f.* from the ancient natives being excellent *slingers,* an art for which the modern inhabitants are likewise remarkable.

When first mentioned in history, the Bălĕāres were subject to the Carthaginians. In the year 122 B. C. they fell under the power of the Romans, to whom they continued tributary until the fall of the empire. They were overrun by the northern barbarians, were afterwards conquered by the Moors, and, about 1229, annexed to the dominions of *Spain* by the king of *Arragon. Minorca* has been twice in the possession of the British. *Adj.* Bălĕārĭcus, a, um, *et,* Bălĕāris, is, e. *Bălĕārĭcus actor,* a Balearian slinger (Stat. Ach. II. 420.). *Bălĕārĭca funda* (Ov. Met. IV. 708.). *Bălĕāris verber* (Sil. Ital. I. 314.).

L. Bēllĭēnus, L. Bēllĭēni, *m.* the prætor at Utĭca, whom C. Mărĭus summoned to attend a meeting at Cīrta, *Constantina,* towards the end of the war with Jŭgūrtha king of Nŭmĭdĭa. According to some, Bēllĭēnus was the maternal uncle of Cătĭlīna (Sal. Jug. 104.).

Bēstĭa. See Cālpūrnĭus.

Bōcchus, i, *m.* king of Maurītānĭa, *Morocco* and *Fez.* He was the father-in-law of Jŭgūrtha (Sal. Jug. 80.), and assisted him, after C. Mărĭus had driven him out of Nŭmĭdĭa. He had heard of the name of the Romans only, and was an entire stranger to their character as a nation, and to the extent of their dominions. Like other savages, for he does not appear to have been much above that rank of human beings, he had some fortitude, but more cunning; and selfishness regulated his conduct: for generosity or greatness of mind is seldom found amongst uncivilised nations. An unsuccessful battle or two withdrew him from the interest of the Numidian king, and the promise of additional territory induced him to deliver up Jŭgūrtha in chains to C. Marius, 108 B. C. (Liv. Ep. 66.). L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, lieutenant-general of Mărĭus, treated with him respecting Jŭgūrtha;

and in that transaction he displayed all the inconstancy peculiar to uncultivated minds. His guilt, in betraying to his enemies the unfortunate monarch to whom he offered protection in his kingdom, does not exceed the meanness and injustice of the Romans, who impelled him to that measure in order to get into their hands, by treachery, a prince whom they could not conquer by force of arms.

Bomĭlcar, ăris, *m.* an officer in the army of Jŭgūrtha, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, to whom he entrusted secret and important business. With the elephants and part of the infantry under his command, he attacked Rutilĭus and was defeated. Faithless and unsteady, he conspired against his master, admitted Nābdālsa as an accomplice, to whom he wrote a letter urging the execution of the plot, which, having accidentally been discovered, cost Bomilcar his life and many others accessary to his design (Sal. Jug. 35—72.).

Brūtus. See Jūnĭus.

Brūttĭi, orum (*sing.* Brūttĭus, i,), the Bruttians, a people of Māgna Græcĭa, sprung from the Lūcāni. They were generally shepherds, and, according to some, were called Brūttĭi, from their cowardice in submitting to Hānnĭbal in the second Punic war, without making any resistance. But Justin informs us, they took this name from Brūttĭa, a woman who betrayed the castle possessed by a band of robbers who infested the country, to six hundred Africans sent by Dĭŏnȳsĭus, king of *Sicily*, to quell them. Străbo writes, that the Lūcāni gave them this name, which in their language signifies *deserters* or *revolters*, adding, that they had formerly been the herds of that people, and encouraged by the effeminacy of their masters assumed their independence (367.). Dĭŏdōrus Sĭcŭlus, besides mentioning the meaning of the word, in which he agrees with Străbo, gives this reason for their name, that the greater part had been slaves. These troops of the Sicilian king built a city into which the shepherds flocked, and assumed the name of Brūttĭi. *Adj.* Brūttĭus, a, um. *Brūttĭus ager*, the territory of the Brūttĭi.

C

Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtĕllus Cĕler, Q. Cæcĭlĭi Mĕtēlli Cĕlĕris,

m. whose father was of the same name, held the office of prætor in the consulship of Cĭcĕro, 63 B. C. and levied troops against the rebel L. Sĕrgĭus Cătĭlīna. On the expiry of his prætorship, he obtained the province of Gāllĭa, *France*, and held the consulship with L. Afrānĭus. He married Clōdĭa, the sister of P. Clōdĭus, and lost his life by poison administered by his wife, who was an abandoned woman, the Lēsbĭa of Cătūllus. Cĭcĕro commends him for his eloquence, which appears to have been of a popular kind, for his virtues as a man, and his integrity as a patriot (Brut. 70.). He is mentioned by Horace, Od. II. 1. 1 (Sal. Cat. 30, 42, 57.).

Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtĕllus, Q. Cæcĭlĭi Mĕtĕlli, *m.* surnamed Nŭmĭdĭcus, obtained the consulship with M. Jūnĭus Sīlānus 111 B. C. To the former, a man of activity and genius, Nŭmĭdĭa had fallen by lot as his province. His political sentiments led him to oppose the popular party; yet such propriety marked his conduct, that he maintained a character not only unblemished but highly respectable. He undertook the duties of his office with a due sense of their importance, and, trusting to the fidelity of his colleague in taking an equal share of the business of the state, he turned his thoughts chiefly to the war he was to conduct against an able, artful, and resolute enemy. Knowing the insubordination, indolence and luxury of the army in Nŭmĭdĭa, he began to provide troops and every requisite of war, in which he received the ready support and voluntary auxiliaries from the allies, all displaying an ardent zeal in calling forth the united strength of the empire. The armament being complete, and the purity of his character superior to the allūrements of bribery, a general expectation pervaded the public mind that his moral principles and military talents would compensate for the avarice, dishonesty and infamy of the former officers. It required great address to restore the discipline of the troops, to inure them to fatigue, and animate them against danger, in consequence of their having been long slothful, licentious and cowardly. Jŭgūrtha now perceived that he had to contend with a commander very different from his predecessors, whom he could not allure by bribes, surprise by stratagem, or overcome by bravery. Even the advantages arising from

a knowledge of the country did not benefit Jŭgūrtha, in consequence of the caution and judgment with which Cæcilius regulated his marches in the enemy's territory. Whenever they came to action he always defeated Jŭgūrtha, and always received the proposals of that prince for peace, in such terms as left himself full liberty to act as he should judge best for his own reputation, and for the honour of the Romans. His success had been so uniform, and the troops had acquired such confidence in their commander, that he would soon have brought the war to a final termination, had not C. Marius, an officer in his army, shamefully supplanted him, and obtained for himself the consulship, and the command of the war against Jŭgūrtha. Every reader must feel for the mortification of this virtuous and noble Roman, insidiously superseded, near the conclusion of the war, by one of the worst of men, and one of the most pernicious citizens that *Rome* ever beheld (Sal. Jug. 43—89.). Līvĭus writes, that for defeating Jŭgūrtha, and desolating Nŭmĭdĭa, he received the surname of Nŭmĭdĭcus; and Eutrŏpĭus, that he had the honour of a triumph (IV. 27.). L. Apŭleius (4 syl.) Sātūrnīnus, a tribune of the people, summoned him to trial because he had not sworn to observe the Agrarian law, which this tribune had carried by force; and although all the good citizens supported him, to prevent contention he went into voluntary exile at Rhŏdus, *Rhodes*, where he spent his time in reading and conversing with illustrious men. C. Mărĭus pronounced sentence of banishment against him 104 B. C. two years after which, he was recalled with the highest approbation of the State (Liv. Ep. 65, 69.). He received this information at Tralles, *Sultan-hisar*, when witnessing some games, and he continued till the end of the exhibition, not indicating the least joy discernible even to those next him, but retaining his countenance unaltered, and showing, says the historian, the same strength of mind in prosperity, which he had done in adversity (Val. Max. IV. 1.).

Cæsar. See Jūlĭus.

C. Cālpūrnĭus Pĭso, C. Cālpūrnĭi Pīsōnis, *m.* held the consulship with Manĭus Acīlĭus Glābrĭo 69 B. C. and afterwards obtained Gāllĭa for his province; on returning from which, a prosecution had been raised against him for corrup-

tion, in the unjust punishment of a native of the country to the north of the *Po*. In this prosecution C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, probably acting as counsel for the inhabitants, took a warm part against him, and Cĭcĕro undertook his defence and procured his acquittal. The speech of the orator is lost, so that the particulars of the case are unknown. In pleading for Flăccus, he mentions that Cālpūrnĭus, in his consulship, had displayed both steadiness and courage; leaving it to be inferred, that his prĕvious character, rather than the merits of the question, had induced the judges to acquit him. Sāllūstĭus attempts to sully his reputation by stating, that he used his utmost influence with Cĭcĕro, unjustly to name C. Jūlĭus Cæsar among the conspirators with Cătĭlīna, and he gives this prosecution as a cause for the resentment of Cālpūrnĭus against him (Sal. Cat. 49.).

Cn. Cālpūrnĭus Pīso, Cn. Cālpūrnĭi Pīsōnis, *m.* a noble Roman youth, bold and enterprising, but profligate and needy. The urgency of his wants, uniting with the depravity of his dispositions, instigated him to any measure which had for its object the convulsion of the state, as the only remedy which could relieve him from difficulties and embarrassments. He readily entered into the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, and authors rank him amongst the most dangerous and resolute of his accomplices. In the execution of that plot, Cālpūrnĭus was at the head of an army to hold the Spaniards in subjection. The design transpired, and necessarily prevented its execution. Suetōnĭus seems to consider C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, and M. Lĭcĭnĭus Crāssus, at the head of the conspiracy; and they admitted Cālpūrnĭus as an accomplice, who was to attempt an insurrection against the government abroad, whilst they excited sedition against the administration at home (Suet. Jul. Cæs. 9.). Soon after, this turbulent youth, although only quæstor, obtained the government of Hither Spain with the authority of propraetor, by the interest of M. Lĭcĭnĭus Crāssus, who detesting Cn. Pōmpeius (3 syl.) Māgnus supported Cālpūrnĭus in opposition to him, and the Senate readily assented, in order to have such a dangerous citizen at a distance from the seat of government. The Spanish cavalry, which formed part of his train, assassinated him soon after his arrival in that country. Some ascribe his

leath to his arrogant temper, and the severity with which he reated the natives; others, to the instigation of Cn. Pōmpeius Māgnus, towards whom he avowed inveterate hatred.

L. Cālpūrnĭus Bēstĭa, L. Cālpūrnĭi Bēstĭæ, *m.* called likewise L. Cālpūrnĭus Pīso Bēstĭa, a noble Roman, who held the consulship with P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Nāsīca 113 B. C. It fell to his lot to carry on the war in Afrĭca against Jŭgūrtha, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, and the Senate voted the necessary supplies of money and troops. He possessed many excellent qualities both of body and mind, which avarice rendered useless. He was patient of fatigue, of an active spirit, of great caution, skilled in military affairs, and guarded against stratagem and danger. Scarcely had he entered Nŭmĭdĭa, when Jŭgūrtha discovered his ruling passion, and easily corrupted him by bribery, so that he at once lost sight of character, truth and honour. M. Æmĭlĭus Scaurus, his lieutenant-general, readily entered into the scandalous measures of the consul, and consequently received part of the bribe. On a few elephants, some horses, and a small sum of money, being delivered to the quæstor, by Jŭgūrtha, a treaty of peace was concluded with him, and Cālpūrnĭus set out for *Rome* to preside at the election of the consuls. The influence of Æmĭlĭus, added to his own, protected him for some time against the measures of C. Mēmmĭus, instituted on his returning home. At an after period he was condemned on the Mamilian law (Cic. Brut. 34.), and died in exile. Besides the charges brought against him by the historian, Plinius, the naturalist, mentions that M. Cæcĭlĭus brought him to trial for poisoning at least two of his wives by wolfsbane administered in sleep, which the Romans believed, when applied in a particular manner, produced immediate death (Plin. IV. 503.).

Cămĕrīnum, i. *n.* *Camerino,* a town of Umbrĭa, near the confines of Picēnum. *Inh.* Cămērtes, ium, *v.* um (*sing.* Cămers, tis), the Camertians, furnished a cohort of six hundred armed men to P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Afrĭcānus (207 B. C.) when he was allowed to enlist volunteers for the African war (Liv. XXVIII. 45.). *Adj.* Cămers, ers, ers, *gen.* ērtis, *et,* Cămĕrīnus, *v.* Cămērtīnus, a, um.

Cāpsa, æ. *f.* *Cassa,* a town of Afrĭca at which Jŭgūrtha

deposited his treasures, judging it a place of security, from being situated in the midst of extensive deserts. The Libyan Hērcŭles was believed to have been its founder; and when Sāllūstĭus wrote, it was a great and opulent city, strongly fortified, containing a numerous garrison, and a vast store of arms. C. Mărĭus, conceiving that the taking of this place would add greatly to his military reputation, as its difficulty of access rendered it almost impregnable, by judicious measures reached it without losing a man after a march of eight or nine days, took it by surprise, set it immediately on fire, put to the sword all capable of bearing arms, sold the rest for slaves, and gave the plunder to the soldiers. This cruel conduct the historian attempts to justify on the score of expediency, an unsustainable apology for the destruction of a large town, the massacre of its inhabitants who had never lifted arms against the Romans, and seizure of their property contrary to the laws of civilised warfare (Sal. Jug. 89—91.). *Inh.* Cāpsēnses, ium (Sal. Jug. 92.).

Căpŭa, æ, *f.* the capital of Cāmpānĭa, a maritime district between Lătĭum and Lūcānĭa in the west of *Italy*, of which Căpys, a Trojan, who came into *Italy* with Ænēas, was said to be the founder (Virg. Æn. X. 145.). Yet Plīnĭus traces the name not from Căpys, but from its situation in a plain, *Capua a campo dicta*, which seems also to have been the opinion of Līvĭus, *a campestri agro appellata*, although he mentions the other as the received derivation (IV. 37.). After the battle of Cānnæ, the veterans of Hānnĭbal were quartered in Căpŭa, and the luxury of that city proved fatal to the bravery of the troops. At one time it was not greatly inferior in beauty and splendour to *Rome* or Carthage. Soon after the retreat of the Carthaginian general, Căpŭa surrendered at discretion to the Roman consuls Appĭus Claudĭus and Q. Fūlvĭus Flāccus, who butchered the senators, condemned the nobles to perpetual imprisonment, and sold the citizens for slaves. Although colonies were afterwards sent to inhabit this city, it never regained its ancient magnificence. A Vandal, Genseric, put the inhabitants to the sword, and burnt the houses to the ground. Narses, the favourite of the Emperor Justinian, perceiving the advantage of its situation, rebuilt Căpŭa about the middle of the sixth century, which

the ferocity of the Saracens totally destroyed in the year 841. Modern Căpŭa is of much less extent than the ancient city of that name, and stands on the site not of Căpŭa but of Căsĭlīnum. *Cāmpāna urbs, i. e.* Căpŭa (Virg. Æn. X. 145.).

Cārthāgo, ĭnis, *f. El-Meosa* near *Saka-kah,* called by the Greeks Kārchēdon, the chief city of Afrĭca, and long the rival of *Rome.* Few cities of antiquity possessed greater power or more eminent distinction than this. It was built by a colony of Phœnicians under Dīdo, and the name is said to denote a *new city.* Stephănus says it was called Cādmēa, Œnūssa, and Cāccābē, which signifies the *head of a horse* in the language of the Carthaginians, *i. e.* the natives of that part of Africa, to which perhaps Vīrgilĭus alludes, Æn. I. 444. It stood upon a peninsula which jutted out from nearly the inmost part of a deep bay. The circumference of the site of this city was nearly three hundred and sixty stadia, exclusive of the neck of land which connected it with the continent, which, according to Appian and Pŏlȳbĭus, was twenty-five stadia, but Străbo makes it sixty stadia. This part had a triple wall thirty cubits high, as had the city also on the south. Cor. Nepos says it presented the appearance of a double town, as if the one surrounded the other; the interior was called Bȳrsa (*i. e.* a fort), and the exterior Māgālĭa. The date of its foundation is uncertain; according to some only a few years before *Rome,* and according to others before the Trojan war. It was destroyed by P. Cōrnēlĭus Scipĭo Æmĭlĭānus (147 B. C.) after it had stood seven hundred years (Liv. Ep. 51.). If this statement of Livius be correct, it must have been founded ninety-four years before *Rome. Inh.* Cārthāgĭnĭēnses, ĭum, *v.* Pœni, orum, like the other Phœnicians, in the early ages of that state were chiefly employed in trade. The erection of other cities and acquisition of territory, by whatever means at first obtained, would naturally lead to the raising of armies, and to contests with the adjoining nations. Both in commerce and war they displayed great knowledge. The bravery of the Carthaginian soldiers, and skill of their generals, the Roman historians readily admit; and it must be acknowledged, from the states being rivals, that they are more inclined to lessen, than to overrate, their merits. Faction proved the ruin of Carthage,

and the cruelty of the Romans to the unhappy natives was severely atoned for by the civil war and massacre which followed soon after, when no country remained unsubdued, and Roman ambition had nothing farther to aspire at. Sīlĭus Itălĭcus describes them as light made, low in stature, and fighting barefooted, using an inelegant shield, and a short sword. Their clothes were red to conceal the effect of their wounds (III. 231, seqq.). *Adj.* Cārthāgĭnĭensis, is, e, *et* Pœnĭcus, Pūnĭcānus, Pūnĭcĭus, *et*, Pūnĭcus, a, um. *Pūnĭca fĭdes*, faithlessness, or treachery, a common expression of the Roman historians; had the writings of the Carthaginians been transmitted to us, we would most probably have had *Rōmāna fĭdes* in the same sense. *Adv.* Pœnicè, *et*, Punicè, after the Carthaginian manner, in the Punic tongue.

L. Cāssĭus Lōngīnus, L. Cāssĭi Lōngīni, *m.* a Roman of senatorian rank who entered into the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, and engaged to set the city on fire, which the activity of the consul, M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, prevented, and he fled before the discovery of the plot (Sal. Cat. 17, 44.). In the year 68 B. C. he stood candidate for the consulship together with Cătĭlīna, and the canvass of both having failed, he embraced the treasonable designs of his associate, perhaps partly from his disappointment; and suggested most of the horrible atrocities which the traitors intended to perpetrate. From his extraordinary corpulence, the *fatness of Cāssĭus* became a proverbial expression.

Cătăbāthmos, i, *m. Akabet-Ossolour*, a sloping tract of land to the east of Cȳrēnăĭca, commonly called Cătăbāthmos Māgnus, to distinguish it from a similar declivity of less extent nearer *Egypt*. Both are on the coast of the *Mediterranean*. Sāllūstĭus makes the former the boundary between *Egypt* and *Africa* (Jug. 19.), and Plīnĭus of Cȳrēnăĭca. From the latter, there appears to have been also a town of this name (I. 545.). The natives perhaps never recognised this name, as the word is evidently Greek, and expressive of the appearance of the country.

Cătĭlīna. See Sērgĭus.

Căto. See Porcĭus.

Cătŭlus. See Lŭtātĭus.

Cĕthēgus. See Cōrnēlĭus.

Cĭcĕro. See Tūllĭus.

Cīmbri, ōrum (*sing.* Cimber, bri), the Cimbrians, a German nation, supposed to be descended from the Asiatic Cimmerians, whose country was from them called Chersonēsus Cīmbrĭca, *Jutland*, which now forms part of the kingdom of *Denmark*. This word, according to Plutārchus and Fēstus, signifies, in the language of the Germans and Gauls, *robbers, banditti*, which agrees with Strabo's description of their habits (424, 425.). About 113 B. C. the Cīmbri leaving their territories, which were both narrow and barren, and being joined by the Teutŏnes, a neighbouring people, defeated several German nations, and a Roman consul with his army, who had been sent against them. They invaded, and seem to have overrun, a great part of Gāllĭa, *France*; and, being strengthened by the accession of many of the tribes who inhabited that country, marched against *Rome*. After slaughtering the whole army of Cæpĭo and Māllĭus, except ten men and two generals, C. Mărĭus (*q. v.*) marched against them, slew a hundred and twenty thousand, and took sixty thousand prisoners. Those who escaped the sword of Mărĭus settled in that part of the *Alps* called *Sette Commune*, where their descendants still remain, retaining the Teutonic language, and the traditional account of their origin. They keep themselves quite separate from the surrounding states, by which means they have preserved the language of their ancestors uncorrupted. The late king of *Denmark* visited these Alpine Cimbrians, and conversed readily with them, both parties speaking their native languages, and understanding each other. Though only an inconsiderable people in the days of Tăcĭtus, it is manifest that the sagacity of that profound historian was apprehensive of the final destruction of the Roman state by the hordes of *Germany*, which actually happened about three hundred years after his death. Juvenal represents them of uncommon size (Sat. VIII. 252.). *Adj.* Cīmber, *et*, Cīmbrĭcus, a, um. *Cīmber trĭūmphus* (Ov. Ep. Pont. IV. 3. 45.). *Cīmbrĭcum* (bellum) (Plin. V. 341.). Cīmbrĭca Tēthys, the Cimbrian Sea, i. e. part of the *German Ocean* (Claud. XXVI. 335.). Cīmbrĭca Chĕrsŏnēsus, *Jutland*.

Cīnna. See Cŏrnēlĭus.

Cīrta, æ. *f.* *Constantina*, a town of Nŭmĭdĭa, on Ampsăga, the *Sulgemar*, at a considerable distance from the coast, once the royal residence, and a place of great wealth under Sȳphax. When Plīnĭus wrote, it was a colony of veterans who had fought under C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, and had been commanded by P. Sīttĭus, hence called *Sĭttĭānōrum Colonĭa* (Plin. I. 532: Pom. Mel. I. 46.). It contains many beautiful remains of Roman works.

Tib. Claudĭus Nĕro, Tib. Claudĭi Nĕrōnis, *m.* a noble Roman, was the grandfather of the Emperor Tĭbērĭus Claudius Nĕro. On the discovery of Cătĭlīna's conspiracy, and apprehension of several of the ringleaders in that treasonable combination, Tib. Claudĭus Nĕro moved in the Senate, that the guards on duty should be strengthened, and the debate adjourned. This motion seems intended to produce an unanimous sentence, with the view of giving time to the parties to come to an agreement, abating perhaps somewhat the severity of D. Jūnĭus Sīlānus, and adding to that of C. Jūlĭus Cæsar; the former having voted for death, the latter only for confiscation and confinement. Jūnĭus, after the speech of Cæsar, fell from his own motion and adopted that of Tĭbērĭus (Sal. Cat. 50.).

Q. Cœparĭus, Q. Cœparĭi, *m.* a native of Tarracīna, *Terracina*, an associate of Cătĭlīna, who was preparing to set out for Apūlĭa to rouse and arm the slaves against the state at the time the conspiracy was discovered. Having learned that the plot was detected, he fled from *Rome* before the officers sent by the consuls to apprehend him arrived at his house, but was afterwards taken and strangled in prison (Sal. Cat. 46—55.).

Cōnsŭles, um (*sing.* Cōnsul, ŭlis), *m.* the Consuls, the two supreme magistrates in the Roman state. Various derivations of this term have been given. As they consulted or took the opinion of the senate on every important matter there can be little doubt, that it ought to be referred to the verb *consŭlĕre.* It has been maintained that these magistrates were at first called *Prætōres;* but classic authors scarcely justify that assertion. Livĭus, in the conclusion of his first book, says, that on the expulsion of the kings, two *consŭles* were created at the *Cŏmĭtĭa Cĕntŭrĭāta.* The Romans appointed

two, in order that they might mutually restrain each other; and, to check the insolence of power, they limited the continuance of this office to one year. On the authority of the same historian, beginning of Second book, it may be stated, that their power was equal to that of the kings, and the badges of office the same, except that they wanted the crown. They wore the *tŏga prætexta,* held in their hand an ivory sceptre, sat on an ivory chair, and were preceded by twelve lictors, or public officers, who carried a bundle of rods in the midst of which was an axe, hence called *fasces et secūres.* This last badge of office seems to have been intended to deter the citizens from the commission of crimes, by showing the power of the consuls not only to beat with rods, but also to behead, or punish capitally. Pōplĭcŏla lessened the authority of the consuls, by restricting their jurisdiction to scourging only. The same citizen made other entrenchments on the consular prerogative. He passed a law rendering an appeal from the sentence of the consuls, competent to the people, and also ordained, that when even the consuls entered an assembly of the people, they should own the supremacy of the Commons by lowering the fasces. The creation of the tribunes of the people most of all weakened the authority of these magistrates; since they could in every instance interpose their negative, which rendered the decision or law of the consuls nugatory. See Tribūnus.

When both consuls were in the city, they had the lictors with their fasces alternately, lest the people might be alarmed by double terror (Liv. II. 1.); but when abroad, or in different places, each enjoyed the full pomp of office. Every mark of respect was paid them by their fellow-citizens. While they passed, no person continued to sit, all rose up, uncovered their heads, went out of the road, and alighted from horseback. Neglect in any of those particulars subjected to punishment.

Being at the head of the state they necessarily possessed great authority. They convened the senate at pleasure, proposed whatever laws they deemed necessary, held a certain jurisdiction over all the other magistrates, with the exception of the Tribunes of the people, gave audience to foreign ambassadors, and all letters respecting the state, whether from

the kings of other nations, or from the governors of provinces, were addressed to them. During war, they levied troops, appointed the officers, procured provisions, and held the supreme command of the armies. In dangerous conjunctures, the senate invested them with unlimited power by a solemn decree in these words, *Dent opĕram Consŭles, ne quid detrimenti respublĭca capĕret.*

From the dignity and power attached to the office of consul, it was consequently aspired at by all distinguished by birth, talents, or fortune. Ambition among the Romans had no higher aim, until the lawless lust of power stimulated Jūlĭus Cæsar to grasp at the sovereignty, by crushing the liberties of his country. From that period the consular power became in a great measure nominal, and was at last finally suppressed. The Romans marked the year by the names of the two consuls, and the scholar must not confound it with the civil year. The former commenced with the day on which these magistrates entered on office, and that period underwent several changes. The first consuls were inducted on the 23d, or 24th of February, which, from the festival celebrated on that day called *Rēgĭfŭgĭum*, seems intended to commemorate the expulsion of the tyrant Tārquĭnĭus, and the commencement of Roman liberty. At a future period, we find the consular year commenced on 15th December; afterwards 1st July, then 15th March, and in the year 153, or 154, B. C. it was changed to 1st January, which, from its coincidence with the civil year, continued without farther alteration.

They were elected at the *Cōmĭtĭa Cēntŭrĭāta*, and, as soon as the votes had been taken, a public crier proclaimed the names of the successful candidates. Hence the expression *Declarantur Consŭles*, are declared consuls, *i. e.* by a public crier (a præcōnĕ).

The election of the consuls always preceded their induction several months. In the latter years of the republic, they were elected end of July, or beginning of August; and to the first of January were called *Cōnsŭles Dēsĭgnāti.* During that time they had no authority, but certain honours peculiar to themselves. In that interval too, if suspicion arose respecting the means employed to procure the election,

their conduct during the canvass was investigated, and conviction of bribery deprived them of the consulship, by annulling their appointment. On the day fixed for their in duction, the senate and people met at the house of the new consuls, and conducted them, in a formal and pompous procession, to the capitol, when each of them sacrificed an ox to Jupiter, and entered on office by consulting the senate respecting the Latin holidays, and other matters of religion. Within five days they had to swear that they would scrupulously observe the laws ; and, at the expiry of their office, they assembled the people when they declared on oath, that they had fulfilled their promise. They commonly made a speech in which they stated, what they had done for the state, and the fortunate events which had occurred during their consulship. The Tribunes had the power of preventing them from delivering any address to the people, but not from making oath that they had not violated the laws.

Among their first acts was the settling of their provinces, which they did either by lot or agreement. That power properly belonging to the senate, and, in later times, when it signified a conquered country under the Roman dominion, that body generally exercised it. In the early ages of the state, they had no such departments to fill, and province then signified a certain duty to be performed, or a certain trust committed to the consuls. The senate sent the consuls to the provinces, or recalled them at pleasure, though the latter was much seldomer done than justice demanded, as the governors of provinces were often guilty of enormous cruelty, injustice, and oppression.

The patricians at first engrossed all the higher offices ot the state, and only those of the very first families were, for a long time, deemed worthy of being consuls. But afterwards a law was passed permitting one of the consuls to be a plebeian. Sometimes, but rarely, both consuls were plebeians. Before so high an office was attainable, the candidate must have been Quæstor, Edile, and Prætor. To secure respect to the highest office, a law declared that none could be elected under 43 years of age. But this regulation, as well as those decreeing a man to be in a private situation, and present at his election, with its being unlawful to be re elected

within 10 years, were often violated, particularly after bribery began to prevail, and tyranny to sap the foundation of the constitution. The senate then lost the ruling passion of the Romans, love of their country, and, under the emperors, passed any law which caprice might dictate, or barbarity enforce. Roman liberty expired at Phĭlīppi, and consular power was, from that period, an empty name. Cōnsŭlātus, ûs, *m.* the office of consul, the consulship. Cōnsŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* wants classical authority. *Adj.* Cōnsŭlāris, is, e, of a consul, or who had been consul, relating to the consulship, consular. *Adv.* Cōnsŭlārĭter, in the manner of a consul.

Prōcōnsul, ŭlis, a proconsul, a person invested with consular authority for the government of a conquered country. The consuls, at the expiry of their office, were generally appointed proconsuls, and soon after quitted the city to take charge of their province. Their powers, though subject to the will of the senate and authority of the people, were very extensive. They had the appointment of the taxes and of the contributions imposed on the country, and it cannot be denied, that avarice and rapacity too often trampled on the principles of justice and humanity. To the honour of the senate it must be mentioned, that they frequently punished acts both of extortion and cruelty. These crimes, however, were generally very flagrant before they became subject of prosecution. Prōcōnsŭlātus, ûs, *m.* the office of proconsul, which continued only for one year; but there was no law to prevent re-election. *Adj.* Prōcōnsŭlāris, is, e, of, or belonging to, a proconsul, or the proconsulship, proconsular. Excōnsul, ŭlis, a person who has been consul, but out of office. Classic authors seldom use this term.

C. Cōrnēlĭus, C. Cōrnēlĭi, *m.* a Roman knight, who joined in the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, and undertook, with L. Vargunteius Senātor, to murder the consul, M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, in his own house, on the 4th of November, in the year 65 B. C. (Sal. Cat. 17. 28.).

C. Cōrnēlĭus Cĕthēgus, C. Cōrnēlĭi Cĕthēgi, *m.* a man of vicious morals, who, having been banished from *Rome*, fled as a suppliant to L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, whose interest he afterwards embraced. In consequence of losing the great influence which he formerly possessed, he joined in the conspiracy

with Cătĭlīna (65 B. C.) in expectation of recovering his former rank and dignity. Cĭcĕro informs us, that in rashness and audacity he surpassed Cătĭlīna himself; and, in strength of body, love of arms, and dignity of birth, he was little inferior to that traitor. Sāllūstĭus writes, "he was by nature fierce, in spirit impetuous, and in person prompt and active." In the execution of the plot, Cōrnēlĭus was to post himself at the door of the consul, Cĭcĕro; and, after he had forced an entrance, murder that illustrious Roman; but the precaution and vigilance of Cĭcĕro frustrated that design. He, along with Lēntŭlus, Statilius, and other conspirators, was strangled in prison (Sal. Cat. 17. 55.). *Cătĭlīna* (accuset) *Cĕthēgum?* (Juv. Sat. II. 27.), alluding to the conspiracy: Should one traitor accuse another? The same poet mentions their noble birth, being both of senatorian dignity (Sat. VIII. 231.).

L. Cōrnēlĭus Cĭnna, L. Cōrnēlĭi Cinnæ, *m.* a noble Roman of considerable influence and personal bravery. Of his military talents he gave the first proof in the Social war. In the year 91 B. C. he and Cn. Octāvĭus were consuls. His colleague deprived him of his consular authority, and drove him and six tribunes of the people out of the city; because he had by force procured the enactment of several injurious laws. By bribery he obtained the army of Appĭus Claudĭus with which he made war on *Rome*, and called to his assistance C. Mărĭus and other exiles from Afrĭca. Cn. Pōmpeius Magnus secretly encouraged this war, without appearing to take any share in it, until many of the nobles had lost their lives. The inactivity of the consul permitted the continuance of hostilities, which at first might have been easily terminated. Cĭnna and Mărĭus, with four armies, two of which they commanded in person, and the other two by Q. Sērtōrĭus and Păpīrĭus Cārbo, laid siege to the city, and the principal men, having lost all confidence in the troops on account of their cowardice and treachery, opened the gates. These monsters of cruelty instantly began to murder the inhabitants, seize on their property, and to put to death the consul, Cn. Octāvĭus, and all the leading men of the opposite party, or that of Sūlla. Without even the formality of an election, they declared themselves consuls, and Mărĭus

died on the very first day of his entering on office (Liv. Ep. 79, 80.), and L. Valerius Flăccus succeeded him. In his third and fourth consulships, Cīnna had Cn. Păpīrĭus Cărbo for his colleague, with whom he made preparation for a war on L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla; but L. Vălĕrĭus Flăccus, Prince of the senate, and the friend of peace, carried, that a deputation should be sent to treat with Sūlla respecting the terms of pacification. During the fourth consulship of L. Cōrnēlĭus Cīnna, C. Jūlĭus Cæsar married his daughter, Cōrnēlĭa, who had to him Jūlĭa. Many of the nobility fled from the tyrannical domination of Cīnna, and took refuge with Sūlla who had carried on a successful war against Mĭthrĭdātes. Cīnna, after raising a powerful armament against Sūlla, was killed by his own men in attempting to force them to embark (Liv. Ep. 83.). *Adj.* Cīnnānus, a, um. *Cīnnānæ partes* (Vel. Pat. II. 24.). *Cīnnānus tumultus*, the civil war between Cīnna and Sūlla (Cor. Nep. Att. 2.).

L. Cōrnēlĭus Sisēnna, L. Cōrnēlĭi Sisēnnæ, *m.* a Roman historian, highly commended by Cīcĕro. This author says, he spoke the Latin language well, was a man of learning, a skilful statesman, and full of humour. In history he excelled all who had written before him; yet the orator reckons his work far from perfect. He wished to improve the style in common use, and therefore used uncommon words. At that time there existed no good specimen of historical composition in the language, and Cōrnēlĭus does not appear to have been acquainted with the writings of the Greeks (Cic. Brut. 63. &c.). Some allege, that he held the office of prætor, and others deny it. He wrote the history of the civil wars between L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla and C. Mărĭus (Vel. Pat. II. 9.). This author says nothing of his merits, only he mentions, that he began to write history in early life, and published that above mentioned when an old man. In the early periods of literature, the historian directs his whole attention to accuracy of date and fact, careless of the style, trusting that truth will interest the reader without the aid of rhetorical embellishments or graphic description. Sāllūstĭus bears honourable testimony to his diligence, and excellence in his history of the war between Sūlla and Mărĭus (Jug. 95.).

L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, Lūcĭi Cōrnēlĭi Sūllæ, *m.* a Roman of Patrician rank, who served at first under Mărĭus. His activity and address contributed greatly to bring the Jugurthine war to a successful termination. Mărĭus became at last jealous of Sūlla's merit; hence originated that quarrel between them, which was productive of the most enormous cruelties, and contributed to the final extinction of Roman liberty. Being sent to Asĭa to restrain the power of Mĭthrĭdātes, though under a different pretence, he proved himself both a brave soldier and an able general. On his return, he displayed his military talents to great advantage in the Social war. So strongly were his soldiers attached to him, that when two tribunes were sent to take the command of his army, and give it to Mărĭus, they stoned them to death. Mărĭus, in revenge, put Sūlla's friends in the city to the sword, upon which, he marched to *Rome*, and compelled Mărĭus to fly. The horrid proscription now began. A price was set on the head of Mărĭus, but he effected his escape. Sūlla then set out against Mĭthrĭdātes, defeated his armies under different generals, and concluded a peace with him on very advantageous terms. He allowed his army to live after the Asiatic manner, which first unnerved the hardy soldiers of *Italy*. Mărĭus and Cĭnna having butchered many of Sūlla's friends in *Rome*, he returned to *Italy* to revenge their deaths. On his arrival, his conduct was marked with clemency and moderation; but no sooner were his enemies wholly in his power, than he committed the most enormous and barbarous acts of cruelty. To aggrandise himself, to exalt the Patricians, and to glut his desire of revenge on his enemies, induced Sūlla to assume the reins of absolute government. He reclaimed the abuses introduced by popular and unprincipled demagogues, restored the ancient laws, and enacted many which were salutary and beneficial. Still tyranny marked his whole conduct, and rendered his administration a scene of terror by his personal enmities and insufferable despotism. Desire of revenge was a stronger passion in the mind of Sūlla than love of power. After glutting his vengeance with the blood of thousands, and governing with despotic authority for three years, he resigned the sovereignty, and lived undisturbed as a private citizen. He died in

great torment of *morbus pediculāris,* in the 60th year of his age, about 78 B. C. The perpetual intoxication to which he had recourse to avoid the horrors of remorse, contributed to hasten his death. To Sŭlla must be conceded the intrepidity of a brave soldier, and the talents of an able general; but his character as a monster of cruelty, cannot be held in too great abhorrence. *Crŭentus Sulla* (Mart. XI. 6.). *Adj.* Sŭllānus, a, um.

P. Cōrnēlĭus Lēntŭlus Spīnther, P. Cōrnēlĭi Lēntŭli Spīnthēris, *m.* held the office of a Curule Edile in the year 65 B. C. when M. Tŭllĭus Cĭcĕro and C. Antōnĭus were consuls. His great wealth enabled him to exhibit a magnificence and splendour in the games, which surpassed what had ever been before seen in *Rome.* From his being Prætor Urbanus, the traitor, P. Cōrnēlĭus Lēntŭlus Sūra was committed to his charge (Sal. Cat. 47.). In the year 59 B. C. he was proprætor of Hīspānĭa Citerior. He was elected consul with Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtēllus Nĕpos, and procured the recal of the orator Cĭcĕro from banishment. On the expiry of his consulship, he obtained the government of Cĭlĭcĭa, which he held for three successive years, and laboured to procure the restoration of Ptŏlĕmæus Aulētes, who had been driven from his kingdom by his subjects; but a difference of opinion prevailing in the senate, he did not succeed. In the Civil War he attached himself to Cn. Pōmpeius (3 syl.), and having been taken prisoner, was brought before C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, at Cōrfīnĭum, and set at liberty. He fought in the battle of Phārsālĭa, and fled to Rhŏdus; but the Rhodians refused him protection. This circumstance both Cĭcĕro and Cæsar mention, and nothing farther respecting him is known. The former author says, that he was not born with any of the requisites of an orator, and that whatever attainments he had acquired in speaking, they were the result of education and practice (Cic. Brut. 77.). Vălĕrĭus Maxĭmus informs us, that Cōrnēlĭus had the surname of Spīnther, from his resemblance to a comedian of that name (IX. 14.).

P. Cōrnēlĭus Lēntŭlus Sūra, P. Cōrnēlĭi Lēntŭli Sūræ, *m.* a noble Roman, grandson of P. Cōrnēlĭus Lēntŭlus, Prince of the senate. He married Jūlĭa, sister of L. Jūlĭus

Cæsar, after the death of her first husband, M. Antōnĭus Crētĭcus, to whom she had born M. Antōnĭus, the triumvir. His talents entitled him to rank high among men of genius; and had not his enormous vices destroyed his reputation and perverted the powers of his mind, he would have been one of the most illustrious men in the state. The interest of his family, and affability of his manners, proceeding from love of popularity, raised him through the usual gradation of honours to the consulship, with Cn. Aufĭdĭus Ŏrēstes 73 B. C. Expelled from the senate on account of his immoralities, he had procured the prætorship, the usual step for being again restored to the senate for a second time, when Cătĭlīna formed his horrible design of massacre, rapine, and subversion of the government. Poverty, the natural consequence of excessive dissipation, added to immoderate vanity and extravagant ambition, induced him to become an associate of that traitor. The soothsayers easily persuaded him that he was the third of the *gens Cōrnēlĭa* appointed to obtain the supreme power at *Rome.* L. Cōrnēlĭus Cīnna, and L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, had risen to that authority; and therefore the soothsayers asserted that it lay with him to fulfil the ancient prophecies respecting his family. Of all the conspirators none exerted greater activity or zeal in accelerating the plot than Lēntŭlus, foolishly imagining that he was fulfilling his destiny, and would soon be at the head of the state. The Fates had passed a different decree, and he expiated his crime by the ignominious death of a traitor, at the hands of the common executioner. Plūtărchus informs us, that he received the surname of *Sūra* in consequence of having wasted a large sum of the public money in his quæstorship under Sūlla, who, enraged at his conduct, demanded a state of his accounts in the senate, when Lēntŭlus, with the utmost indifference, declared he had no accounts to produce, and contemptuously presented to him the calf of his leg (sura). Among the Romans, particularly among the boys, the player at tennis, who missed his stroke, presented the calf of the leg to receive as a punishment a certain number of blows upon it. Lēntŭlus, in allusion to that game, acted in the manner just described, which accounts for the surname or nickname of *Sūra* (Sal. Cat. 17. 55.).

P. Cŏrnēlĭus Scīpĭo, P. Cŏrnēlĭi Scīpĭōnis, *m.* afterwards surnamed Afrĭcānus, son of P. Cŏrnēlĭus Scīpĭo, consul, saved the life of his father in the battle with Hănnĭbal on Tīcīnus, the *Tessino*, when only seventeen years of age; and after the battle of Cānnæ the troops collected at Cănŭsĭum, *Canosa*, bestowed the supreme command on him and Appĭus Claudĭus Pulcher, both military tribunes in that disastrous engagement. The plebeian tribunes without success opposed his being appointed Curule Edile, because he was under age, and he obtained the office of proconsul, before he had completed his twenty-fourth year, to carry on the war in *Spain*, in which both his father and uncle had fallen. His friend, C. Lælĭus, attended him, and seconded, with his best efforts, every measure adopted by the commander-in-chief. Humanity, moderation, and justice appeared conspicuous in every action, and attached the natives to Cŏrnēlĭus, although naturally hostile to the Romans. The Spaniards whom he made prisoners, he sent home without ransom, which added to his popularity; and they expressed their gratitude by saluting him king, a title which he refused. The Carthaginian influence in that country declined in proportion as that of Cŏrnēlĭus increased, and success in every engagement soon rendered him master of the whole country in arms. His military skill overcame the Carthaginians, with whom he disdained to treat; but his policy gained an ascendency over their allies, whom he not only detached from their interest, but added their strength to that of the Romans. The most illustrious, as well as the most important, of these princes, was Măsĭnīssa, the Numidian, whose activity, bravery and fidelity rendered him a very great acquisition not only to Cŏrnēlĭus, but afterwards to the state. On the conquest of *Spain*, in which he had defeated four Carthaginian generals with their armies, he returned to *Rome*, was elected consul, and obtained *Africa* for his province. It had occurred to him that it would be easier to conquer Hānnĭbal in *Africa* than in *Italy*, and, therefore, he proposed to transfer the seat of war to that country. This measure, which success afterwards justified, to many of the Senators appeared rash and injudicious. Their opposition occasioned discussion and delay for some time; but the popu-

larity of Cōrnēlĭus triumphed over every hindrance, and he set out with a powerful army which soon compelled the Carthaginians to recal Hānnĭbal tō defend their own capital. To Roman bravery, under this great commander, the Carthaginian troops, commanded by Hāsdrŭbal and Sȳphax, yielded an easy victory. Hānnĭbal, on reaching his native shore, revived the sinking spirits of his countrymen, and made preparations for a decisive battle between the rival states, *Rome* and Carthage. The inveterate enemy of the Romans left nothing undone, which human ingenuity or military skill could accomplish, to secure the empire to the Carthaginians. The Fates denied him success, and Cōrnēlĭus gained at Zăma, *Zamora*, the most memorable victory perhaps recorded in Roman history. This decisive engagement terminated the second Punic war in 204 B. C. The conqueror, as usual, dictated the terms of peace, and the senate decreed him the honours of a triumph, and the surname of Afrĭcānus, the first instance, on record, of a Roman receiving a surname from the country which he had subdued by force of arms. Popular favour next conferred on him the censorship, and elected him consul for the second time. The unrelenting hatred with which the Romans persecuted Hānnĭbal, was at direct variance with the sentiments of Afrĭcānus, who considered it a degradation of their national character, to harbour malice against a brave, though implacable, enemy. The senate appointed him ambassador to Carthage, where he had a second interview with Hānnĭbal, the first having preceded the battle of Zăma. When his brother obtained Măcĕdōnĭa for his province, he volunteered his services as a lieutenant-general; and in the expedition against Antĭŏchus, king of Sȳrĭa, his advice and military skill contributed greatly to the victory which obtained for his brother the surname of Asĭātĭcus. Detraction ever accompanies renown, and envy rejoices at the fall of merit. This noble Roman the tribunes brought to trial, after so long and splendid a career, and being three times first in the list of Senators, or Prince of the Senate, the highest honour in that venerable assembly. The bare recital of his own transactions formed a sufficient justification in the mind of the people, who, from the tribunal attended him to the Capitol, on purpose to re-

turn thanks to the gods for the aggrandisement of the state under his administration. He afterwards retired to Lĭtĕrnum, *Torre di Patria*, and did not appear when the pertinacious malignity of the tribunes again summoned him to trial. Tĭbĕrĭus Semprōnĭus Grăcchus, a tribune of the people, from whom a severe sentence might have been expected, pronounced the highest eulogium on his character, which met with the warmest thanks of the senate, and checked the proceedings of the prosecutors. At Lĭtĕrnum, Afrĭcānus spent the remainder of his life, without ever visiting *Rome*, died there, leaving orders that his body should be buried at his villa, and that his ungrateful country should not possess his ashes. He left behind him one son, who adopted the son of L. Æmĭlĭus Paullus, known in history by the name of P. Cōrnēlĭus Scĭpĭo Æmĭlĭānus Afrĭcānus Nŭmāntīnus.

P. Cōrnēlĭus Scĭpĭo Æmĭlĭānus, P. Cōrnēlĭi Scĭpĭōnis Æmĭlĭāni, *m.* sometimes called Afrĭcānus Junior (Eutrop. IV. 12.) a celebrated Roman, was the son of L. Æmĭlĭus Paullus, and the adopted son of P. Cōrnēlĭus Scĭpĭo, son of P. Cōrnēlĭus Scĭpĭo Afrĭcānus. His knowledge of war he acquired in the camp of his father, who commanded in *Greece* against Pērseus (2 syl.), king of Măcĕdŏnĭa, 170 B. C., and fought in the engagement which decided the fate of that monarch. Although only in the seventeenth year of his age, he pursued the enemy, after the rout had become general, with so great bravery, that from the lateness of his returning to the Roman camp, anxiety for his son had, in the mind of L. Æmĭlĭus Paullus, banished all joy resulting from the decisive victory. Æmĭlĭānus however returned in safety, and followed his father's chariot in the triumphal procession for the conquest of Măcĕdŏnĭa (Liv. XLIV, 44. XLV, 40.). When no Roman citizen would take the command of the army in *Spain*, in consequence of the ill success with which it had latterly been attended, he declared his willingness to accept of any appointment for which his fellow-citizens might judge him fit, and his example excited the whole to a desire for war. L. Lĭcĭnĭus Lūcūllus, Consul, on whom the supreme command devolved, appointed him a military tribune, and he distinguished himself by slaying a barbarian who had challenged him to single combat, and by being the first who

scaled the walls of Intĕrcătĭa 153 B. C. (Liv. Ep. 48.). The fame, which he had acquired in former wars, obtained additional celebrity at the siege of Carthage, under the Consuls L. Mārcĭus Cēnsōrinus, and Mānĭus Mānilĭus, when he saved two military tribunes, with their troops, who had ventured into a place negligently guarded, defended a Roman fort which the enemy had assailed in the night, repulsed the Carthaginians who attacked with their whole troops the Roman camp, and rescued one of the Consuls (the other having gone to *Rome* to hold the elections), who had in opposition to his opinion charged Hāsdrŭbal in a narrow place, and had been routed. For his fortitude and valour, M. Pōrcĭus Căto said, that the rest who fought in *Africa* were *shades*, but that Æmĭlĭānus was *vigour*. On the same account, a majority of the tribes voted for his obtaining the consulship at the ensuing election, though under age. In 150 B. C., the people elected him Consul, when he appeared as a candidate only for the Edileship, in opposition to an active, but unsuccessful, resistance of the nobles. His military talents gained him a decisive victory over Hāsdrŭbal, at Nĕphĕris, after which he took and destroyed Carthage. Justice, as well as heroism, marked his conduct, and he returned the greater part of the spoil to the Sicilians, from whom it had been taken, and, in the manner of his father, L. Æmĭlĭus Paullus, the conqueror of Măcĕdŏnĭa, exhibited games, during which he exposed fugitives and deserters to wild beasts. For his conquest of Hāsdrŭbal and Carthage, he had the honour of a triumph, and received the surname of Afrĭcānus. The unskilfulness of the commanders of the war at Nŭmāntĭa protracted hostilities, and induced the people to appoint him again Consul, in opposition to the law which prohibited any person from being elected successively to that office. Æmĭlĭānus first restored the ancient discipline of the army, and then invested Nŭmāntĭa so closely, that the inhabitants, reduced to the utmost extremity of famine, put themselves to death, and the conqueror levelled the town with the ground, in the fourteenth year after the destruction of Carthage. For bringing to a successful termination this war, he had the honour of a triumph, and received the additional surname of Nŭmāntīnus. His full name from this time was P Cornē-

lĭus Scīpĭo Æmĭlĭānus Afrĭcānus Nŭmāntīnus. When Antĭŏchus, king of Sȳrĭa, sent him some valuable presents, he received them openly, contrary to the practice of other commanders, who used to conceal royal gifts, ordered the quæstors to place them to the credit of the public, and promised to reward the soldiers who should distinguish themselves during the siege of Nŭmāntĭa out of these donations. Carbo, a tribune of the people, proposed a law, allowing to the commons liberty to choose the same tribune as often as they pleased, which Æmĭlĭānus opposed, and maintained that Tĭbērĭus Sēmprōnĭus Grācchus had been justly put to death. The powerful influence obtained by his military prowess and success, he employed against the Agrarian law, supported by Fūlvĭus Flāccus, C. Sēmprōnĭus Grācchus, and C. Păpīrĭus Cārbo, and returned home from the Senate one evening in perfect health, but was found dead in his bed next morning. Suspicion fell upon his wife, Sēmprōnĭa, whom public opinion accused of murdering him by poison, chiefly perhaps from her being the sister of the Grācchi. No investigation after his death took place, and therefore the matter must remain undetermined. The sedition of these triumvĭri then blazed forth with all its baneful consequences, when their chief opponent was no more (Liv. Ep. 49—59.). Plīnĭus informs us, that this illustrious Roman was the first who shaved every day (II. 108.), the only personal anecdote recorded of the destroyer of Carthage and Nŭmāntĭa. To him Sāllūstĭus refers Jug. 7. and Eutrŏpĭus IV. 10—12.

P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Nāsīca, P. Cōrnēlĭi Scīpĭōnis Nāsīcæ, *m.* surnamed Serapion, married Mĕtēlla, daughter of Q. Cæcīlĭus Mĕtēllus, surnamed Măcĕdŏnĭcus from subduing Pseudŏphĭlīppus. Cĭcĕro, in his treatise on illustrious orators, mentions, that in wit and humour he surpassed all his contemporaries. He obtained the consulship (113 B. C.) with L. Cālpūrnĭus Pīso Bēstĭa, when *Italy* fell to his lot, and Nŭmĭdĭa, *Algiers*, to that of his colleague (Sal. Jug. 27.). He died in office, on which account Cālpūrnĭus returned from Nŭmĭdĭa to preside at the elections.

P. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, P. Cōrnēlĭi Sūllæ, *m.* a son of Ser. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, brother of L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, the dictator. Both he and his brother, Ser. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, were among

the accomplices of L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna (Sal. Cat. 17.). He and P. Autronĭus Pætus, after being elected Consuls, were brought to trial for bribery at their election, and, being convicted, their nomination was set aside, and others chosen to fill their place. During the Dictatorship of his uncle, this Cōrnēlĭus held the office of quæstor, and, after the conspiracy, he was prosecuted as an accomplice of that traitor, when Cĭcĕro, with Hōrtēnsĭus, pleaded his cause, and made a successful defence. In the civil war he joined C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, and commanded the right wing of his army at the battle of Phārsālĭa.

Ser. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, Ser. Cōrnēlĭi Sūllæ, *m.* son of Ser. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, and nephew of L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, the dictator. Both he and his brother, P. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, were amongst the conspirators who attached themselves to L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna (Sal. Cat. 17, 47.).

Q. Cōrnĭfĭcĭus, Q. Cōrnĭfĭcĭi, *m.* a Roman, to whose custody the traitor, C. Cōrnēlĭus Cĕthēgus, was committed before he suffered the punishment due to his crime (Sal. Cat. 47.).

Crāssus. See Lĭcĭnĭus.

Crēta, æ, *v.* Crētē, es, *f.* *Candia,* a large island in the *Mediterranean Sea,* opposite to Mărĕ Ægæum, the *Archipelago.* It is said to have had in ancient times a hundred cities. The first inhabitants of Crēta, *Candia,* were most probably from Pălæstīna, or Phœnīcĭa. The Agarenians, an Arabian nation, on obtaining possession of the island, erected a *fort* to secure their conquest, which they called *Khandak, i. e.* an entrenchment. The adjoining town was built afterwards, and known by the same name. It occupies the site of Hērāclēum. The Venetians, for conveniency of pronunciation, changed *Khandak* into *Candia.* For many years past, *Candia* has been the capital of this island to which it has given its name. *Antīqua Crēta,* ancient *Candia;* from its being early inhabited, *i. e.* in very ancient times (Juv. Sat. XIV. 270.). *Inh.* Crētēnses, ĭum (*sing.* Crētēnsis, is), the Cretans. Cres, etis, *m.* et, Crēssa, æ, *f.* a native of Crēta, *Candia.* *Cres pŭer,* The Minotaur (Claud. LIV. 11.). Crētis, ĭdis, *f.* of Crēta, *Candia,* with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Crētĭdes nymphæ* (Ov. Fast. III.

443.). *Adj.* Crētæus, Crētĭcus, Crēssĭus, Crēssus, a, um, et, Crētēnsis, is, e. *Crētæa Ida* (Claud. XXIV. 251.). *Crētĭcum bellum*, the Cretan war, terminated by Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtĕllus 61 B. C. for which he received the surname of Crētĭcus (Eutrop. VI. 11.). *Crētĭcum Mare*, the Cretan Sea, *i. e.* that part of the *Mediterranean* which washed the shore of Crēta, *Candia* (Hor. Od. I. 26. 2.). *Crēssĭa nemora* (Virg. Æn. IV. 70.). *Crēssa nota*, the Cretan mark, *i. e.* a white mark. The ancients used to mark their lucky days with *white*, generally chalk, and as the soil of that island was remarkably chalky, *Cressa nota* signified the mark of a fortunate day (Hor. Od. I. 36. 10.). *Crēssæ herbæ*, medicinal herbs, from an opinion that many herbs possessing healing virtues grew in that island.

C. Crĭspus Sāllūstĭus, C. Crĭspi Sāllūstĭi, *m.* was born at Amĭtērnum, *Amiterno*, a town of the Săbīni, about 84 years B. C. The family of the Sāllūstĭi appears to have been only Plebeian, and Sāllūstĭus the first of the name who attained either rank or celebrity. The mind of Sāllūstĭus was early turned to literary pursuits, and under the celebrated philologist Atteius Prætextātus, he is said to have made uncommon progress in his studies. At what age ambition seduced him from the path of science and of virtue, no certain account has been transmitted. Very few particulars respecting his juvenile habits are known, and still fewer are worthy of being recorded. He lived in an age when licentiousness and corruption had arrived at the highest pitch, and he seems to have plunged headlong into the vices which undermined the constitution, and destroyed the liberties, of *Rome*.

At the age of 32, Sāllūstĭus was appointed a tribune of the people. According to some, Căto was his rival at that election, and according to others, when he was made prætor. To his success over that stern patriot, which was a disgrace to the Roman state, he alludes with considerable vanity in the Introduction to the Jugurthine War, in these words, "et quibus ego tempŏrĭbus magistrātus adeptus sum, et quāles vĭri idem adsĕqui nequivĕrint." Availing himself of every advantage afforded by his office, he was active in procuring sentence of banishment against Mĭlo. The murder of Clōdĭus, with whom Sāllūstĭus lived in the closest inti-

macy, was the ostensible cause of his violent hatred; but his disgraceful exposure and punishment in the chamber of Fausta, was the real cause why he wished her husband executed or banished. His enmity to Cĭcĕro, which originated, perhaps, in opposite political and moral principles, he exerted so vigorously, after that great man had crushed the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, that timidly yielding to the clamour of his persecutors, he went into voluntary banishment.

Licentious and corrupted as the Romans at that time were, the lewdness and depravity of Sāllūstĭus did not escape severe censure. He was degraded from the rank of a senator (49 B. C.), and remained two years in ignominious retirement. But the interest of his patron, Cæsar, who at that time returned to Italy, after a series of brilliant victories, raised his mortified spirit, and kindled anew the flames of ambition. By the influence of that general he was made quæstor, which restored him to senatorial dignity. In 45 B. C. he was elected prætor, and about the same time married Terēntĭa, the divorced wife of Cĭcĕro. Cæsar appointed him one of his lieutenant-generals, and gave him the command of a considerable body of men, whom he was to march to the coast, and embark for Afrĭca, to crush the Republicans under Căto and Scīpĭo. Having formerly submitted to long and hard service abroad, they, on learning the place of their destination, mutinied; and Sāllūstĭus, after many promises and threats to no purpose, had to consult his safety by flight. The mutineers then marched back to *Rome,* and put all to death who came in their way, without regard to age or sex. Cæsar went out alone to meet them, and in a short speech, in which he used the word *Quĭrītes* instead of *Milĭtes,* made them ashamed of their conduct, and beg his forgiveness. After Cæsar had been some time in Afrĭca, dreading a scarcity of provisions, he gave part of his fleet to Sāllūstĭus, to take possession of the island Cērcīna, to the north of Sȳrtis Mĭnor, the *Gulf of Kabes,* where the enemy had a valuable magazine. There is no other important occurrence either naval or military in which Sāllūstĭus seems to have had a principal concern. That he conducted himself during the whole war to the satisfaction of his general, is unquestionable, from his being appointed governor of the province

of Afrĭca, extending from Lĭby̆a to Māre Atlāntĭcum, the *Atlantic Ocean.* In one year, so very rapacious and oppressive had his conduct been, he amassed a prodigious fortune, part of which was afterwards expended on the extravagant but beautiful gardens at Rome, which, to this day, bear his name. He died at the age of fifty-one, thirty-five years before the Christian Era.

Sāllūstĭus wrote detached parts of Roman history, which were greatly esteemed, and, by many, considered superior to the work of Lĭvĭus. The merits of these two authors can scarcely be brought into fair comparison; since Lĭvĭus wrote a complete history of *Rome,* and Sāllūstĭus selected only important and interesting portions, which gave him a decided advantage over the other who narrated the occurrences of every year with minuteness and fidelity. A sameness, unavoidable in the latter, wearies the reader, having little to arrest the attention and less to inform the judgment, but still indispensable in continued history. Only a few fragments of the work of Sāllūstĭus now remain. His Catiline's Conspiracy and Jugurthine War, have been transmitted entire. They give sufficient proof, that his talents for historical composition were of no ordinary kind. A sententious brevity, which has been greatly and deservedly admired, distinguishes the sentences of Sāllūstĭus. His style* is

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* His style differs materially from that of any other Latin author. The attentive reader will observe the following peculiarities. In the ablative absolute he sometimes suppresses the noun; as, *proditis* (hominibus *v.* militibus) *quos ducebat.* Jug. 106; and the antecedent to the relative; as, *quam ob* (negotia) *quæ prædicabat.* Jug. 108. Particular expressions frequently occur; as, *ex sententiâ, etiam tum, sine morâ,* &c.: two words nearly synonymous; as, *carus acceptusque—varius incertusque—bonum atque honestum—incerti ignarique—proditos et circumventos—rogat atque hortatur—fundunt, fugant—pulsi fugatique,* &c. These words are not precisely synonymous, for although the latter word includes the idea of the former, yet it is considerably enlarged, or additional circumstances are suggested. For instance, *fugati* implies not only that they were *defeated,* which is the meaning of *pulsi,* but that they were pursued and consequently unable to rally again and come to a second engagement. The infinitive in the sense of the gerund; as, *gratificari* for *gratificandi,* Jug. 3., *adgredi* for *adgrediendi,* Jug. 89. Instances of his suppressing the conjunction *et* or *que* may be found almost in every page; as, homines *arant, navigant, ædificant,* Cat. 2. and of varying the Syntax; as, *ficta pro falsis,* Cat. 3. *paupertas probro haberi, innocentia pro malevolen-*

perspicuous, animated, and forcible; his descriptions lively, picturesque, and beautiful; and his speeches energetic, appropriate, and persuasive. When he pursues his narration, he does it in a very clear, pleasant, and instructive manner. But he is apt to run into digressions which have little connection with his subject, apparently with no other view than that of showing the extent of his information, or the superiority of his abilities. It is not to be denied, that many of them are both entertaining and instructive, but they break the thread of the narration, and betray the self-importance of the writer. His Prefaces to the Conspiracy of Catiline and Jugurthine War, are, instead of pertinent introductions to these histories, compliments paid by the author to his own character and pursuits. They contain many excellent sentiments, as well as bitter invectives against corrupt government, which did not probably proceed from the heart, since they are contradicted by the habits of his life. In his commendation of virtue and in his censure of vice, it is impossible not to charge him with hypocrisy, when we reflect on the gross immoralities of his own life, and that he most probably composed these very works, where he could not turn his eye, but every object reminded him of the crimes which he had committed against the unhappy natives of Africa.

To the charge of partiality, Sāllūstĭus must plead guilty. Than his character of Cæsar, and treatment of Cĭcĕro, nothing can be more unjust. In his comparison of Căto and Cæsar, the principal point of difference between them is carefully concealed, in consequence of his obligations to the latter. Căto laboured through his whole life to reform and

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tiâ duci cœpit, Cat. 12. *furtim et per latrocinia*, Jug. 4. Another peculiarity, arising either from a desire of varying the expression, or perhaps from using words in an uncommon sense, perplexes the Tyro, and renders the meaning doubtful to the more advanced scholar. The introduction to the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna furnishes a striking instance, in giving to the word *virtus* very nearly, if not exactly, the same meaning with *vis;* thus, in the second chapter *virtus animi* suggests no other meaning than the words *vis animi* would have done. If this observation be well founded, and the author's meaning correctly understood, it appears probable that Sāllūstĭus considered *virtus* a derivative from *vis* not from *vir*, in which he differs from Cicero, "*appellata est ex viro virtus*" (Tusc. II. 18.).

aggrandise, Cæsar to corrupt and destroy, the commonwealth. Līvĭus held truth sacred : but Sāllūstĭus concealed or disguised it, accordingly as he judged better suited to the prejudices of party, or the malignity of personal hatred.

That genius and virtue are seldom united has been often observed ; and the life of Sāllūstĭus justifies the remark. The powers of his mind cannot be contemplated without admiration, nor the depravity of his heart without contempt. His splendid talents, far from diminishing, aggravate his vices. Nothing sinks the nature of man so low, as the hateful mixture of transcendent abilities, and consummate profligacy. Yet, such was the life of this eminent Author, whose writings have immortalised his name. The excellences of the historian may indeed be studied with advantage, and copied with safety ; but the character of the man neither claims respect, nor merits imitation. *Brĕvis Sāllūstius,* Sāllūstĭus distinguished by the conciseness of his style (Stat. Syl. IV. 7, 55.). Martial bears honourable testimony to the merits of our historian :—" This Crīspus will be the first in Roman history according to the judgment of the learned" (Mart. XIV. 191.).

Crŏto, *v.* Crŏton, ōnis, *f. Cotronè*, a large city of the Bruttians, founded by a Grecian colony (959 B. C.), the walls of which are stated to have been twelve miles in circumference. According to Ovĭdĭus, Mȳscĕlos built it on the tomb of Crŏton who had entertained Hĕrcŭles, and to whom that hero had foretold that a town would be built over his ashes and bear his name (Met. XV. 15. seqq.). Dĭŏnȳsĭus, king of Sĭcĭlĭa, *Sicily*, carried it by storm, but not before he had invested it both by land and sea. Pȳthăgŏras established his school there, and is said by his doctrine and example to have greatly reformed the dissolute manners of the people. *Inh.* Crŏtōnĭātæ, ārum, *et,* Crŏtōnĭēnses, ĭum (*sing.* Crŏtōnĭēnsis, is.), the Crotonians. *Adj.* Crŏtōnĭēnsis, is, e.

Q. Cŭrĭus, Q. Cŭrĭi, *m.* a Roman of no mean extraction, who had been degraded from senatorian rank by the censors, in consequence of his crimes and infamy. He was one of the conspirators who, with L. Sĕrgĭus Cătĭlīna at their head, formed the design of overturning the government, and en-

riching themselves with the property of those whom they resolved to put to death. Audacity and vanity formed the most prominent features of his character. The former induced him to discover whatever he knew, and even to boast of his own wickedness; whilst the latter rendered him regardless of danger, consequently a fit associate for such a traitor as Cătĭlīna. Unrestrained by moral principle, Cŭrĭus indulged his unlawful inclinations without reserve, and had formed a criminal connection with Fūlvĭa, a woman of high rank, who, on obtaining information from him of the conspiracy, communicated the danger which threatened the government and the lives of the citizens. A general alarm, excited by the discovery of the plot, pervaded the whole citizens of *Rome*, called forth the exertions of all who regarded either life, property, or the constitution of the state, and they selected a magistrate capable of thwarting that iniquitous design. The community placed the highest confidence in the activity, energy and mental capacity of M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, and elected him consul, as the fittest person to hold the highest magistracy at that dangerous conjuncture. By his ingenuity he prevailed on Cŭrĭus to discover every movement and measure of Cătĭlīna, and thus baffled every effort of the traitor. The evidence of Cŭrĭus contributed to establish the guilt of some of the conspirators, and enabled Cĭcĕro to adopt measures which clearly convicted others (Sal. Cat. 17—28.). In return for the information which he communicated and by which the state was preserved, rewards were voted from the public funds; but C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, whom Cŭrĭus named amongst the conspirators, in revenge for that impeachment, exerted himself against the fulfilment of the public promise, and the rewards were not given (Suet. Jul. Cæs. 17.).

Cȳrēnē, es. *f. Caren*, a city in Afrĭca, near the shore of the *Mediterranean*, 22° east longitude, built, according to some, by Ărīstæus, and named after his mother. Jūstīnus says, that Ărīstæus, surnamed Bāttus, *i. e.* tongue-tied, who built this town, was the son of Cīrnus, king of Thēra, *Santorin*, an island in the *Archipelago*. Still he allows that Bāttus gave the name of the virgin to his city, in consequence of an oracular response. *Inh.* Cȳrēnenses, ium, the Cyrenians, whom

Sāllūstĭus calls Greeks (Jug. 79.). *Adj.* Cȳrēnæus, *et*, Cȳrēnāĭcus, a, um. Cȳrēnāĭca, æ, *f.* the district of Cȳrēnē.

Cȳrus, i, *m.* son of Cāmbȳses, king of Pērsĭa, and Māndāna, daughter of Astȳăges, king of Mēdĭa. Hērŏdŏtus says his father was of mean condition; but his account of the birth and preservation of Cȳrus is manifestly fabulous, and therefore his statement respecting Cāmbȳses is entitled to less credit. Xĕnŏphon in his Cȳrŏpædīa has detailed with the utmost minuteness every circumstance respecting his education, and the manner in which he passed his earlier years. Here too we meet with much which must be referred chiefly, if not wholly, to the invention of the author. His language charms by its elegance, and his narrative by its liveliness; still the treatise can only be counted a historical novel, such as that of Q. Cūrtĭus.

At the age of thirty, his father placed him at the head of the Persian forces, when he joined Cȳāxăres, his maternal uncle, and their united armies defeated and dispersed the numerous and powerful forces of the king of Băbȳlon, who was preparing to attack the latter, and those of his numerous allies. Cȳrus afterwards entered Căppădŏcĭa which he subdued, and then defeated Crœsus, king of Lȳdĭa, and forced his capital to surrender, making himself prisoner. In his treatment of that monarch after he had fallen into his hands, we see none of the fine disposition and noble-mindedness which the fancy of Xĕnŏphon has so admirably delineated. His conduct towards Crœsus, king of Lȳdĭa, shows a cruelty at direct variance with the description of the author just mentioned. He afterwards returned towards his own country, conquered the Assyrians, took Băbȳlon, and married his cousin, the heiress of all his uncle's dominion. He spread his conquests to the *Red Sea*, governed the subdued nations by his princes, and fixed his residence at Băbȳlon, which, from situation formed the most convenient place for his court. Respecting his death various accounts have been transmitted, which prove that nothing certain with regard to that event is known. It is generally supposed that he died at the age of seventy. He is the person mentioned by Sāllūstĭus Cat. 2. His name frequently occurs in Holy Writ. *Sŏlium*

Cȳri, the throne of Cȳrus, *i. e.* the kingdom of Pārthĭa (Hor. Od. II. 2. 17.).

D

Dabar, ăris, *m.* son of Māssūgrăda, was a descendant of Măsĭnīssa, but less noble, on the side of his paternal grandmother, who was a concubine. Possessed of great talents and many amiable qualities, he was high in favour with Bōcchus, who had long known his attachment to the Romans, and, therefore, sent him as his deputy to L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, to appoint the place, day, and hour for an interview, in order to bring the war with Jŭgūrtha to an end (Sal. Jug. 108—112.).

Dămăsīppus. See Jūnĭus.

Dĕbĭtor, ōris, *m.* a debtor. According to the Roman law when a debtor was unable to pay, and could not, within thirty days, find security for the sum which he owed, the judge delivered him over to his creditor bound with cords or fetters of not less than fifteen pounds weight; but they might be heavier. He was then kept in prison for sixty days at his own expense if he chose, if not the creditor was bound to give him not less than a pound weight of meal a day. At the end of that time he might be put to death, or sold for a slave; and when the creditor took him to himself, the treatment of the adjudged debtor was often more cruel and merciless than that of the purchased slave. This state of servitude did not entirely destroy the rights of a Roman citizen; but the privilege availed little, since it did not protect his person from stripes. In the year 325 B. C. a law passed restricting the power of the creditor to the goods of the debtor, and prohibiting from putting him in chains or fetters. Still, after taking his whole property, the creditor might imprison him during pleasure, although he could not subject him to slavery.

By the laws of the twelve tables, when the debtor had more creditors than one, and had not property to satisfy all their claims, they might, if they chose, cut his body in pieces, and divide it among them. It is true A. Gēllĭus states, that the Romans never carried this law into execution, so far as

he had heard (XX. 1.), yet this was entirely owing to the clemency of the creditor, and such a legislative enactment shows the severity of the framers of the constitution against all whom misfortune or misconduct rendered insolvent. Most of the laws of the twelve tables were borrowed from the Greeks, and a creditor at *Athens* had power not only to sell his debtor into a foreign country, but even his children. Among the Jews, the debtor became the slave or bondman of the creditor, who had not power to sell him. The debtor was not even to be compelled to serve as a bondman, but as a hired servant; and his master was not to rule over him with rigour (Levit. XXV. 39. 53.). Besides debtors went out from servitude in the year of the jubilee. The children of that nation did not, in consequence of their father's insolvency, become bondmen or slaves.

E

Etrūrĭa, æ, *f.* a district of *Italy*, bounded on the west by Mare Tȳrrhēnum, *v.* Tuscum, on the north by Lĭgŭrĭa and Gāllĭa Cĭsālpīna, on the east by Umbrĭa, and on the south by Lătĭum and the country of the Săbīni. *Inh.* Etrūsci, *v.* Tūsci, ōrum, the Etrurians, or Tuscans, appear to have excelled in the knowledge of augury, and in the worship of the gods. In these respects the Romans seem to have done little more than adopted the ceremonies and institutions of their neighbours, who were, for several ages, their determined and powerful enemies. After long continued war and much carnage, the Romans obtained a complete victory over them, and compelled them to submit to such conditions as they chose to dictate. The Ĕtrūsci were divided into twelve states, of which each adopted that form of government which seemed most agreeable; and although they were united by one common bond, mutual jealousies were almost unavoidable, and contributed to their final subjugation to the power of *Rome*. Adelung maintains that the Etrūsci were a Celtic nation, who migrated from Rhœtĭa, *Tyrol,* by *Trente,* and the valley of the *Adige* into *Italy*, about 1000 B. C., expelled the Umbri, another Celtic nation, who occupied the banks of the *Po,* and afterwards formed a connection with the Pĕ-

lăsgi who were, before that time, settled in the middle of *Italy.* This rejects the opinion of Hērŏdŏtus, who states, that the Ĕtrūsci came from Lȳdĭa, in which he is followed by Līvĭus. *Adj.* Etrūscus, Tūscus, Tūscānus, *et,* Tūscānĭcus, a, um.

Eurōpa, æ, *f. Europe,* one of the three grand divisions of the world among the ancients, is said to have obtained that name from Eurōpa, daughter of Agēnor, king of Phœnīcĭa. Fabulous history informs us that Jūpĭter, captivated with the elegance and beauty of this princess, assumed the form of a bull when she was gathering flowers with her companions, crossed the sea with her on his back, and landed her in Crētē, *Candia.* In explanation of this fable, some have been of opinion, that Mīnos had violently taken her away from Phœnīcĭa in a ship, which had a bull painted on its prow; and others have conjectured that a Cretan captain, whose name was Taurus, carried her from her native country, brought her to Crēta, *Candia,* and had by her three sons, Mīnos, Sārpēdon, and Rhădămānthus. She is, in general, represented sitting dejected under the shade of a plane tree, and an eagle near her, to which she seems turning her back.

If the fiction of Eurōpa originated in truth, the name would be at first confined to the western shores of the *Archipelago,* and strait of Hēllēspōntus, the *Dardanelles.* Thence it might gradually extend over the adjacent countries, until it became a common appellation of the whole tract of land lying on the W. of *Asia* and N. of the *Mediterranean.* It is proper to add, that the name of this division of the world is of doubtful derivation, and that nothing certain respecting it is known.

Europe is bounded on the east by Măre Ægēum, or simply, Ægēum, the *Archipelago,* Hēllēspōntus, the *Dardanelles,* Prŏpōntis, the *Sea of Marmora,* Thrācĭus Bōsphŏrus, the *Strait of Constantinople,* Pōntus Euxīnus, the *Black Sea,* Cīmmĕrĭus Bōsphŏrus, the *Strait of Caffa,* and Palus Mæōtis, the *Sea of Asoph,* Tănăis, the *Don,* and other rivers of *Russia* which form the boundary between *Europe* and *Asia.* On the S. the *Mediterranean Sea,* called by the Romans *Nōstrum Măre,* and, by the Greeks, *Intĕrnum*

Mărĕ, separates it from *Africa*. Mărĕ Atlantĭcum, the *Atlantic Ocean*, which was known among the Greeks by the appellation of *Mărĕ Extĕrnum*, washes the western, and the *Frozen Ocean*, the northern, shores of *Europe*. When geographers divided the ancient world into two parts, *Europe* included *Africa*.

Of this extensive tract of country, containing about two millions and a half of square miles, and in modern times one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants, only the southern parts were known to the Greeks and Romans. With *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, *Prussia*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, and the north of *Germany*, they were wholly unacquainted. Their knowledge even of the countries lying along the north bank of the *Danube*, was by no means accurate. It is only of late years, that the northern parts of *Europe* have been known with precision. *Adj.* Eurōpæus, a, um. *Eurōpæus dux*, Mīnos (Ov. Met. VIII. 23.). *Eurōpæi advērsarĭi*, European opponents (Cor. Nep. Eum. 3.).

F

Făbĭa Tĕrēntĭa, Făbĭæ Tĕrēntĭæ, *f.* a vestal virgin whom Clōdĭus, a tribune, brought to trial for violation of her vow. From the character of her paramour, L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna, it may naturally be supposed that the public would readily believe that the accusation was well founded, and give credit to Clōdĭus for the rectitude of his motives, and propriety of his conduct. So far from being the case, several of the most respectable citizens, either convinced of her innocence, or willing to thwart the tribune, exerted themselves in her defence with such success, that she not only obtained sentence of acquittal, but her prosecutor was obliged to flee from *Rome*. Căto, Cătūllus, and Cĭcĕro espoused her cause. She was the sister of Tĕrēntĭa, the wife of Cĭcĕro, and to her Sāllūstĭus alludes in the expression *Cum sacerdote Vestæ* (Cat. 15.).

Q. Făbĭus Māxĭmus, Q. Făbĭi Māxĭmi, *m.* an illustrious Roman first mentioned by Līvĭus when sent on an embassy to Carthage with L. Æmĭlĭus, Q. Bæbĭus, C. Lĭcĭnĭus, and M. Līvĭus. The Carthaginians had besieged Săgūntum,

Murviedro, and the Romans sent these ambassadors to enquire whether that violation of the treaty proceeded from public or private design. On a violent speech being made by a senator of Carthage, Făbĭus, who was the principal speaker, folded a part of his *Tŏga*, and said, " here we bring you peace or war, take which you choose." The Carthaginians with equal warmth cried out, he may give which he chooses. Făbĭus then threw out the fold, and said he gave war, when they replied, " we take it, and shall carry it on with the same spirit which we have shown in its acceptance." Agreeably to their instructions, these ambassadors went over to *Spain* and solicited the states of that country, if they did not join the Romans, at least to withdraw from Hānnĭbal. The Bargusĭi only acceded to their request, and in Gāllĭa, *France*, they had no better success, the Massilians only agreed to their proposal. After the battle at Trăsĭmēnus, the *Lake of Perugia*, Făbĭus was appointed prodictator, and he named M. Mĭnŭcĭus Rūfus, master of the horse. Veneration for the gods persuaded Făbĭus that the dreadful disaster resulted not more from the ignorance and rashness of C. Flāmĭnĭus, than from neglect of certain religious observances, and, therefore, at his request, the Sibylline books were consulted, from which it was reported that certain ceremonies must be performed, on which he left the charge to M. Æmĭlĭus, prætor, and put himself at the head of the troops. He pitched his camp within sight of Hānnĭbal, with whom he declined an engagement, which disconcerted that general, who found himself unable to devise any expedient by which Făbĭus could be prevailed on to depart from his resolution. To induce a belief that he had a secret agreement with Făbĭus. Hānnĭbal saved his farm, whilst he desolated all around it Neither this insidious conduct, nor the discontent of his own troops, almost on the verge of mutiny, because he refused to lead them against the Carthaginian army, had the least effect in making him deviate from the plan on which he had resolved to act. In the first Punic war the Roman and Carthaginian generals had agreed, that, in the interchange of prisoners, whoever might receive the greater number, should pay two pounds and a half weight of silver for each man of the over number. Without consulting the senate, the Dictator acted

on this regulation, and, having received two hundred and forty-seven prisoners from the Carthaginians more than he had given them, their ransom had frequently come before that assembly, and been delayed, because he had not previously obtained their sanction, he sold the farm which Hānnĭbal had spared, and paid the stipulated sum, which both cleared the public faith and added to his own honour. On account of some religious ceremonies, his presence was required in *Rome,* and he both entreated and commanded the Master of the Horse not to engage the enemy his absence. Availing himself of the eagerness of the troops for battle, and vain of his military skill, the Master of the Horse disobeyed his orders, and fought not unsuccessfully with the Carthaginians. The enemies of the Dictator magnified it into a victory, and the people made him equal in command with Făbĭus, a measure equally absurd and unprecedented. On returning to the army, the Dictator divided the forces between him and the Master of the Horse, and the latter soon risqued an engagement with Hānnĭbal, who would have either killed or made the whole prisoners, had not Făbĭus come seasonably to his relief. The Master of the Horse saw and confessed his error, and placed himself again under Făbĭus, whom, from gratitude, he called his Father. The six months having expired, he abdicated the dictatorship, earnestly recommending L. Æmĭlĭus Paullus to adopt the plan which he had formed, and to guard against the rashness of his colleague, C. Tĕrēntĭus Vārro. The ignorance and inconsideration of the latter brought on the battle of Cānnæ, after which Făbĭus made some judicious proposals for quelling the agitation at *Rome,* and the senate sanctioned them by their approval. After he had been created Pōntĭfex his countrymen bestowed on him again the consulship; when he took some towns from the enemy, watched the movements of Hānnĭbal, and desolated the lands of the Cāmpāni who had joined the Carthaginians. At the elections, T. Ŏtācĭlĭus and M. Æmĭlĭus Regĭllus were chosen consuls. Făbĭus made a powerful speech against the appointment of both, although Ŏtācĭlĭus had married his sister's daughter. To him he objected on the ground of incompetency, because, when he commanded the fleet, he had effected none of the

purposes for which it had been given him. Æmĭlĭus, being the Flāmen of Quĭrīnus, would remain at home and neglect the war. He then ordered back the Cēntŭrĭa Athēnĭēnsis jūnĭōrum, on whom the lot had fallen to give the first vote, on purpose to vote again, when he was himself named consul for the fourth time, with M. Claudĭus Mārcēllus for the third time. As soon as he received information that Hānnĭbal had departed from Arpi where he had spent the winter, he hastened back to the army, travelling night and day, concerted measures for besieging Căsĭlīnum which he took by assault. In the same manner he obtained possession of Compulteria, Telesia, Compsa, Melæ, Fulfŭlæ, and Orbitanium, in the district of Sāmnĭum, Blandæ in Lūcānĭa, and Æcæ in Apūlĭa. In these towns twenty-five thousand of the enemy were either taken or killed, and three hundred and twenty deserters were, on being sent to *Rome,* beaten with rods in the Comitium, and thrown over the Tarpeian rock. At Suessŭla he came on horseback to the camp as lieutenant-general under his son, who went out to meet him, and eleven of the Lictors, from respect to his age and character, allowed him to pass, on which the consul said to the twelfth, " Take care." The Lictor then called out, " Alight," and having dismounted, he said, " My son, I wished to try whether you sufficiently knew that you were consul." Of his military talents and accurate knowledge of Hānnĭbal's plans, he gave a remarkable instance in the senate, when that general, finding it impossible to raise the siege of Căpŭa, threatened *Rome.* Făbĭus declared that Hānnĭbal had no expectation of taking the city, since he had not dared to march against it after the battle of Cānnæ, that his sole object in advancing towards the capital was to raise the siege of Căpŭa, which ought not to be discontinued, and that the troops then in *Rome* were sufficient for its defence. The senate increased the armed force within the walls, pushed on the siege of Căpŭa, and Hānnĭbal's feint with respect to *Rome* proved the accuracy of the opinion of Făbĭus. Hānnĭbal appeared in some force near the city, but not a single movement indicated that he had any serious intention of storming the walls. In his fifth consulship the senate assigned to Făbĭus the war at Tărēntum, *Taranto,* where he

displayed his usual activity, prudence, and military skill. P. Sēmprōnĭus Tuditānus appointed him Prince of the Senate, a nomination opposed by his colleague, M. Cōrnēlĭus Cĕthēgus, who contended that the practice transmitted from their ancestors ought to be observed, which was to make the oldest censor living Prince of the Senate. According to precedent this honour should have been conferred on T. Mānlĭus Tōrquātus. Sēmprōnĭus maintained that the lot left him at full liberty to name whom he would, and that he had chosen the consul, because that, even in the opinion of Hānnĭbal, he was the first of the Romans. To this election, after a long dispute, the other censor yielded his assent, and Făbĭus became the Prince of the Senate. By the capture of Caulōnĭa, Manduria, and Tărēntum, he obtained a prodigious quantity of booty, besides taking a great number of prisoners. It appears surprising that he opposed P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo in his proposal to conquer Hānnĭbal in Afrĭca. Against the whole plan he delivered a long and forcible speech, which Līvĭus has recorded (XXVIII. 40—44.). He attacked the character of Cōrnēlĭus with great violence, in consequence of the Lŏcrēnses complaining to the senate of the cruelty, lewdness and injustice of the Roman army, both officers and men, since it was the duty of Cōrnēlĭus as their commander to have prevented the commission of these crimes. His motion failed with respect to Cōrnēlĭus, but the senate, agreeably to his proposal, ordered restitution to be made to the Lŏcrēnses, and the commissioners, appointed to examine into the facts, reported to the senate that the conduct of Cōrnēlĭus, instead of meriting censure, claimed high approbation. Făbĭus died in extreme old age in the year 205 B. C. after he had been, according to some, augur for sixty-two years. In honourable offices, says Līvĭus, he surpassed his father and equalled his grandfather, and his uncommon merit rendered him worthy of the great surname, even if he had been the first who bore it (Liv. XXI. 18. XXX. 26.). His caution proceeded not from indolence or timidity, but from a conviction of its utility, and its success justified its adoption. He restored the state, says Ennĭus, by judicious delay. *Vĭctrīces mŏræ Făbĭi, i. e.* the slow and cautious measures of Făbĭus, by which he overcame Hānnĭbal (Prop. III. 3, 9.).

To him Claudĭānus alludes in his poems, Sāllūstĭus Jug. 4. and Cic. de Senec. 4.

Q. Făbĭus Sānga, Q. Făbĭi Sāngæ, *m.* a Roman of senatorian dignity who patronised the state of the Āllŏbrŏges, and, on that account, their deputies at *Rome* discovered to him the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, which he immediately communicated to M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, the consul (Sal. Cat. 41.).

Fæsŭla, æ, *f. et,* Fæsŭlæ, arum, *Fiezola,* a town of Etrūrĭa, *Tuscany,* east of Flōrēntĭa, *Florence,* towards the foot of the *Apennines.* In modern times it is rather a village than a town. Here Cătĭlīna executed part of his nefarious design, when he raised the standard of rebellion against the laws of his country, and the lives of his fellow-citizens (Sil. Ital. VIII. 477. Sal. Cat. 24, 27.). *Inh.* Fæsŭlāni, orum (*sing.* Fæsŭlānus, i). *Adj.* Fæsŭlānus, a, um. *Fæsŭlānus ager* (Sal. Cat. 43.). *Quemdam Fæsŭlānum, i. e.* quemdam homĭnem nātum Fæsŭlis, *i. e.* P. Fūrĭum, *q. v.* (Sal. Cat. 59.).

Fĕrēntārĭi, orum (*sing.* Fĕrēntārius, i) *m.* the light armed soldiers in the Roman army who usually began the engagement. They fought with missile weapons, whence probably their name (Sal. Cat. 60.). In Latin authors they are likewise called *Milĭtes lĕvis armātūræ, Accēnsi,* and *Rōrārĭi.*

Fĭgŭlus.—See Mārcĭus.

C. Flāmĭnĭus Flāmma, C. Flāmĭnĭi Flāmmæ, *m.* a Roman, of whom nothing farther is known except that the traitor, L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna, passed a few days with him in the territory of Arrētĭum, *Arrezzo,* during the time that he distributed arms among the rebels whom he had allured to his standard, after he had left *Rome,* and the conspiracy had been discovered (Sal. Cat. 36.).

Fūlvĭa, æ, *f.* a Roman woman of high rank, but of vicious life, with whom Q. Cŭrĭus, one of the accomplices in the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, had a criminal connection. Although she had lost all regard for personal purity, she retained a strong attachment for her native country and for the lives of the citizens, and, therefore, made a full discovery of the danger which threatened both. M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, through her agency, prevailed on Q. Cŭrĭus to disclose every measure of

the traitor as soon as resolved upon, and thus crushed one of the most powerful combinations ever formed for the overthrow of the Roman state (Sal. Cat. 23, 28.). Flōrus, in opposition to Sāllūstĭus and Plutārchus, describes her as a lewd woman of the most degraded kind (IV. 1.).

A. Fūlvĭus, A. Fūlvĭi, *m.* the son of a Roman senator, who joined Cătĭlīna, was taken, brought back to the city, and put to death by his father's orders (Sal. Cat. 39.).

M. Fūlvĭus Flāccus, M. Fūlvĭi Flācci, *m.* a Roman, who held the consulship with M. Plautĭus Hȳpsæus 127 B. C. and was the first who subdued the Trānsālpīni Lĭgŭres, having been sent to the assistance of the Māssĭlĭenses against the Salluvĭi Galli who were desolating their lands 130 B. C. (Liv. Ep. 60.). He afterwards joined C. Sēmprōnĭus Grācchus in his tumultuary measures which embroiled the state, and, on that account, he was killed by L. Opīmĭus, consul (Id. 61.). To his fate for joining in that sedition Sāllūstĭus refers Jug. 42. The Romans, accounting him a traitor, confiscated his property, levelled his house with the ground, and adjudged the area on which it stood to the public. *Adj.* Flāccĭānus, a, um. *Flāccĭāna arĕa,* the space occupied by the house of M. Fūlvĭus Flāccus, which, after it had remained long waste, Q. Lŭtātĭus Cătŭlus adorned with the spoils taken from the Cīmbri 101 B. C. (Val. Max. VI. 3.).

M. Fūlvĭus Nōbĭlĭor, M. Fūlvĭi Nōbĭlĭoris, *m.* a Roman of senatorian dignity, who conspired with Cătĭlīna to overturn the government, to murder the wealthy, and to seize on their property (Sal. Cat. 17.).

P. Fūrĭus, P. Fūrĭi, *m.* an associate of Cătĭlīna, and one of the most active in strengthening and accelerating that plot for the destruction of the Commonwealth (Cic. Or. Cat. III. 6.). He was a native of Fæsŭlæ, *Fiezola,* hence Sāllūstĭus calls him always *Fæsŭlānus,* without giving him his proper name (Cat. 59. &c.). He fell fighting in the first ranks in the battle at Pīstōrĭa, in which the rebels were totally routed and the greater part killed. Cĭcĕro likewise mentions him as one of the conspirators.

G

P. Găbīnĭus Căpĭto, P. Găbīnĭi Căpĭtōnis, *m.* a Roman of equestrian rank whom Cĭcĕro calls Cīmber, adding that he was addicted to every species of wickedness (Cic. Or. Cat. III. 3.). He suffered capital punishment for his treasonable conduct (Sal. Cat. 17. 55.).

Gætūlĭa, *v.* Gētūlĭa, æ, *f.* an extensive country of Afrĭca to the south of Maurītānĭa, *Morocco* and *Fez*, and Nŭmĭdĭa, *Algiers*. It formed part of the kingdom of Măsĭnīssa. *Inh.* Gætūli, orum (*sing.* Gætūlus, i), the Gætulians. Sāllūstĭus, from books written in the Punic language which belonged to Hĭēmpsal, gives the following character of the Gætūli and Lĭbўes: "Afrĭca was at first possessed by the Gætulians and Libyans, a savage and untutored people, whose food was the flesh of wild beasts, or grass of the field like cattle; subject to no established customs, laws, or government; a race of wanderers, who had no settled habitation, and who lay down to rest whenever night overtook them." (Sal. Jug. 18.). Like the Numidians they excelled in horsemanship, and, like them, rode without saddles, hence *Gætūlus inculto* (*i. e.* non strāto) *ĕquo* (Luc. Phar. IV. 678.). *Adj.* Gætūlus, *et*, Gætūlĭcus, a, um, of Gætūlĭa, African; also tawny. *Gætūla bellŭa*, the elephant (Juv. Sat. X. 158.). *Gætūlæ gentes*, the inhabitants of Gætūlĭa (Plin. I. 524.). *Gætūlĭca pūrpŭra* (Id. 747.).

Gāllĭa, æ. *f. France*, an extensive and populous country of *Europe*, bounded on the E. by Rhēnus, the *Rhine*, which separates it from *Germany*, and mount *Jura*, the boundary of Hēlvĕtĭa, *Swisserland*, on the W. but from *Jura* to the *Mediterranean*, the limits of Gāllĭa, *France*, are not exactly ascertained, nor were they always the same. Rhŏdănus, the *Rhone*, has frequently, but inaccurately, been considered the line of separation between it and *Italy*, although all agree that Prōvīncĭa, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and *Dauphiné*, lay on both sides of that river. On the N. it had Insŭla Bātavōrum, the *United Provinces*, or *Holland*; on the S. that part of the *Mediterranean* called Gāllĭcus Sĭnus, the *Gulf of Lyons*, and Montes Pyrēnæi, the *Pyrenees*, which divided

France from Hīspānĭa, *Spain;* and on the W. Ocĕănus Cāntabrĭcus, the *Bay of Biscay*, and Frĕtum Brĭtānnĭcum, *v.* Gāllĭcum, the *British Channel.* To this country the Romans gave the name of *Gāllĭa Trānsālpīna*, to distinguish it from the northern part of *Italy*, *Gāllĭa Cĭsālpīna*, so called from its lying between *Rome* and the *Alps*, and being long in possession of the Gauls; *Gāllĭa Cŏmāta*, from the natives wearing long hair; and *Gāllĭa Brācchāta*, from their wearing a kind of trowsers or breeches. The last appellation seems to have been confined to the inhabitants of the southern district of that country. The population of *France* is estimated at upwards of 30,000,000. For the sake of the young scholar, it may not be improper to remark, that Cæsar uses the word Gāllĭa in senses very different. In the first line of his commentaries of the Gallic war, the term is employed to denote that part of the country unsubdued by the Romans, and in the same chapter to signify the central division, or that possessed by the Celts. In Lib. II. 1. Gāllĭa (omni Gallĭâ pacātâ) includes the southern and middle divisions only, not the northern one possessed by the Bĕlgæ. Ancient authors appear frequently to have included part, if not the whole, of *Germany* in Gāllĭa. Thus "*omni Gallia cis Rhenum perdomita*" (Sal. Frag. 1.). And, in the early books of the history of Līvĭus, Gāllĭa denotes the Northern part of *Italy*. *Inh.* Gālli, orum (*sing.* Gāllus, i), the Gauls. *Grātes Gāllus agit* (Claud. XXII. 186.). Also the priests of Cўbĕlē (Hor. Sat. I. 2. 121.), and sometimes the inhabitants of Gălătīa. *Adj.* Gāllĭcānus, Gāllĭcus, *et*, Gāllus, a, um. Gāllĭcus Ocĕănus (Pliny), the *Bay of Biscay;* and part of the *English Channel*, *i. e.* from the mouth of the *Seine* to the *Pyrenees*. *Gāllĭcānus catŭlus* (Catul. XLII. 9.). *Gāllĭca ora*, Gallic mouths, *i. e.* mouths of the Gallic horses (Hor. Od. I. 8, 6.). *Gāllĭcus axis*, the country of *France* (Juv. VIII. 116.). *Adv.* Gāllĭcē, after the manner of the Gauls, or the French.

Gauda, æ, *m.* a noble Numidian, son of Māstanăbal and grandson of Măsĭnīssa, whom Mĭcīpsa had nominated heir to the crown of Nŭmĭdĭa, failing his immediate successors. Disease had reduced not only his bodily frame, but his mental powers; and his petition to the commander-in-chief, Q.

Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtĕllus, to be allowed to sit next him, and to have a troop of Roman cavalry as his body guard being refused, C. Mărĭus availed himself of that opportunity to inspire this weak-minded prince with revenge against the consul, and prevailed on him, and others both in the army, and merchants resident there on account of trade, to write to *Rome* against Cæcĭlĭus, and in favour of C. Mărĭus, whom they wished to be appointed commander-in-chief. This is one of the many instances which prove that great events often result from trivial causes. The disaffection of Gauda, in intellect nearly an idiot, contributed to elevate C. Mărĭus to the consulship, and ultimately to the command of the forces in Nŭmĭdĭa, which raised his name as a soldier, and gave him an influence in the state which he afterwards perverted to the very worst of purposes (Sal. Jug. 65.).

Grācchus. See Sēmprōnĭus.

Græcĭa, æ, *f.* *Greece,* a celebrated country of *Europe,* bounded on the N. by Thrācĭa, Thrace (1 syl.), *Romania ;* on the E. by Măre Ægēum, the *Archipĕlăgo ;* on the S. by the *Mediterranean ;* and on the W. by that part of the *Mediterranean* called the Ionian sea, and Măre Hādrĭātĭcum, the *Gulf of Venice.* This country was chiefly peopled by colonies from *Egypt,* who introduced a knowledge of the arts and sciences, which were afterwards improved, and many of them carried to the highest degree of perfection by the Greeks. To the inhabitants of *Greece,* the civilization and refinement of the ancient world seem, at one period, to have been almost wholly confined. The Romans were indebted to them for all which they knew of philosophy, and the comforts of refined life. But the fine arts were not likely to be much cultivated or esteemed by a race of ferocious soldiers. In justice to the nation of Mars, however, it cannot be denied, that in history, and in several species of poetry, if they did not equal, they did not fall much short of, their instructors. The liberties of *Greece,* which Philip king of Macĕdon first injured, were totally destroyed by his son, Alexander the Great. The country continued to be oppressed by his successors, until it was conquered by the Romans 145 years before the Christian Æra. From this period the Greeks made no united effort to regain their independence, but continued

in subjection until the beginning of the 15th century, when they fell under the tyranny of the Turks. Since that fatal conquest, the descendants of a refined, intelligent, and ingenious people, have been sunk in ignorance and oppressed by slavery. The population of this country is estimated at 1,920,000. *Inh.* Græci, *v.* Grāĭi, orum, *et*, Grājŭgĕnæ, arum, the Greeks. Græcŭlus, i, *dim.* generally used in contempt. Græcīsmus, i, *m.* a Grecism, the Greek style, or manner of speaking. *Adj.* Græcus, Grājus, Grāĭus, *v.* Græcānĭcus, a, um, *et*, Græcĭēnsis, is, e, (not much used,) of *Greece*, Greek, Grecian. *Adv.* Græcè, *v.* Græcānĭcè, after the manner of the Greeks.

Gulūssa, æ, *m.* the second son of Măsĭnīssa, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, was a skilful general and inveterate enemy of the Carthaginians. In the year 174 B. C., he and the ambassadors from that state had a keen dispute before the senate, after which that venerable body ordered him to return to his father, and desire him to send ambassadors to answer the complaints advanced against him by the Carthaginians. After receiving the customary presents both parties were dismissed (Liv. XLII. 23, 24.). Next year he returned to *Rome*, mentioned in the senate the aid given by his father during the Macedonian war, promised to execute whatever farther demands they should make, and warned them of the treachery of the Carthaginians. The greater part of his speech is lost (Liv. XLIII. 3.). The senate had sent ambassadors to Carthage with whom he had returned, and both he and they reported that the Carthaginians had an army, and likewise a fleet, ready for service (Liv. Ep. 48.). On the death of his father 150 B. C., he received a third part of the kingdom (Id. 50.). The account of Līvĭus differs from that of Sāllūstĭus, who states, that both Gulūssa and Māstanăbal having died a natural death, Mĭcīpsa, on the demise of his father, succeeded to the whole kingdom (Sal. Jug. 5.). In the third Punic war Gulūssa contributed to the conquest of the Carthaginians and the destruction of their state. Māssīva was the son of Gulūssa, and had fled from Afrĭca on the murder of Ădhĕrbal by Jŭgŭrtha (Sal. Jug. 35.). See Māssīva.

H

Hădrūmētum. See Adrūmētum.

Hămīlcar, ăris, *m.* a man of low birth, but of a factious disposition, who planned the overthrow of the government of Leptis, *Lebeda,* despised to submit to the laws, and disregarded the authority of the magistrates. Since the Lēptītāni were the faithful allies of *Rome,* it is probable Hămīlcar embraced the interest of the Carthaginians, for the place was too small, and the territory too inconsiderable for him to attempt establishing himself as an independent prince (Sal. Jug. 77.).

Hānnĭbal, ălis, *m.* a son of Hămīlcar, a Carthaginian. The family of Hānnĭbal appears to have been one of the most noble, and to have possessed the greatest influence in the Carthaginian state. His father, an inveterate enemy of the Romans, compelled him, at nine years of age, to take a solemn oath that he would, as soon as possible, wage war against that people, and that he would never be at peace with them. This enmity against their formidable rivals instilled into the boy, increased with his growth, and in very early life he bent the whole energy of his powerful mind to concert measures, or undertake enterprises, for the destruction of the Romans. He joined the Carthaginians in *Spain,* and, at his very arrival, attracted the gaze of the whole army. The veteran soldiers imagined their former commander was restored to them in his son, in whose face they observed the same animation, the same keen and piercing eye, the same expression of countenance, and the same features. His conciliatory and captivating manner in a short time so endeared him to the soldiers, that the remembrance of his father formed the weakest of their inducements to esteem him. No man ever possessed a genius more fitted for the most opposite duties, command and obedience ; so that it was almost impossible to discern whether he was more loved by the commanders or by the soldiers. Whatever service required courage and activity, Hāsdrŭbal, then at the head of the Carthaginian army, entrusted to him in preference to every other officer, nor did the soldiers feel greater confidence or intre-

pidity under any other commander. To fearless courage in braving danger, he added perfect composure of mind in the most perilous situations. His body was a stranger to fatigue, and his mind to depression. Heat and cold he bore with equal indifference, and he restricted the quantity of his meat and drink to the demand of natural appetite, despising the gratification of the palate. Business demanded his first attention, and, that being accomplished, he laid himself down for repose, without the least regard to its being day or night. He had no fixed time of rest, and accustomed himself to sleep, when duty did not require his being awake. Amidst the soldiers on guard, or on the advanced posts, he was often seen stretched on the ground, and covered with a soldier's cloak. His dress differed in nothing from that of his equals, but he bestowed great pains on his horses and armour. In advancing to battle, he uniformly appeared among the first, and in retiring he was the last who quitted the field. These virtues, says Līvĭus, vices of equal magnitude counterbalanced: inhuman cruelty, perfidy beyond that of a Carthaginian, no regard for truth, no sense of religious obligations, no fear of the gods, and no respect for an oath. During the three years which he served under Hāsdrŭbal he availed himself of every opportunity, either in theory or practice, which could contribute to the forming of a great general. On receiving the command of the army, he made every effort to carry the war immediately into *Italy*, and with that view commenced hostilities on the Olcădes, and plundered their capital. This induced the smaller states to submit, and he then laid siege to Săgūntum, *Murviedro*, which was a virtual declaration of hostilities against *Rome*, since the Saguntines were the allies of that state. To the Roman ambassadors who came to complain of the violation of the treaty, he refused an audience; and, knowing that they would sail directly for Carthage, he sent previous notice to his countrymen to refuse the Roman demands, in which he succeeded. His movements were then directed northward, and his address secured him an unmolested passage through the Gallic states on his way to cross the *Alps*. Fertile in expedients, he passed the *Rhone* with little loss, and declined engaging the Romans under P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo, who wished to detain

him on the banks of that river, and to weaken his forces either in skirmishing parties or in a general engagement. Hănnĭbal, aware of his intention, and solicitous to enter *Italy* with as large an army as possible, defeated the scheme of the Roman general, and prepared for making that descent which has been so much celebrated in history. Gauls from the north of *Italy*, who hated the Romans and would have rejoiced in their destruction, met him before he quitted the *Rhone*, and offered to act as guides over the *Alps*. With this advantage, it rather appears wonderful that his march across these mountains should have excited so much astonishment and admiration. The Gauls had, for centuries before, often passed from *France* into *Italy*, and an intercourse must have subsisted between the parent country and the colonies. Ancient authors differ greatly respecting the strength of his forces, some making the number a hundred thousand foot and twenty thousand horse, and others twenty thousand foot and six thousand horse. An uncertainty likewise prevails with regard to his route over the *Alps*. The general opinion, according to Līvĭus, was that he passed over Alpes Pĕnīnæ, *v.* Pœnīnæ, whence the name. Others maintain that he passed over Cremo. The opinion of Līvĭus appears to be, that he passed through the country of the Taurīni; and he maintains, that the *Alps* did not receive their name from the Carthaginians, but from a person named Pĕnnĭus, worshipped on the top of that ridge as a divinity. In nine days Hănnĭbal gained the summit of the Alpine range, according to general report, and in six more he found himself in Cisalpine Gaul. On the top of the highest eminence he pitched his camp, and continued for two days to recruit the exhausted strength both of men and beasts. To make a way down the rock through which it was necessary to effect a passage, he felled a number of trees which stood near, raised a vast pile of timber, which he set on fire as soon as a strong wind arose, and, when the stone was violently heated, he poured vinegar which made it either crumble to pieces or rend. Through the rock, disjointed by the power of heat, he opened a way with iron instruments, and made the descent so gentle that both the beasts of burden and the elephants could be brought down. In forming the road, and in descending,

only four days were spent. According to Līvĭus, from whom this account is taken, Hānnĭbal, in the fifth mouth after he left Cārthāgo Nova, *Carthagena*, transported his troops and was in readiness to fight the Romans in their native country. From the time he passed the *Rhone*, L. Cīncĭus Alĭmēntus states, that Hānnĭbal declared in his hearing, that he had lost thirty-six thousand men before he entered *Italy*. Over the Roman forces under P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpio, the consul, who had endeavoured to provoke him to battle on the *Rhone*, he gained a victory at the foot of the *Alps*, and the consul would have lost his life had it not been for the bravery of his son, Scīpĭo, afterwards called Afrĭcānus. At Trĕbĭa, the *Trebia*, he again defeated the Romans, and was wounded himself at Empŏrĭum, near Plăcēntĭa, *Placenza*. In crossing the marches overflowed by Arnus, the *Arno*, want of sleep, the damps of night, and the unwholesome air, brought on a disorder in his head, by which he lost the sight of one of his eyes, on which account Juvenal sneeringly calls him the blinkard general (Sat. X. 158.). The rashness and ignorance of C. Flāminīnus Nĕpos, the consul, occasioned the disastrous engagement at Lăcus Trăsĭmēnus, the *Lake of Perugia*, in which fifteen thousand of the Romans fell. The battle lasted for three hours, and with such fury did both parties maintain the contest, that not one of the combatants observed an earthquake which overthrew large portions of many Italian cities, forced the sea up into the rivers, and levelled mountains by its dreadful convulsions. The Romans redoubled their efforts after this dreadful overthrow, and showed, in many instances, more fortitude than prudence. The commanders, too often impelled by their warlike ardour, rushed into engagements with their formidable enemy when there was no probability of success, or even of a temporary advantage. Many of the Roman allies deserted, and joined Hānnĭbal, who took their towns and desolated their lands almost wherever he went. Q. Făbĭus Māxĭmus, by his caution and military skill, showed his countrymen that the way to conquer Hānnĭbal was to watch his movements, cut off stragglers and prevent foraging, but to avoid regular engagements. In the battle at Cānnæ, the result of the inconsiderate rashness of C.

Tĕrēntĭus Vārro, a man grossly ignorant of military tactics, the Romans lost, in killed and prisoners, about forty-five thousand men. Had Hānnĭbal marched directly against *Rome*, the victory at Cānnæ would have been completed by the capture of the city, and the wishes of that great general would have been consummated by placing *Rome* in subjection to Carthage. Hānnĭbal allowed that opportunity to escape, and fortune did not put another in his power. About this period Līvĭus ascribes to him actions which the reader is unwilling to believe of so great a man, such as making bridges and ramparts of the bodies of the dead, and even teaching his men to feed on human flesh. The longer he continued in the country the less formidable did he appear, and the Romans learned not only to keep him in check, but frequently to gain considerable advantages over him; still Hānnĭbal kept possession of many towns, and retained a considerable army with which he overran different districts, or made head against the Roman consuls as opportunities occurred or advantages offered. It does not appear from Roman history, that he could entertain the slightest hope, in a few months after the battle of Cānnæ, of subjugating the state. That he showed, on almost every occasion, the talents of a consummate general, and the knowledge of a crafty politician, all must allow; yet after losing the advantages which the victory of Cānnæ had secured him, his best efforts only went to harass, without the least tendency to conquer, the Romans. Even the transferring of the seat of war from *Italy* to *Africa*, bears honourable testimony to the transcendent merits of this great man, whom P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo must have despaired of soon conquering in his native country, before he thought of transporting troops beyond seas; especially when we consider that he did not accomplish this measure without powerful opposition from some of the first men in the state. After being sixteen years in *Italy*, the Carthaginians recalled Hānnĭbal to protect their own country, and he obeyed their orders with the bitterest regrets. The Roman commander indulged him with an interview which produced no beneficial effects, and the battle of Zama, *Zamora*, followed, which rendered Carthage tributary to *Rome*. At the earnest recommendation of Hānnĭbal,

the Carthaginians concluded a peace on such terms as the conquerors chose to dictate. Knowing the undiminished enmity of Hānnĭbal to their state, the Romans continued to persecute that illustrious Carthaginian with a meanness and rancour most disgraceful to their national character. To escape from their hands, Hānnĭbal found himself obliged to withdraw secretly from his native city, and, for some time, he found protection in the court of Antĭŏchus, king of Sȳrĭa. Adversity seldom finds faithfulness in friendship, and necessity again compelled Hānnĭbal to make a hasty and concealed retreat from this monarch. Wandering about, destitute and forlorn, he next applied to Prūsĭas, king of Bīthȳnĭa, who would probably have afforded him a comfortable residence during the remainder of his life, had the persecuting hatred of the Romans not obliged him to surrender the aged and exiled Hānnĭbal a sacrifice to their vengeance. As soon as he found that the outlets from the fort in which he resided were beset by armed men, and that his life was in danger, having imprecated the vengeance of the gods on the Romans, and on the monarch who had violated the laws of hospitality, he swallowed a quantity of poison and expired.

Hērcŭles, is, *m.* the son of Jūpĭter and Alcmēna, the daughter of Elēctrȳon, king of Argos, *Argo,* or, according to some, of Anāxo, but, according to others, of Eurȳmĕdē, Eurȳdĭcē, *v.* Lysĭdĭcē. During the time of her pregnancy, Alcmēna married Amphĭtrȳon, who was the brother of Anāxo, and, from his mother's husband, Hērcŭles received the patronymic Amphĭtrȳōnĭădes. Of this name ancient authors have enumerated upwards of forty, the most distinguished of whom was the son of Alcmēna, called, from the place of his birth, Thēbæ, *Theva,* in Bœōtĭa, the Theban Hērcŭles. Both Greek and Roman authors have extolled the strength, courage, and activity of this renowned hero to a height surpassing belief. The greatest difficulties and dangers seemed to vanish before him, nor did he shrink from any enterprise, however perilous or impracticable it might appear. The cruelty of Jūno, who plotted his destruction even before his birth, rendered him subject to the will of Eurȳstheus (3 syl.), king of Argos, *Argo,* and cousin of Hērcŭles. This monarch imposed on him the 12 labours so celebrated in fabul-

ous history. 1st, To kill the famous lion of Nĕmĕa, *St. George's.* 2d. To destroy the serpent of Lērna, the *Lake of Molini.* 3d. To bring alive to Eurȳstheus (3 syl.), the stag of Œnŏē, remarkable for its golden horns, brazen feet, and astonishing swiftness. 4th. To bring likewise alive to Eurȳstheus (3 syl.) a wild boar of prodigious strength and ferocity, which desolated the country around Erȳmănthus. 5th. To clear the stables of Augēas, *v.* Augīas, king of Elis, which had contained 3000 oxen for many years. 6th. To kill the carnivorous birds which ravaged the country near Stȳmphālus, the *Lake of Vousi,* in Arcădĭa. 7th. To bring alive to Argos, *Argo,* a terrible wild bull, which laid waste the island Crēta, *Candia.* 8th. To catch the mares of Dĭŏmēdes, a king of Thrācĭa, *Romania,* which fed on human flesh. 9th. To obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons. 10th. To kill the monster Gēryon, king of Gādes, *Cadiz,* and to bring to Eurȳstheus (3 syl.) his numerous flocks, which were likewise said to feed on human flesh. 11th. To carry off the golden apples from the garden of the Hēspĕrĭdes. 12th. To bring from the Infernal Regions the three-headed dog Cērbĕrus. For these labours, which he achieved in little more than eight years, he received a complete suit of armour from the gods. Jūpĭter gave him a shield, Apōllo a bow and arrows, Mērcŭrĭus a sword, Nēptūnus a horse, Vūlcānus a golden cuirass, a brazen buskin, and a club of brass, and Mĭnērva a coat of armour and a helmet. The other exploits of Hērcŭles, from the greatness of their number, exceed our limits, and it would require more space than we can afford to enumerate the one-half of his children. The greater part of the labours of this hero Claudian has sung, XXXIV. 9—48. For attempting to rob the temple of Dēlphi, *Castri,* because the priestess had treated an inquiry of his with indifference, the oracle doomed him to be sold for a slave, and to remain in servitude for three years. Omphālē, queen of Lȳdĭa, bought him, and soon after, from admiration of his astonishing actions, married him. On completing the period of his slavery, he returned to Pĕlŏpōnnēsus, the *Morea,* and married Dēĭănīra, daughter of Œneus (2 syl.) king of Călȳdon, in Ætōlĭa. After living many years in happiness together, she, from jealousy,

sent him a poisoned tunic by his servant Lĭchas, which caused such terrible pain that he erected a funeral pile on Œta, *Banina*, stretched himself upon it and expired (Ov. Met. IX. 134. seqq.). The immortal part of Hērcŭles, by order of Jūpĭter, ascended to heaven in a chariot drawn by four horses, and Jūno, changing her hatred into esteem, gave him, in marriage, her daughter Hēbē, the goddess of youth. After his death he received divine honours. To Hērcŭles the poplar was sacred, which he is said to have brought from the banks of Achĕron. Alcīdes, æ, *m.* a patronymic of Hērcŭles, from Alcæus, the father of Amphĭtrўon. He was the god of faith; hence Hērcŭlĕ, *v.* Hērclĕ (*Adv.*), by Hērcŭles, or, upon my honour; *Deus fidĭus, sc. juvet*, may the god of faith assist me; *Mehercule v. Mehercules, sc. juvet*, of the same import. *Hērcŭle dextro*, by the favour of Hērcŭles (Pers. II. 12.). He was supposed to preside over hidden treasures. *Hērcŭlis cŏlūmnæ*, the pillars of Hērcŭles, *i. e.* Cālpē, a mountain in Hīspānĭa, *Spain*, near *Gibraltar*, and Abўla, a mountain in Mauritānĭa, *Morocco* and *Fez*. In his expedition against Gērўon king of Gādes, *Cadiz*, Hērcŭles was said to have raised these mountains, and afterwards to have separated *Spain* from *Africa*, that a communication might be opened between the *Atlantic Ocean* and the *Mediterranean*. The ancients were not agreed on this point, some thinking them statues, others towns, others islands, others mountains. *Adj.* Hērcŭlānus, Hērcŭlānĕus, Hērāclēus, *et*, Hērcŭlĕus, a, um. Frĕtum Hērcŭlĕum, the *Strait of Gibraltar* (Sil. Ital. I. 199.). *Hērāclēas* (fabulas), the fabulous labours of Hērcŭles (Juv. 1. 52.). *Hērcŭlĕus gurges*, the part of the *Mediterranean* immediately to the west of the *Strait of Gibraltar* (Juv. XIV. 280.). *Hērcŭlĕum astrum*, the constellation Leo (Mart. VIII. 55.). *Hērcŭlĕi colles*, the hills about Tibur, *Tivoli* (Mart. IV. 57.). *Hērcŭlĕæ arbos corōnæ*, the tree of the crown of Hērcŭles, *i. e.* the poplar (Virg. G. II. 66.).

Hĭempsal, ălis, *m.* a son of Mĭcĭpsa, and brother of Ădhērbal. On his father's death 120 B. C., he succeeded to a third part of the kingdom of Nŭmĭdĭa, *Algiers*, his brother Ădhērbal to another third, and Jŭgūrtha, the illegitimate son of Mastanăbal, to the remaining third. In talents,

courage and activity Jŭgŭrtha far surpassed the other two, and being a man of inordinate ambition, he resolved to obtain possession of the whole kingdom. A stranger to gratitude and the tenderer feelings of humanity, Jŭgŭrtha proceeded to the accomplishment of his nefarious design by assassination, and Hĭempsal fell the first victim to his cruelty. He employed people to murder him, who severed his head from his body, and brought it to Jŭgŭrtha as an indubitable proof that they had executed his commission (Sal. Jug. 5—12.).

Hĭppo, ōnis, *m. Bona*, a town of Nŭmĭdĭa, *Algiers*, formerly the capital of that country, hence Silĭus Itălĭcus, *antīquis dilēctus rēgĭbus Hĭppo* (III. 259), which accounts for its being frequently called *Hippo regius*. C. Lælĭus ravaged the country in the vicinity of this town (207 B. C.) immediately before P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Afrĭcānus invaded *Africa* (Liv. XXIX. 3.).

Hĭspānĭa, æ, *f. Spain*, a large country of *Europe*, bounded on the S. by Frĕtum Gādītānum, *v.* Hĕrcŭlĕum, the *Strait of Gibraltar*; on the E. by the *Mediterranean*, which was known among the Romans by the appellation of *Nōstrum Măre*, and, among the Greeks, of *Mărĕ Intĕrnum*, which may likewise be found in Roman authors, but not of frequent occurrence; on the N. by Pyrēnæi Mōntes, the *Pyrenees*, which separate it from Găllĭa, *France*, and Ocĕănus Cāntābrĭcus, the *Bay of Biscay*; on the W. by Lūsītānĭa, *Portugal*, (included in Hĭspānĭa Ultĕrĭor,) and Măre Atlāntĭcum, the *Atlantic Ocean*, which the Greeks call *Mărĕ Extĕrnum*. It stretches from 35°, 50′, to 44°, 40′, N. lat. and from 9°, 30′, W. to 3°, 15′, E. long. Its greatest length, which is from east to west, extends to 660 miles, and its greatest breadth to 550 miles. The superficial contents of this country are about 148,000 square miles. *Spain*, including *Portugal*, was by the Romans divided into two parts, Hĭspānĭa Cĭtĕrĭor, Hither Spain, and Hĭspānĭa Ultĕrĭor, Farther Spain; hence *duæ Hĭspānĭæ*, the two Spains, or, *Hĭspānĭæ*, the Spains. The former, or northern, comprehending an extent of country equal to three-fourths of Modern *Spain*, the latter, or southern, the rest of the country. These two di-

visions were sometimes governed by proconsuls, but more commonly by prætors.

After Augūstus had completed the subjugation of the whole country by the conquest of the Cantabrians, and neighbouring tribes (19 B. C.), he divided the whole peninsula into three parts. Hīspānĭa Cĭtĕrĭor, from Tărrăco, its principal city, he called *Tărrăcōnēnsis*, and Hīspānĭa Ultĕrĭor he formed into *Lūsĭtānĭa*, and *Bætĭca*. The former appellation was derived from the Lūsītāni, the most powerful of the nations who inhabited that country, and the latter from Bætis, the *Guadalquivir*, a very large river which watered that province. Claudian gives a correct and just description of this country in a single line—*Dīves ĕquis, frūgum făcĭlis, prĕcĭōsa mĕtāllis* (XXIX. 54.). *Inh.* Hīspāni, orum (*sing.* Hīspānus, i), the Spaniards. *Adj.* Hīspānus, Hīspānĭcus, a, um, *et*, Hīspānĭēnsis, is, e. *Hīspāna humus* (Ov. Fast. VI. 462.). *Hīspāna Tēthys*, the Spanish Sea, or, *Western Ocean* (Claud. XVII. 50.). *Hīspānĭēnsĕ os Rhŏdăni* (Plin. I. 310.).

I

Imagĭnes, um, *f.* Images. *Jus Imagĭnum*, the right of Images, *i. e.* the right of forming Images of themselves, enjoyed originally only by the Patricians in the Roman state. Certain offices, usually called the curule magistracies, which included the curule edileship, prætorship, censorship, consulship, and dictatorship, conferred this privilege, although the person was by birth a Plebeian. This honour naturally resulted from these offices being at first solely held by Patricians. In process of time, the Plebeians, to whom the curule magistracies were long denied, became eligible to the highest dignities in the state, and all who obtained any curule magistracy, had not only themselves the *Jus Imagĭnum*, but likewise their descendants. The Images were busts made of wax, having labels enumerating the honours which the individual had enjoyed, and the achievements which he had performed. These inscriptions the Romans called *tĭtŭli*, from which comes the English word *title*. *Illam ceram*,

that wax, *i. e.* the wax of which the Images were made (Sal. Jug. 4.).

Itălĭa, æ, *f. Italy*, a large and celebrated country of *Europe*, situated between 7 and 19 degrees of E. longitude, and between 38 and 46 degrees of N. latitude; bounded on the S. by Frĕtum Sicŭlum, the *Strait of Messina*, which separates it from *Sicily*; and on the N. E. by Măre Adrĭātĭcum, *v.* Hādrĭātĭcum, quod et Supĕrum, the *Gulf of Venice*, which divides it from Græcĭa, *Greece*, now part of *Turkey in Europe*. Alpes, the *Alps*, form the boundary between *Italy* and *Germany*, on the N.; and on the S. W. it is washed by that part of the *Mediterranean* formerly called Măre Tyrrhēnum, *v.* Tūscum, quod et Infĕrum, the Tuscan sea, not in use. Hygīnus refers the name to Itălus, son of Tēlĕgŏnus and Pēnĕlŏpē; Timæus to Itălos, an ox, in ancient Greek, a derivation which Festus has adopted. "The country was called Itălĭa because it had great Ităli, *i. e.* oxen;" and Sĕrvĭus to Itălus, a king of *Sicily*, who sailed from that island to the mouths of Tiber, the *Tevere*, and called the country from his own name, Itălĭa (Virg. Æn. I. 533.). Apennīnus, the *Apennines*, form a ridge of mountains which extends from the *Alps* to Rhēgĭum, *Reggio*, the whole length of the country. The sources of all the rivers in *Italy* are found in these mountains. Rōma, *Rome*, for many years the seat of universal empire, was the capital of *Italy*. From it the inhabitants of *Italy* were frequently called Rōmāni, a name originally given only to the natives of that city and its territory, which was long very small. According to Virgil, the original inhabitants, particularly on the banks of the *Tevere*, were Fauns, nymphs, and a race of men who sprung from trees; by which expression he probably meant people who had no houses, but sheltered themselves from the weather in the hollow trunks of trees (*Æn.* VIII. 314.). Itălĭa contains 1200 square miles. *Inh.* Ităli, *et*, Itălĭci, orum, the Italians. Itălis, ĭdis, *f.* of Itălĭa, *Italy*, applied to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Itălis ora* (Ov. Ep. Pont. II. 3, 84.). *Adj.* Itălus, *et*, Itălĭcus, a, um. *Ităla tellus* (Ov. Fast. IV. 64.). *Itălĭcum lītus* (Ov. Met. XIV. 17.). *Itălĭca gens*, the Romans (Stat. Syl. IV. 6. 78.).

J

Jŭgūrtha, æ, *m.* was the son of Māstanăbal by a concubine. His paternal uncle, Măsĭnīssa, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, brought him up in his own house, and gave him the same education as his own sons. Jŭgūrtha early acquired great celebrity by his activity, courage, and modesty. Observing his superiority to his cousins in point of personal accomplishments, and perhaps also in mental endowments, he, most probably in very early life, formed the design, which he afterwards executed, of dispossessing the sons of Măsĭnīssa, and seizing on the crown of Nŭmĭdĭa. Aware of his ambition, and suspicious of his principles, the aged monarch formed different schemes by which he expected Jŭgūrtha would lose his life. The extreme popularity of the youth rendered any attempt at cutting him off by violence very hazardous, if not impracticable. Măsĭnīssa therefore endeavoured to gain his affections not only to himself, but also to his sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal, by treating him with the utmost kindness, and at last by leaving to him the third part of his kingdom. Far from satisfying the ambitious mind of Jŭgūrtha, this act of generosity, in place of endearing to him the king's sons, stimulated him to procure their death and seize their possessions. Having at last accomplished his iniquitous design, he attempted to bribe the Roman senators to secure him in the kingdom which he had obtained by murder. At one period he had nearly succeeded; but his notorious bribery and insulting impudence at *Rome*, whither he had been called by the senate, roused the indignation of all men of principle, and ultimately it was resolved that war should be declared against him. For a long time he successfully resisted and frequently defeated the Roman forces; but at last was betrayed by Bŏcchus, king of Maurītānĭa, whose daughter he had married (Sal. Jug. 80.), into the hands of C. Mărĭus, the Roman commander, who led him in triumph with his two sons, after which he was put to death in prison 105 B. C. (Liv. Ep. 64—67.). *Adj.* Jŭgūrthīnus, a, um. *Jŭgūrthīnum bellum*, the war against Jŭgūrtha (Hor. Epod. IX. 23.). Sāllūstĭus has written a minute and elegant account of

this war, which many consider as one of the purest models of historical composition. *Jŭgūrthīnus triŭmphus*, triumph over Jŭgūrtha (Ov. Ep. Pont. IV. 3, 45.). *Jŭgūrthīna victōria*, the victory over Jŭgūrtha (Eutrop. V. 1.). *Jŭgūrthīna pœna*, the punishment of Jŭgūrtha (Claud. XXVIII. 381.). From Lūcānus it appears to have been strangulation (Phar. IX. 600.), and this is affirmed by Eutrŏpĭus (IV. 27.).

C. Jūlĭus, C. Jūlĭi, *m.* one of the associates of Cătĭlīna whom he despatched to Apūlĭa, with the view of acquiring additional strength to the conspiracy (Sal. Cat. 27.).

C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, C. Jūlĭi Cæsăris, *m.* the first distinguished character of the Cæsars, was the son of Caius Cæsar, and Aurēlĭa the daughter of Cōtta. He was born in the 6th consulship of C. Mărĭus, 99 years B. C. When only in his 17th year, he obtained the office of Flamen Diālis, *i. e.* High Priest of Jūpĭter. His marriage with Cōrnēlĭa, the daughter of Cīnna, excited against him the hatred of L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, to whose suspicion he had, from his early years, been exposed in consequence of his aunt Jūlĭa being the wife of C. Mărĭus. To escape assassination he was obliged to conceal himself, until, by the intercession of the vestal virgins, and the entreaties of his relations, the tyrant was reluctantly induced to spare his life. That Sūlla formed, at an early period, a correct opinion of his talents and ambition, is proved by the answer which he returned to his friends, who reproached him for the meanness of wishing to put a boy to death; in that boy, said he, I see many Mărĭi.

The first military honour which Cæsar obtained, was a civic crown, at the siege of Mĭtȳlēnē, when the Roman army was commanded by Thērmus, the prætor. On Sulla's death he returned to *Rome*, and before he had completed his 23d year, accused Dŏlābēlla of extortion. Although the prosecution terminated in the acquittal of the defendant, Cæsar in that trial gave such proofs of his abilities, as ranked him, in the public opinion, high among the most distinguished orators. Not having obtained any public office, and wishing to avoid the odium necessarily attendant on an unsuccessful impeachment, he retired to *Rhodes* (1 syl.) to study eloquence under Apōllōnĭus, the son of Milon, who was a very eminent teacher of rhetoric. Near the island Phărmăcūsa, on

nis way to *Rhodes,* he was taken by pirates, among whom he remained 40 days. At the end of that time he purchased his liberty for 50 talents. Soon after obtaining his freedom from the pirates, he procured a ship, pursued them, and, to verify the threat which he expressed when their captive, put them all to death by crucifixion. After his return to *Rome,* he was, by the vote of the people, appointed a military tribune. He afterwards obtained the offices of Quæstor, Edile, High Priest *(Pōntĭfex Māxĭmus),* Prætor, and Consul. During his Quæstorship, his wife Cōrnēlĭa, and aunt Jūlĭa, the widow of Mărĭus, died; and he delivered a funeral oration from the Rostra in honour of both. He then married Pōmpeia (3 syl.) the daughter of Q. Pompeius, and granddaughter of Sulla. To gain the favour of the people, when Edile, he surpassed all his predecessors in the extravagance and magnificence of his shows. To dazzle and captivate the multitude, and to weaken the power of the nobles, was his constant aim. In the pursuit of his favourite plans, he had recourse to means the most wicked and flagitious. Of moral restraint he knew nothing, nor need this appear wonderful, since, in his speech for the traitors engaged in the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, he avows his disbelief of the immortality of the soul, and consequently of a state of rewards and punishments (Sal. Cat. 51.). In spite, however, of his vices, the agreeableness of his manners, and splendour of his talents, added to his martial valour and intrepidity, gained him many admirers. The success of his military enterprises rendered him a favourite with the army, and his profuse bribery secured in his interest the populace of *Rome.* That his object, from his early years, had been his own aggrandisement on the ruin of his country, is manifest from his having been concerned, first, in the conspiracy of Crāssus and Sūlla, and, afterwards, in that of Cătĭlīna (Suet. Jul. Cæs. 9.). The judgment which he gave in the senate, with respect to the punishment of Lēntŭlus, Cĕthēgus, &c. accomplices of that rebel, the conduct of the Roman equĭtes, who guarded the temple where the senate was met, and his being arraigned as an associate of that incendiary before the Quæstor and the senate, sufficiently prove both the public opinion and his guilt. He leagued with these traitors, not

to promote their schemes, but by their means to destroy the liberties of his country, and to become the unlimited sovereign of *Rome*.

Cæsar divorced Pŏmpeia (3 syl.), because Clōdĭus had been detected in his house, while she and other matrons were celebrating the rites of *Bŏna Dĕa*, from which every male creature was most carefully excluded. Clōdĭus was tried for this crime, and, through bribery, obtained a sentence of acquittal. As Clōdĭus was a man of great influence and popularity, Cæsar, although certain of the fact, declined bearing evidence against him, lest it should have, at any future period, been in the smallest degree injurious to his plans of ambition.

The senate seem to have been apprehensive of the power and influence of Cæsar, by the time he was elected consul, which induced them to decree provinces of little or no importance, woods and roads, to the consuls for that year. This provoked his resentment, and he laboured to effect a reconciliation between Cn. Pompeius and Crăssus, which he at last, after great exertion, accomplished. The interest of the former he had keenly supported in the passing of the Manilian law, which conferred extraordinary powers on that commander, and likewise on other occasions, though not without an ultimate view to his own advantage. Whatever power, beyond what was usual, had been assigned to others, served as a precedent for his soliciting the like for himself. With Crăssus, a man of prodigious wealth, but of no great personal merit, he had long been in habits of friendship. Of all the Roman citizens Pompeius possessed the greatest power, Crăssus the greatest riches, and Cæsar the greatest abilities. In this coalition, which was in fact a conspiracy against the liberties of *Rome*, they solemnly swore that nothing was to be done in the state but by their common consent. The scandalous combination of these three great men was called the FIRST TRIUMVIRATE. Of the three, Pompeius was the least criminal. He appears to have been duped by the insinuating address of Cæsar, in whose consulship he expected to get his acts in *Asia* ratified. The decree could only gratify his vanity, which was his ruling passion; but the means which he employed to accomplish it were highly

criminal. The object of Crăssus was to add to his wealth and to increase his influence on the state by the power and talents of the other two, and that of Cæsar, by occasionally yielding to the fame of Pompeius, to raise his own, and "crown his mad ambition."

From this period the state was wholly managed by Cæsar and the violence of his proceedings rendered the triumvĭr objects of just abhorrence to all classes of the community. Cĭcĕro, to whom Pompeius confessed he had been duped by Cæsar, advised him to break off all connection with that intriguing and unprincipled politician; but with him the winning address of Cæsar had more influence, who not only preserved their former intimacy, in opposition to the advice of Cĭcĕro, but strengthened their union by giving Pompeius in marriage his daughter Jūlĭa, a woman of the most amiable dispositions, and of the most engaging manners. So great was her influence with both her father and husband, that, in spite of the mutual jealousy and aversion which afterwards subsisted between them, she prevented their coming to any rupture as long as she lived. To increase his power in the state, and to command the interest of Pīso, who succeeded him in the consulship, he married his daughter Călpūrnĭa. A strong and respectable party, animated by love of their country, then began warmly to oppose the measures of the triumvirate. Cæsar, anxious to intimidate them, bribed Vēttĭus, who had formerly preferred an accusation against himself, to declare, that he had been urged, by some of the nobles, to assassinate Pompeius. But this villany, being detected by the people, was treated with such contempt, that he was glad to drop it; and, to prevent discovery, he put Vēttĭus to death in prison. Notwithstanding these acts of enormity, he still retained a very powerful party in the state. Previously to the expiration of his consulship, he obtained from the people, through his agent, the tribune Vătīnĭus, the province of Găllĭa Cĭsălpīna, and Illÿrĭcum, *Upper Albania*, with three legions, for five years; and the senate, at the desire of Cæsar, added Găllĭa Trānsălpīna, *France*, and another legion. These legions were gradually increased to thirteen. Some of the succeeding magistrates wished to annul his acts, and to prosecute him for his illegal conduct during his con-

sulship; but having the tribunes in his interest, a *veto* was put on all their proceedings.

Cæsar is supposed to have set out for Gāllĭa Trānsālpīna, *France*, in the end of March, 57 B. C. Of his conquest of that country, checking the inroads of the Germans, and overrunning part of *Britain*, the Commentaries of the Gallic war contain a rapid, but well written, account. The young reader must not infer that all his engagements with these nations are fully recorded, or every circumstance of his conduct with regard to them is either minutely or faithfully detailed. Respect for his character as a man, induced him to conceal many particulars, and to hint at, rather than describe, others. The precise time in which he conquered Gāllĭa is not ascertained. Some make it 10 years, *gĕmĭnis lūstris* (Luc. Phar. I. 283.), others 8, and himself 9 (*B. C.* I. 7.). His cruelty and injustice in attacking the states in alliance with *Rome*, called forth merited reprehension in the senate, when it was even proposed, that for his abuse of power in that country, he should be given up to the enemy. But the splendour of his success prevented that motion from passing into a law. The first seven books of the Commentaries were written by Cæsar. To them Hīrtĭus Pānsa, at the request of Bālbus, added an eighth, which brings down the narrative of Cæsar's military operations in Gāllĭa to the time when he passed the Rŭbĭcon, which formed the commencement of the Civil war.

The dissembled friendship which had, for some time, existed between Cæsar and Pompeius, on the death of Jūlĭa and Crāssus, gave place to personal hatred and open hostility. Neither of these generals could bear an equal, much less a superior. Through the influence of Pompeius, the senate had received Cæsar's petitions with contemptuous indifference, which was with him a good reason for involving his country in all the horrors of intestine bloodshed. Cæsar's crossing the Rŭbĭcon, the boundary of Gāllĭa Cĭsālpīna, which the laws did not allow him to pass while in command, was an actual declaration of hostilities. Pompeius and his friends fled from *Italy*, and crossed to *Greece*. In 160 days, Cæsar conquered all *Italy*, entered *Rome*, and took possession of the treasury, which Pompeius, by an unaccountable oversight, had

left behind him. To diminish his guilt in plundering *Sanctius ærarium*, he states, that it was left open. But this assertion is contradicted by Dio, Appian, Plutarch, and Florus. Having seized the government money, he left the command of the army in *Italy* to Antōnĭus, and went against Pōmpeius' best troops, which were then in *Spain*, under Pētreius, Afrānĭus and Vārro, observing, on his quitting the capital, "that he was going to fight an army without a general, and would return to fight a general without an army." He was well received by the inhabitants of all the towns on his road thither, except the people of Māssĭlĭa, *Marseilles*, who refused to admit him within their gates. Unwilling to spend much time in the reduction of that city, he gave the command of the troops which were to attack it by land to Trĕbōnĭus, his lieutenant-general, and of the fleet to Dĕcĭmus Brūtus. Having brought the war in *Spain* to a successful termination, on his return to *Rome* he compelled the inhabitants of *Marseilles*, after a long and brave resistance, to surrender (see Māssĭlĭa.) He then prepared to follow Pompeius into *Greece*, conscious that, during his life, he would neither enjoy tranquillity nor security. After several skirmishes, the two armies came to a decisive engagement on Phārsālĭa, the plain of *Pharsa*, in which Pompeius was completely defeated and his camp taken. Immediately after that disastrous battle, he, accompanied with only 30 horsemen, hastened to the shores of Măre Ægæum, the *Archipelago*, and afterwards fled to *Egypt*, where he was murdered. Cæsar, resolved to pursue his enemy into whatever part of the world he might go, followed him into *Egypt*, which he reached soon after the murder of Pompeius. Embracing the interest of Clĕōpātra, Cæsar became attached to her person, and for some time the character of the conqueror was lost in that of the voluptuary. By her he had a son called Cæsario, or Cæsarion, who, at the age of 18, five years after he had been proclaimed, by his mother and Antōnĭus, king of *Egypt*, *Cyprus*, and Cœlesўrĭa, was put to death by Augūstus. His military enterprises in *Egypt* are related in *Commentarĭi de Bello Alexandrīno*, by an author whose name has not been transmitted.

Having placed the crown of *Egypt* on Clĕōpātra, with

whom he had associated in the kingdom her younger brother, Ptŏlĕmæus, merely to save appearances, he advanced with her up the *Nile*, and would probably have gone to Æthĭŏpĭa, had not his soldiers refused to follow him. Roused at last from his indolence and effeminacy by the revolt of Phārnăces, king of Pontus, he marched against that monarch, defeated him, and subdued his country, with such ease and rapidity, that in writing an account of it to a friend at *Rome*, he employed only three words, *Veni, vidi, vici.* To Mĭthrĭdātes, from whom he had received so much assistance in the Alexandrine war, he gave the kingdom of Bŏspŏrus on Pălus Mæōtis, the *Sea of Asoph*, and entrusted Dŏmĭtĭus with the settlement of other affairs in *Asia.* To quell the commotions in *Italy*, he returned to that country, levying great contributions, from the states through which he passed, for the African war, of which a full account has been given in *Commentarii de Bello Africāno*, by an unknown author. The good fortune of Cæsar did not fail him in this expedition; he defeated the republican forces under Scīpĭo, in an engagement near Thāpsus, and reduced the kingdom of their ally, Jŭba, king of Maurītānĭa, to a Roman province. On hearing of Cæsar's success, Căto killed himself at Utĭca. Returning to *Rome*, Cæsar, at the interval of a few days, triumphed four different times, in consequence of his having conquered Gāllĭa, *France*, Ægȳptus, *Egypt*, Pōntus and Africa, *i. e.* Nŭmĭdĭa, *Algiers*, Maurītānĭa, *Morocco* and *Fez*, &c.

The plunder of so many countries enabled the conqueror of the world to glut his soldiers with presents, and the citizens with largesses. To dazzle the eyes of the multitude, and to divert the minds of the citizens from the extinction of their liberties, he exhibited shows of uncommon magnificence, and gave feasts of the most unbounded profusion. He also enacted some useful laws, and regulated the Kalendar according to the course of the sun.

Cneius (2 syl.) and Sĕxtus, the sons of Pompeius, aided by Lăbĭēnus, having drawn together a powerful army in *Spain*, Cæsar was again obliged to leave *Rome*, and march against them. They came to a decisive battle at Mūnda, in which the former two displayed great heroism and generalship. The veterans of Cæsar were forced to fly, and it required all

his address to bring them again to the charge. Victory at last declared for that general, which put a final period to the war, and left the conqueror in the peaceful possession of the Roman empire. The eyes of his countrymen were now opened. Though his triumph surpassed, in splendour and magnificence, all that had ever been seen in *Rome*, the people, with sorrowful hearts, gazed at the pompous procession and stood silent. No acclamation followed the car of the conqueror. The splendid exhibition was beheld as the final extinction of Roman independence, and the commencement of degrading slavery. The citizens justly considered Cæsar as triumphing, not over the natives of *Spain*, but over the sons of Pompeius, their favourite general, over the nobles of *Rome*, and over the laws of the commonwealth.

The senate has been blamed for conferring such extravagant honours, and for bestowing such unlimited power on Cæsar; but in this they only yielded to the inclination of the conqueror, and merely granted what they had then no power to withhold. They elected him consul every year, and dictator for life; appointed him superintendent of public morals, and conferred upon him the title of imperator and father of his country. Nor did they stop here. They decreed him an elevated seat in the theatre, a golden chair in the senate-house, and on the tribunal in the forum. To complete their extravagance and impiety, to the man who had destroyed their constitution, and enslaved his fellow-citizens, they voted temples, altars, and priests. The command of the army, the disposal of the treasury, and the nomination of the magistrates, he considered to be put in his power by the success of his arms, hence the concurrence of the senate in these matters was deemed unnecessary. To decoy the people, with some of those powers he used occasionally to dispense; but only when it suited the object which he had in view. It must not be denied that his conduct, when supreme commander, was marked with great clemency, and that he enacted several salutary laws for the better regulation of the state. He administered justice without partiality, and added to the greatness of the empire by planting Roman co lonies beyond seas. But his elevated station, as well as the measures by which it had been obtained, created him ene

mies; and the chief of the senate, among whom was his most intimate friend Brūtus, conspired against his life. He died in the senate house, 15th March, 44 B. C. in the 56th year of his age, pierced by 23 wounds, after he had enjoyed the peaceful possession of the empire only 5 months (Eutrop. VI. 25.).

Of Cæsar's intrepidity as a soldier, and abilities as a commander, the armies which he defeated, and the countries which he conquered, are sufficient proofs. To the talents of a consummate general, he added those of an elegant writer, and a persuasive orator. Much of his commentaries, or journals, of the Gallic and Civil wars, were, it is said, composed on the spot where his battles were fought. The purity and neatness of his style, notwithstanding the rapidity with which he must have written, have not been surpassed by any Roman writer. His narrative is perspicuous, simple, and natural. It is at once chaste and animated. His lucid and picturesque description places the whole scene distinctly before the reader, who accompanies him in all his marches, and is a witness of every engagement. Few passages occur in his writings which the most illiterate do not understand, and the most polished do not approve. To compose a simple narrative of his campaigns, for the amusement of himself and his friends, seems rather to have been his object, than to give a specimen of his talents as a profound historian or deep politician. Hence it were absurd to expect in the commentaries a finished history. They are mere outlines which he, perhaps, entertained the hope of seeing filled up, either by himself or by some other hand.

Besides a few juvenile pieces mentioned by Suetōnĭus, and a collection of apophthegms, Cæsar left, at his death, two books on Grammar, and a poem which he called *Iter*, or The Journey. But these, as well as his letters to the senate and his friends, are lost. None of his writings now remain except 7 books of the Gallic, and 3 of the Civil, war. The 8th book of the Gallic war, as formerly mentioned, is the composition of A. Hīrtĭus Pānsa; but it is not known who wrote the accounts of the Alexandrine, African, and Spanish wars.

Of Cæsar's talents as an orator, we have the opinion of

Cĭcĕro and Quintilian. His orations were admired for two qualities, not always united, strength and elegance. Cĭcĕro places him among the first orators, and Quintilian asserts he spoke with the same spirit with which he fought. Had not ambition, says that great critic, diverted Cæsar from the arts of peace, he would have rivalled the eloquence of Cĭcĕro. To him Manilius alludes V. 512. *Illum* (*i. e.* C. Jūlĭum Cæsărem) *qui deduxit domitos Quĭrītes ad sua flagra*—Him who brought down the tamed Romans to his scourges, *i. e.* C. Julius Cæsar who enslaved his country and treated Roman citizens like slaves (Juv. X. 109.). Cæsar is often used as synonymous with Emperor; hence, *ad iniquas mensas Cæsaris,* at the unequal tables of the emperor, *i. e.* tables where food was set before the guests, which, in point of quality, corresponded with their rank (Juv. V. 4.). *Adj.* Cæsărĕus, *et,* Cæsărĭānus, a, um. *Cæsărĕa domus,* the palace of Augūstus (Ov. Trist. I. 1, 70.). *Cæsărĭāna Pallas* (Mart. VIII. 1.). This applies to the emperor Domitian. *Cæsărĭānum civīlĕ bellum, i. e. inter Cæsărem et Pompeium* (Cor. Nep. Att. 7.).

L. Jūlĭus Cæsar, L. Jūlĭi Cæsăris, *m.* was consul with C. Mārcĭus Fĭgŭlus 66 B. C. During their consulship, L. Sĕrgĭus Cătĭlīna formed the design of overturning the government of the Roman empire, which he attempted to carry into execution next year, when M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro and C. Antōnĭus held the highest office. By the vigilance and promptitude of Cĭcĕro, the conspiracy was crushed, and the traitors punished (Sal. Cat. 17.).

D. Jūnĭus Brūtus, D. Jūnĭi Brūti, *m.* a Roman, whose house was near the forum, and into it Umbrēnus took the Allobrogian ambassadors, to whom he discovered the plot which Cătĭlīna had formed against the state, and named the principal conspirators. Whether Jūnĭus himself entered into this wicked design, the historian does not say; but his wife Sĕmprōnĭa was an accomplice. From Săllūstĭus mentioning, that, when the meeting was held in his house, Jūnĭus was from home, the presumption is that he had no knowledge of the conspiracy (Sal. Cat. 40.).

D. Jūnĭus Sĭlānus, D. Jūnĭi Sĭlāni, *m.* held the office of consul with L. Lĭcĭnĭus Murēna 64 B. C. They succeeded

M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro and C. Antōnĭus. Being consuls elect, when the case of Cătĭlīna and his accomplices came before the senate, Jūnĭus was first asked his opinion with respect to the punishment which ought to be inflicted on these traitors. He moved that they should be put to death. Either the speech of C. Jūlĭus Cæsar convinced him that he was wrong, or fear influenced him to depart from his motion, and therefore he went over to the opinion of Tĭbĕrĭus Claudĭus Nĕro, who was for strengthening the guards and adjourning the debate. Cæsar proposed that the property of the traitors should be confiscated, that they should be imprisoned for life in the strongest free towns, and that the man who made any motion to the senate, or appeal to the people in their favour, should be held guilty of treason. M. Pōrcĭus Căto supported the motion from which Jūnĭus had fallen, and it having been unanimously carried, the traitors immediately suffered the punishment of death by strangulation in prison (Sal. Cat. 50—55.).

L. Jūnĭus Brūtus Dămăsīppus, L. Jūnĭi Brūti Dămăsīppi, *m.* was prætor Urbānus, and, having been ordered by C. Mărĭus to put to death all the noblemen whom he suspected of favouring the other party, assembled the senate under pretence of business, when he massacred a number of the leading noblemen, alleging that they were in the interest of Sūlla 84 B. C. (Liv. Ep. 86.). His own life atoned for this act of horrible cruelty. Sūlla had no sooner gained the ascendency than he ordered him to be slain (Vel. Pat. II. 26.—Sal. Cat. 51.). Vălĕrĭus Māxĭmus writes, that he had no reputation to be destroyed, and, therefore, his memory might be treated with greater freedom; adding, that by his order the heads of the first men of the state had been mixed with the heads of victims, and the maimed body of Cārbo Arvīnas, tribune of the people, fixed up in the porch (IX. 2.).

M. Jūnĭus Sĭlānus, M. Jūnĭi Sĭlāni, *m.* a noble Roman who had for his colleague in the consulship, Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtĕllus Nŭmĭdĭcus 111 B. C. The Cīmbri in Gāllĭa totally defeated him, to which Līvĭus alludes Ep. 65. Eutrŏpĭus states, that he conquered the Cīmbri; but the accuracy of Līvĭus surpasses that of Eutrŏpĭus, and, therefore,

the former may be considered the true account (Eutrop. IV. 27.).

Jūpĭter, Jŏvis, *m.* was, according to Hēsĭŏdus and Apollŏdōrus, a son of Sātūrnus, and his sister Rhēa or Rhĕa. Dĭŏdōrus Sicŭlus says, besides that Jūpĭter, there was another more ancient, the brother of Cœlus. Cĭcĕro enumerates three of this name; the first, born in Arcădĭa, was the son of Æther, and father of Prosērpĭna and Liber; the second, likewise a native of Arcădĭa, was the son of Cœlus, and the father of Mĭnērva; and the third, a Cretan, was the son of Sātūrnus. The inhabitants of Crēta, *Candia*, showed the tomb of the third Jūpĭter at the commencement of the Christian Era. Some writers of antiquity make the number not less than three hundred. The son of Sātūrnus and Rhea, or Ops, is the most distinguished, and the one who received divine honours from the *Greeks* and *Romans*. They considered him as the father of gods and men. But in his character, as it appears in their writings, there is little either to be admired or imitated. He was a slave to the basest passions, and to the most criminal indulgences. The righteous government of the universe, and the perfect happiness of his creatures, could form objects but of very inferior consideration in his polluted mind, almost wholly bent on impure and criminal gratification. In the pursuit of his favourite pleasures, in general most degrading and vicious, he was never restrained by an esteem of virtue, a respect for innocence, a love of justice, or a regard for truth. Meanness is ever the concomitant of vice. Hence we find the sovereign of the gods assuming the form of an *eagle*, a *bull*, &c. for purposes which the most worthless of men would be ashamed to acknowledge! Such ideas of a Supreme Being were formed by the human mind, unaided by revelation! Jūpĭter was generally represented sitting on a throne of gold or ivory, holding in his right hand thunderbolts, and in his left a sceptre of ivory. An eagle, with expanded wings, stood at his feet. Among trees the oak was sacred to him. *Patŭlâ Jŏvis arbŏre*, from the spreading tree of Jūpĭter, *i. e.* from the oak (Ov. Met. I. 106.). Jūpĭter is taken for the air; *sub Jŏve frigĭdo*, in the cold air; *madĭdus Jūpĭter*, a moist atmosphere; *mălus Jūpĭter*, unwholesome air. *Jŏvis ales*, the eagle;

Stygius Jūpiter, Pluto. Vējūpĭter, *v.* Vējŏvis, young Jūpĭter, without a beard or a thunderbolt. Dijŏvis, a title of Jūpĭter. *Adj.* Jŏvĭus, a, um, of Jūpĭter, begotten of Jūpĭter. *Jŏvĭa cohors* (Claud. XV. 418.). Jŏvĭālis, is, e, of, or fit for, Jūpĭter. Neither of these adjectives is of frequent occurrence in good writers.

L

Lăcĕdæmon, ŏnis, *f.* the capital of Lăcōnĭa, æ, *f.* a district in the S. of Pĕlŏpōnnēsus, the *Morea*, which stood at the foot of mount Tāygĕtus, on the right bank of Eurōtas, the *Vasilipotămo*, about 30 miles from the sea. The site of this celebrated city some have supposed is now partly occupied by the small town *Paleo-Chori*, and others, perhaps with more truth, by *Mistra*. Străbo says, it was founded by Patrōclus: but the more general opinion ascribes it to Lĕlex, about 1516 B. C. The city was, from its founder, called Lĕlĕgĭa, afterwards Lăcĕdæmon, from a son of Jūpĭter and Tāygĕta, a daughter of Atlas; and Spārta, from his wife, the daughter of Eurōtas, the *Vasilipotamo*. The circumference of Lăcĕdæmon was about six miles; but, like the other cities of *Greece*, resembled a number of adjoining villages rather than a regular connected city. It was the rival of Athēnæ, *Athens*, and this jealousy spread the flames of civil war over all the states of *Greece*, by which the liberty of that city was finally destroyed, after an obstinate and bloody contest, which both parties maintained with the greatest bravery, intrepidity, and valour, for twenty years. Lăco, *et*, Lăcon, ōnis, *m.* (Stat. Th. VI. 767.) *et*, Lăcæna, æ. *f.* a native of Lăcĕdæmon, a Lacedæmonian. Lăcōnis, ĭdis, *f.* of Lăcĕdæmon, with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Adj.* Lăcĕdæmŏnĭus, *v.* Lăcĕdæmŏnĭcus, *et*, Lăcōnĭcus, a, um. The brevity with which the Lacedæmonians conveyed their ideas became proverbial. Hence Lăcōnĭsmus, i, *m.* or Lăcōnĭcus Stilus, a short mode of expression. In English, *Laconic* has the same meaning, viz. the conveying of thought in the fewest words.

Lătĭum, ii, *n.* a small country of Ităl ĭa, *Italy*, on the south bank of the *Teverě*, where it falls into that part of the *Medi-*

terranean, anciently called Mărĕ Tūscum, *v.* Tȳrrhēnum, quod et Infĕrum, the Tuscan sea (not in use). Virgil (Æn. VIII. 322.) derives the name from the verb *latēre*, to lurk; because Sātūrnus concealed himself there when he fled from Crēta, *Candia*, to escape the fury of his son Jūpĭter; and others, from Lătīnus, a king of that country. *Inh.* Lătīni, orum (*sing.* Lătīnus, i), the Latins, whom Līvĭus calls Aborigĭnes (I. 2.). The Latins built *Rome*, by degrees extended their territories, at first exceedingly small, and gradually subjected to their power the different states of *Italy*. They next carried their arms against foreign nations, subdued, after many years war, their rivals the Carthaginians, and, at the commencement of the Christian era, gave laws to the known world. The hardy Romans returned from their Asiatic conquests, subdued by the luxury of the people whom they had vanquished. From that period, corruption, effeminacy, and indolence, vices unknown at *Rome* during the early ages of the state, acquired a gradual ascendency, destroyed the morals of the people, sapped the foundations of the constitution, and rendered them a prey to the Goths and other northern nations, who began to make inroads upon the empire. Charlemagne, in 800, gave *Rome* and a considerable tract of the circumjacent country to the Pope. *Adj.* Lătīnus, *v.* Lătĭus, a, um, Lătĭālis, Lătĭāris, *et*, Lătīnĭensis, is, e, Latin, Roman. *Adv.* Lătĭālĭter, *et*, Lătīnē, in Latin, after the manner of the Latins. Lătīnæ, arum, *f.* festivals of Lătĭum in honour of Jūpĭter. Lătīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* the Latin language, pure Latin style, in opposition to *Pĕrĕgrīnĭtas*, foreign words, or foreign idioms.

Lēntŭlus. See Cōrnēlĭus.

Lĕpĭdus. See Æmĭlĭus.

Lēptīs, is, *acc.* im, *f.* *Lebeda*, a maritime town of *Africa* between the Sȳrtes, built, according to Sāllūstĭus, by a colony of Sidonians (Jug. 78.). The emperor Sēptĭmius Sĕvērus was a native of this town, and the only African who obtained the purple (Eutrop. VIII. 18.). There is another town in Bȳzācĭum, *Tunis*, of this name, now *Lemta*, near Adrūmētum, which appears to have been founded at a later period. Hence the former was called *Mājor* and the latter *Mĭnor*. *Avia Leptis*, inaccessible *Lebeda*, from its situation

between the Sȳrtes (Stat. Syl. IV. 5, 30.). *Tĕpĭda Lēptis* (Luc. Phar. IX. 524.). *Inh.* Lēptītāni, orum (*sing.* Lēptītānus, i) (Sal. Jug. 77.). *Adj.* Lēptītānus, *et,* Lēptĭcus, a, um. *Lēptītānus ager* (Amm. Mar. XXVIII. 6.). *Lēptĭca* (ostrea) (Plin. IV. 850.).

Lĭbȳa, æ, *v.* Lĭbȳē, es, *f.* a country of Afrĭca to the W. of Ægȳptus, *Egypt,* corresponding to *Barca,* part of *Tripŏli* and of the desert of *Zahara.* Its boundaries are not exactly defined by ancient geographers. In the writings of the Greeks, Lĭbȳē most commonly denotes the whole of *Africa* except *Egypt.* According to Apollŏdōrus, Lĭbȳa was the daughter of Epăphus and Mēmphis, who gave her name to the district adjacent to her native country, which, among the Greeks, became the general appellation of *Afrĭca.* She had to Nēptūnus two sons, Agēnor and Bēlus. The former settled in Phœnīcĭa, and reigned over that country; the latter succeeded to the crown of *Egypt,* and married Anchinŏē, a daughter of Nīlus, the *Nile,* by whom he had two sons, Ægȳptus and Dănăus, so celebrated in the writings of the Greeks. *Inh.* Lĭbȳes, um (*sing.* Lĭbys, ȳos), the Libyans. Lĭbȳssa, æ, *et,* Lĭbȳssis, *v.* Lĭbȳstis, ĭdis, *f.* Libyan or African, with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Adj.* Lĭbȳcus, Lĭbȳssīnus, *et,* Lĭbȳstīnus, a, um, Libyan, Carthaginian, African. *Lĭbȳcus dens,* ivory (Mart. XIV. 3.). *Lĭbȳcus sol,* a vertical sun.

M. Lĭcĭnĭus Crāssus, M. Lĭcĭnĭi Crāssi, *m.* surnamed *Dīves,* on account of his prodigious wealth, was, in early life, very poor, but, by trafficking in slaves, and by other dishonourable practices, soon acquired great riches. To escăpe the cruelties of Cīnna, he fled to *Spain,* where he had formerly passed some years with his father, when governor of that country; and remained eight months concealed in a cave. On hearing of Cinna's death, he raised 2,500 men, for whom he procured shipping, sailed to *Africa,* and attached himself to Mĕtēllus Pĭus. The friendship of Crāssus with Mĕtēllus was not of long continuance. He then formed an alliance with Sūlla, and was of great service to him in the civil war. The military talents of Crāssus were greatly inferior to those of Pompeius, who, on that account, necessarily stood higher in the favour of Sūlla. Hence the

enmity of these two powerful citizens, which all the address and eloquence of Cæsar could scarcely subdue. The great object of Crăssus seems to have been the accumulation of wealth. Besides buying the estates of the proscribed, he had recourse to other base and scandalous means in order to increase his overgrown fortune.

Crăssus was not, however, destitute of bravery or generosity. He was honoured with an ovation for putting an end to the war with Spărtăcus by a decisive engagement, in which 12,000 of the slaves were killed. He used frequently to lend money to his friends without interest. After entertaining the populace at 10,000 tables, giving to every citizen corn to support him for three months, and consecrating the tenth part of his property to Hĕrcŭles, he was worth 7,100 talents. He used to say that no man, who could not maintain an army, ought to be called rich. His slaves, whom he had ingenuity enough to employ so profitably that they not only defrayed their own expenses, but added greatly to the wealth of their master, were in number, equal to an army.

A reconciliation between Crăssus and Pompeius was, at last, effected by Cæsar. The iniquitous combination of these three men to destroy the liberties of their fellow-citizens, was called the First Triumvirate. Less solicitous for honour than riches, Crăssus, in this division of the empire, chose Sȳrĭa for his province, in expectation of making large additions to his fortune. Without the authority of the senate, he crossed Euphrătes, the *El-Frat,* and advanced against Părthĭa. But he was deceived by Agbărus, an Arabian, defeated by the Parthians, and his army nearly annihilated. He then fled with a small number of his soldiers to Cărræ, a town of Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, *Jezirah,* and was prevailed on to meet Sūrēna, on pretence of negociating a peace, where he was treacherously put to death. Eutrŏpĭus says nothing of treachery, but states that he fought against both the omens and auspices, and having been conquered by Sūrēna, the commander of the forces of Orōdes, was killed with his son, a very distinguished and excellent youth. The Parthians cut off his head, and, in contempt of his avarice, poured melted gold into his mouth (Flor. III. 11.). It ap-

pears that part of his army settled in that country, married Parthian wives and joined their armies, on which account Horace considered them unworthy of being restored to their country (Od. III. 5. 5.). The bond of union between Pompeius and Cæsar, which had been greatly weakened by the death of Jūlĭa, was finally dissolved by that of Crāssus. They had now recourse to arms, and their struggles for the superiority terminated in the final extinction of Roman liberty. By *Crāssi,* Juvenal means M. Lĭcĭnĭus Crassus, and his son P. Lĭcĭnĭus Crassus, who both fell in the Parthian war, which the former had excited (Sat. X. 108.). To him Sāllūstius alludes (Cat. 17.). *Adj.* Crāssĭānus, a, um. *Crassĭāna clades* (Flor. 4. 9.).

C. Lĭcĭnĭus Mūrēna, C. Lĭcĭnĭi Mūrēnæ, *m.* held the office of deputy-governor of Gāllĭa, *France,* at the time Cătĭlīna attempted the execution of his plot for the subversion of the government of *Rome,* and secured a number of the rebels whom, after convicting agreeably to a decree of the senate, he imprisoned (Sal. Cat. 42.).

P. Lĭcĭnĭus Lūcūllus, P. Lĭcĭnĭi Lūcūlli, *m.* a tribune of the people, who, with L. Annĭus, formed the design of continuing in office beyond the time limited by law, and persisted in this encroachment, in opposition to their colleagues, and during the contest, which continued for a whole year, no assembly was held for the election of magistrates (Sal. Jug. 37.).

Lĭgŭrĭa, æ, *f.* formerly *Lombardy,* now *Genoa, Piedmont, Parma,* &c. a country of *Italy,* between the rivers Vārus, the *Var,* and Măcra, the *Magra,* in Gāllĭa Cīspădāna, which formed the one part of Gāllĭa Citerĭor, Cĭsālpīna, *v.* Tŏgāta, as Gāllĭa Transpădāna did the other. *Inh.* Lĭgŭres, um (*sing.* Lĭgus, *v.* Lĭgur, ŭris), the Ligurians. Lĭgūstis, ĭdos, *f.* Ligurian, with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Adj.* Lĭgŭrīnus, Lĭgūscus, Lĭgūrnus, Lĭgūstīnus, *et,* Lĭgūstĭcus, a, um. Sinus Lĭgūstĭcus, the *Gulf of Genoa.*

Limetānus. See Mamilĭus.

Lōngīnus. See Cāssĭus.

Lūcūllus. See Lĭcĭnĭus.

Q. Lŭtātĭus Cătŭlus, Q. Lŭtātĭi Cătŭli, *m.* son of Q. Lŭtātĭus Cătŭlus, a Roman of great distinction, who merit-

ed, by his love of country and virtuous conduct, the approbation of his fellow-citizens. He held the consulship (80 B. C.) with M. Æmĭlĭus Lĕpĭdus, whom he drove out of *Italy*, because he excited a new war in attempting to rescind the acts of L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla. Ten years after he rebuilt and dedicated the temple of Jūpĭter, in the capitol, which had been consumed by fire (Liv. Ep. 90, 98.). Flōrus commends him for the moderation with which he and Cn. Pompeius (3 syl.) acted on quelling these disturbances, and adds, that they were satisfied with having restored peace. Of this excellent man, it ought to be recorded to his honour, that he was the last Prince of the Senate, a high dignity suppressed first by the Trĭūmvĭri, and afterwards by the Emperors. Aristocratic in his politics, he opposed, with all the influence in his power, the measures of C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, who prevailed against him in his canvass for the office of Pōntĭfex Māxĭmus. Nor is this wonderful. His heart despised deceit and stratagem, and his patriotism abhorred aggrandisement to the injury of the state. A stranger to flattery and adulation, he reproved, with equal openness, the levity of the multitude and the misconduct of the senate. With him all was subservient to the advantage of the state, and the promotion of virtue. He opposed investing Cn. Pompeius (3 syl.) with extraordinary power for the suppression of the Sicilian pirates, because he considered it greater than the safety of the republic permitted. Although in intimate friendship with that great man, he harangued the people on that topic, and, finding them deaf to the interest of the republic, he advised them not to expose a man of so great valour to so many dangers, adding, "should he lose his life at sea, where can you find such another?" THEE O CĂTŬLUS! exclaimed the whole assembly, on which he retired. He lived to a great age, and, in the judgment of M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, he was one of the wisest and most virtuous of the Romans. Cĭcĕro does not however reckon him among the number of orators, although he spoke with judgment, and with a considerable portion both of learning and elegance. He saluted Cĭcĕro with the title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, and the Orator introduces him as one of the speakers in his Academics. The traitor Cătĭlīna wrote to him after he had reared the stand-

ard of rebellion, and Săllūstĭus has preserved a copy of that letter (Cat. 34, 35.). To him Tăcĭtus alludes Hist. III. 72.

M

Măcĕdŏnĭa, æ, *f.* (the Latin poets lengthen the second syllable making Măcēdŏnĭa, as does also Dĭŏnysĭus in his Periēgēsis), an extensive country to the north of *Greece*, having Măre Ægæum, the *Archipelago*, and Thrācĭa, *Romania*, on the east; Mœsĭa, Dārdănĭa and Illȳrĭcum on the north; Mărĕ Hādrĭātĭcum, the *Gulf of Venice*, on the west; and Epīrus and Thēssălĭa, *Thessaly*, on the south. It was anciently called Hæmŏnĭa, *et* Æmăthĭa, *f.* Some however have maintained that a part only of Măcĕdŏnĭa was called by this name, which the poets more frequently employ to denote *Thessaly*. Respecting the boundaries and the exact geography of Măcĕdŏnĭa and Thēssălĭa great uncertainty prevails, in consequence of the scanty information transmitted by the writers of antiquity with regard to these districts. The population in modern times is seven hundred thousand. Măcĕdo, *v.* Măcĕdon, ŏnis, sometimes Măcĕtes, *v.* Măcĕta, æ, a native of Măcĕdŏnĭa, a Macedonian; *plu.* Măcĕtæ, arum, frequently contracted Măcĕtûm, particularly by the poets. *Măcĕtæ sua gæsa citent*, the Macedonians throw their javelins (Stat. Ach. II. 418.). *Sūbjēcit Măcĕdō Pērsen*, the Macedonian (*i. e.* Alexander the Great), conquered the Persian, *i. e.* the Persians (Claud. XXIV. 165.). *Adj.* Măcēdŏnĭus, Măcēdŏnĭcus, a, um, *et*, Măcĕdŏnēnsis, is, e. *Măcēdŏnĭa sărīssa*, a Macedonian spear (Ov. Met. XII. 466.). *Măcēdŏnĭcum bellum* (Sal. Cat. 51.).

C. Mamilĭus Limetānus, C. Mamilĭi Limetāni, *m.* a tribune of the people, who moved that a decree pass, ordaining that an enquiry be instituted into the conduct of the persons who had received bribes from Jŭgūrtha, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, had restored to him his elephants and deserters, and had advised him to disregard the authority of the senate. He further proposed to call to account all who had concluded treaties, either of peace or war, with the enemy, without the sanction of the senate. The people with the greatest zeal and

energy carried this measure, not from regard to the public, but from hatred of the nobility against whom it was levelled. *Adj.* Mamilĭus, a, um. *Mamilĭa rŏgātio*, the law just mentioned (Sal. Jug. 40.).

Mānīlĭus Māncīnus, Mānīlĭi Māncīni, *m.* a tribune of the people who, in an assembly, asked whom they wished to carry on the war against Jŭgūrtha, and C. Mărĭus was unanimously named for that command (Sal. Jug. 73.).

A. Mānlĭus, A. Mānlĭi, *m.* a lieutenant-general in the army of C. Mărĭus, whom he sent from *Rome* with military stores to *Africa*, on his being appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Nŭmĭdĭa. When Bōcchus, king of Maurītānĭa, desired a conference with confidential deputies from Mărĭus, the latter entrusted that business to A. Mānlĭus and L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla. In age the former surpassed the latter, but was his inferior in eloquence, and therefore gave him the precedence in addressing that prince (Sal. Jug. 86—102.). Here some copies read C. Mānlĭus, undoubtedly a mistake.

C. Mānlĭus, C. Mānlĭi, *m.* one of the accomplices of Cătĭlīna, whom that traitor sent to Etrūrĭa, *Tuscany*, to levy troops, to take possession of strong stations, and to adopt whatever measures he considered necessary for the success of the conspiracy. Robbers crowded in great numbers to his standard, and the soldiers of L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla who, having obtained great wealth by plunder and rapine, had squandered it in dissipation, and were overwhelmed with debt. To Q. Mārcĭus Rex, who had the command at Fæsŭlæ, *Fiezola*, he sent a plausible, rather than a satisfactory, defence of his conduct, which having been laid before the senate, that court declared him a public enemy. Of the rebel forces he commanded the right wing in the engagement between them and the troops of the republic, and fell fighting with great bravery in the foremost ranks. He held a commission in the army of L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, under whom he had acquired considerable experience as an officer, and accumulated prodigious wealth which he soon dissipated in every kind of extravagance, and rejoiced at the prospect of another revolution, in expectation of repairing his ruined fortune. His vices as a man degraded him in the opinion of his fellow

citizens, who could not fail to commend his intrepidity as a soldier (Sal. Cat. 24—59.). *Adj.* Mānlĭānus, a, um. *Mānlĭāna castra* (Sal. Cat. 32.).

Cn. Mānlĭus Măxĭmus, Cn. Mānlĭi Măxĭmi, *m.* held the consulship with P. Rŭtĭlĭus Rūfus in 107 B. C. He and Q. Sĕrvilius Cæpĭo, proconsul, that year commanded two armies in Gāllĭa, *France*, in order to subdue the Gauls, or at least to keep them in check. Whether the Roman generals were deficient in military knowledge, or the barbarians surpassed them in numbers, history does not inform us; but we have the authority of Līvĭus for stating, that their camps were taken with the loss of eighty thousand soldiers killed, besides forty thousand sutlers and other followers of the camp (Liv. Ep. 67.). To this defeat Sāllūstĭus alludes Jug. 114. Eutrŏpĭus (V. 1.) calls him Mānĭus Mānīlĭus, and makes him consul with Q. Sĕrvilĭus Cæpĭo, both mistakes. They never were colleagues in the consulship. C. Atīlĭus Sĕrrānus held that office with Q. Sĕrvīlĭus Cæpĭo, the year before P. Rŭtīlĭus Rūfus and Cn. Mānlĭus Măxĭmus obtained the consulship.

L. Mānlĭus Tōrquātus, L. Mānlĭi Tōrquāti, *m.* a noble Roman, who held the consulship with L. Aurēlĭus Cōtta in 67 B. C. He was the particular friend of M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, who mentions him in terms of high approbation in many of his letters. He obtained Măcĕdŏnĭa for his province, with the title of *Impĕrātor*, at the suggestion of the Orator, who extols his elegance in speaking, prudence in judgment, and the politeness of his manners (Cic. Brut. 68.). In the civil commotions, Mānlĭus probably, like his friends, supported Cn. Pōmpeius (3 syl.). We have no certain information either on this particular, or respecting the time and manner of his death (Sal. Cat. 18.).

C. Mārcĭus Fĭgŭlus, C. Mārcĭi Fĭgŭli, *m.* a Roman, who held the consulship with L. Jūlĭus Cæsar in 66 B. C. During that year L. Sĕrgĭus Cătĭlīna formed his plan for the subversion of the government. To his opinion respecting Cătĭlīna and the other conspirators, Cĭcĕro alludes Ep. Att. XII. 21, and this author mentions, that a monument had been raised to his memory at a prodigious expense (Leg. II. 25.).

Q. Mārcĭus Rex, Q. Mārcĭi Rēgis, *m.* was consul with L. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtĕllus in 80 B. C. When Cătĭlīna, five years after, formed a conspiracy for the destruction of the government, Q. Mārcĭus Rex was sent to Fæsŭlæ, *Fiezola*, to levy troops, and to adopt whatever measures he might consider necessary for suppressing the rebellion, and preserving the state. C. Mānlĭus, one of the conspirators, sent a deputation to Q. Mārcĭus Rex, stating their reasons for taking up arms, and requesting a restoration of their rights, of which, he pretended, they had been unjustly deprived. Mārcĭus returned a short and dignified reply, becoming the rank which he held and the senate under whom he acted. He had just returned from a military command, had demanded a triumph, and met with opposition, for not bribing a few unprincipled voters, which appears then to have been a common practice (Sal. Cat. 30, 34.).

C. Mărĭus, C. Mărĭi, *m.* a native of Arpīnum, *Arpino*, a town of the Vōlsci. On comparing his virtues with his vices, it is difficult to decide whether he was greater in war, or more iniquitous in peace. Having preserved the state by his bravery, he afterwards destroyed it by every kind of fraud, and finally by hostile violence (Liv. Ep. 80.). In early life, he was a ploughman, and wrought for hire. Quitting that employment, he went into the army, and distinguished himself under Scīpĭo at Nŭmāntĭa in *Spain*. From being a common soldier, he gradually rose to the command of the Roman army, and to the office of consul. The pages of Sāllūstĭus record the disgraceful means employed by Mărĭus to obtain these honourable appointments, as well as his military operations in Nŭmĭdĭa. That Jŭgūrtha fell into his hands by treachery, reflects no disgrace on his character, since his countrymen were more anxious to get an enemy into their power, than delicate as to the measures by which it might be accomplished. In two terrible battles he defeated the Teutŏnes and Cīmbri, in which many thousands of the barbarians were killed and taken prisoners. His ambition, after these signal victories, began to oppose L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, which occasioned a Civil War. To crush the power of his rival, Sūlla marched the troops, which he had raised to carry on the war against Mĭthrĭdātes, to *Rome*, and compelled Mă-

rĭus to fly. In his banishment he underwent uncommon hardships, from which he was in the end released by L. Cōrnēlĭus Cīnna's embracing his interest. He then returned to *Rome*, to satiate his inhuman resentment, and butchered many thousands of the citizens. Tired at last with murder and assassination, he and Cīnna appointed themselves consuls. But Mărĭus, worn out by infirmities, age, and excessive intoxication, to which he had recourse to blunt the stings of a guilty conscience, died on the first day of his being invested with the consulship for the seventh time. Lūcānus has given a short account of the principal occurrences of his life (Phar. II. 67—135.). *Rĕlīnquas nŭmĕrum Mărĭi*, thou mayst exceed the number of the consulships of C. Mărĭus (Claud. VIII. 641.). *Adj.* Mărĭus, *et*, Mărĭānus, a, um. *Mărĭānum sīgnum*, the standard of C. Mărĭus (Prop. III. 3, 43.), *i. e.* the eagle which he made peculiar to the Roman army in his second consulship (Plin. II. 394.). *Mărĭāna pars*, the faction of Mărĭus (Eutrop. V. 9.).

Măsĭnīssa, æ, *m.* son of Gāla, king of the Māssўli, who inhabited one part of Nŭmĭdĭa, *Algiers*, as the Masæsyli did the other, was brought up at Carthage, where he contracted friendships with the nobles, embraced the interest of the state, and prevailed on his father to make war on Sўphax, king of Nŭmĭdĭa. In conjunction with the Carthaginians, he defeated Sўphax, pursued him to the *Maurūsĭi Nŭmĭdæ* who lived, says Līvĭus, on the coast of the ocean (*i. e.* the *Atlantic*) and maintained a war against him with great renown. The Carthaginians did not follow Sўphax beyond the limits of his own kingdom, so that Măsĭnīssa had the merit of carrying on hostilities solely with the troops furnished by his father. Next year, as an ally of the Carthaginians, he crossed into *Spain*, in which, by his bravery, activity, and military skill, he harassed the Romans under P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo, and brought on the engagement in which that noble Roman fell. After Scīpĭo, surnamed Afrĭcānus, had gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginians in *Spain*, Măsĭnīssa formed an alliance with the Romans, which he observed with the strictest fidelity to the end of his life. During his absence in this country his fa-

ther died, and his paternal uncle, whose name was Œsālces, according to the law of the Numidians, succeeded to the throne. Being advanced in years he died soon after his accession, and his eldest son, Capusa (the other, Lacumaces, being a boy) declared himself king. Mezetlus, related to the royal family, opposed him, and Capusa was killed in battle. Mezetlus only assumed the title of Protector, called Lacumaces king, strengthened his power by marrying a daughter of Hānnĭbal, and renewed an ancient connection of hospitality with Sȳphax. To the offence given to Măsĭnīssa by the Carthaginians, and Sȳphax espousing the interest of Mezetlus, may be attributed with considerable probability his alliance with the Romans. His popularity with his countrymen, added to his martial abilities, enabled him to defeat the troops of the usurpers, whom he forced to seek protection in the territory of Carthage. Such numbers flocked to his standard on his returning to his paternal dominions, although not only without an army, but alone and unattended, that resistance on the part of his enemies only added to his fame, without endangering in the slightest degree his just claim to the crown. Far from wishing the destruction of the usurpers, Măsĭnīssa recalled them to their native country, where he placed his cousin in the same honourable station held by his father Œsālces, during the reign of Gāla, and to Mezetlus he restored all his property. Sȳphax sent against him first his general Bōcchar, who overpowered him with numbers, and obliged him to seek safety in flight. The same monarch afterwards, with his son Vermina, gained a similar victory, after Măsĭnīssa had returned a second time to his paternal kingdom, and had raised another army, which, although considerable in point of strength, fell far short of the force brought against him by Sȳphax. From this time, until the arrival of P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Afrĭcānus in Afrĭca, Măsĭnīssa spent his time between the Carthaginian Empōrĭa and the nation of the Gărămāntes. That noble Roman gave him the command of the cavalry, a proof both of his high opinion of his military talents and unsuspected fidelity. At the battle of Zăma, *Zamora*, his well-timed and furious charge with the Numidian cavalry contributed greatly to the success of the day. After the destruction of the combined

army, Cŏrnēlĭus despatched him and C. Lælĭus in pursuit of Hăsdrŭbal and Sȳphax, who brought them to an engagement in which they made Sȳphax prisoner. Măsĭnīssa prevailed on Lælĭus to advance to Cīrta, *Constantina*, the capital of Sȳphax, carrying the captive king along with him, whom the inhabitants no sooner saw in chains than they opened their gates. Sŏphŏnīsba, the wife of Sȳphax, met Măsĭnīssa in the vestibule of the palace, and on her knees entreated him not to deliver her up to the Romans. Moved by her youth and beauty, he rashly acceded to her request, and married her that very day in order that he might fulfil his promise. Lælĭus first strongly reprobated this measure, which Cŏrnēlĭus afterwards condemned, telling him that she and all that appertained to Sȳphax had become the property of the Roman people, and were at the disposal of the senate. Deeply affected by this speech, Măsĭnīssa, to prevent Sophonisba coming alive into the hands of the Romans, immediately sent her a cup of poison which she readily drank and expired. The excessive grief of Măsĭnīssa alarmed the Roman commander who, at one time, consoled, and, at another time, reproved him, because he had atoned for one rash act by another of so horrid a nature. Next day in a public assembly, Cŏrnēlĭus honoured Măsĭnīssa with the title of king, extolled his merit with the highest commendation, and bestowed on him many very valuable presents. The senate ratified the title, and promised to confirm whatever the consul should do agreeably to the wishes of Măsĭnīssa. Cŏrnēlĭus assigned to him, besides his paternal kingdom, Cīrta, *Constantina*, with the other towns and all the lands of Sȳphax which had fallen into the hands of the conquerors. Măsĭnīssa continued firmly attached to the Romans, granted whatever troops they required, and made voluntary offers of various kinds which they always gratefully acknowledged, but did not in every instance accept. From a spirit of ambition, or desire of revenge, he made many inroads on the Carthaginian territories, seized on some of their lands, and compelled several other tributary cities to pay him taxes. These aggressions induced the Carthaginians to make frequent complaints to the senate, who sent ambassadors to settle the differences. From Līvĭus it appears these deputies,

in most instances, left matters nearly as they found them, nor could the Carthaginians, whom the Romans hated as a nation, expect them to act impartially, when the matters lay between an old enemy, and so faithful and efficient an ally as Măsĭnīssa. At the advanced age of ninety-two this prince defeated the Carthaginians, had a son when he was eighty-six years old, and died in his ninety-seventh year (150 B. C.) retaining the vigour of youth till the very end of life. Besides upwards of forty reputed sons (Eutrop. IV. 11.), he left three legitimate sons, Micīpsa, Gulūssa and Mastanăbal, among whom the Romans divided his kingdom (Liv. Ep. 50.).

Măssĭlĭa, æ. *f. Marseilles*, an excellent sea-port, and very opulent town, in that part of Prŏvīncĭa now called *Provence*, was washed by the sea, on nearly three sides. According to Străbo, a colony of Greeks from Phŏcæa founded this city (Sil. Ital. XV. 169.) and established a republic, adopting the Ionian laws, and the religious rites of the Ephesians. In consequence of the sterility of the country, he adds, they depended for their subsistence more on navigation than on agriculture. From its eminence as a seat of learning, at one period, the Romans used to resort for their education to Măssĭlĭa, in greater numbers than to *Athens*. With a view to extend their trade, for which they were long celebrated as well as for their literature, they planted numerous colonies. After the time of Herodŏtus, they were said to have fitted out two fleets for voyages of discovery: of which the one sailed north, visited *Shetland*, the *Baltic Sea*, and *Frozen Ocean*, and afterwards returned in safety; but of the other which went south no account was ever received. This city was long the faithful ally of *Rome*. But, embracing the interest of Pompeius, the resentment of Cæsar robbed it of its greatness, so that it never recovered either its independence or warlike spirit. No vestiges of its ancient magnificence now remain. It is divided into the old and new town. The former stands on a steep declivity, and the latter at the foot of the hill, which is more regular and more neatly built. *Marseilles* is still a place of considerable trade, and its population amounts to 80,000. It continued a republic till Lewis XIV. took it in 1660, and added it to the kingdom of *France*.

The senate, in ancient times, consisted of 600, of whom 15 were over the rest, and 3 had a certain authority over these. *Inh.* Māssĭlĭēnses, ium, *rarius,* Māssĭlĭtāni, orum. *Adj.* Māssĭlĭēnsis, is, e, Māssĭlĭānus, *et,* Māssĭlĭtānus, a, um. Māssălĭotĭcus, a, um, is found in Pliny; but this adjective does not often occur in classic authors. *Māssĭlĭāni fūmi* (Mart. III. 82.), wines which were very harsh, they impregnated with smoke in order to disguise the taste. See Martial, X. 36.

Māssīva, æ, *m.* son of Gulūssa, and grandson of Măsĭnīssa. In the contest between Adhērbal and Jŭgūrtha, he took part with the former, and, on his murder at Cīrta, he fled from *Africa* and went to *Rome.* Sp. Pōstŭmĭus Albīnus, consul, advised this exiled prince to petition the senate for the kingdom of Nŭmĭdĭa, to which he had a just claim, being the only surviving heir of Măsĭnīssa. The province of Nŭmĭdĭa had fallen to the lot of Pōstŭmĭus, who, ambitious of military fame, exerted every nerve to have the direction of the war. With this view he urged Māssīva to press his claims 112 B. C., which Jŭgūrtha no sooner knew, than he employed Bŏmīlcar, his most trusty adherent, to accomplish the death of that prince. Faithful to his undertaking, Bŏmīlcar hired ruffians who soon murdered Māssīva. The assassin, from having rashly and almost openly executed his commission, did not escape detection, and, on being brought before the proper tribunal, made a full discovery, which excited the public indignation both against Bŏmīlcar and Jŭgūrtha by whom he had been employed (Sal. Jug. 35.). Līvĭus makes his application for that kingdom proceed on the idea that the Romans hated Jŭgūrtha (Ep. 64.).

Māssūgrăda, æ, *m.* a Numidian of the family of Măsĭnīssa, but not born in wedlock. He was the father of Dabar, (Sal. Jug. 108.).

Māstănăbal, ălis, *m.* youngest son of Măsĭnīssa, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, and brother of Mĭcīpsa and Gulūssa. At his father's death in 150 B. C., he succeeded to the third part of the kingdom, and appears to have been a man of considerable talents, from his being appointed to judge in civil matters, and to determine controversies (Ap. Bel. Pun. 107.). Līvĭus states the same circumstance respecting the division of

the kingdom (Ep. 50.). This prince either did not marry, or had by his wife no son who outlived himself; since historians only mention Jŭgūrtha whom he had by a concubine. Sāllūstĭus, in his narrative, differs from these two historians, declaring that both Māstănābal and Gulūssa predeceased their father (Jug. 5.). The assertion of Sāllūstĭus does not invalidate the statement of Līvĭus who surpasses him in two essential qualifications of a historian, accuracy and truth.

Maurītānĭa, æ, *f. Morocco* and *Fez,* an extensive country on the north-west part of *Africa,* bounded on the east by Nŭmĭdĭa, *Algiers;* on the south by Gætūlĭa; on the north by the *Mediterranean,* and Frĕtum Hērcŭlĕum, the *Strait of Gibraltar;* and on the west by Mărĕ Atlāntĭcum, the *Atlantic Ocean. Inh.* Mauri, Maurĭci, *et,* Maurūsĭi, orum, the Moors, who are said to have received this name from the Greeks on account of their *dark complexion. Maurītānĭa habet nomen oris* (incolarum) (Manil. IV. 727.). Lūcānus says they are of the same colour with the Indians, *Concolor Indo Maurus* (Phar. IV. 678.). *Incocti* (sōlĕ) *corpŏra Mauri,* the Moors having their bodies burned by the sun, *i. e.* rendered black (Sil. Ital. XVII. 632.). *Adj.* Maurītānus, Maurītānĭcus, Maurus, Maurūsĭus, *et,* Maurūsĭăcus, a, um. *Maura unda,* the African wave, *i. e.* the wave on the African coast (Hor. Od. II. 6. 3.). *Maurūsĭa robora* (Luc. Phar. IX. 426.). *Maurūsĭa tellus* (Claud. XXIV. 278.). *Maurūsĭăcum cĭtrum,* Mauritanian citron; tables of citron which the Romans considered most valuable (Mart. XII. 67.).

Mēdĭa, æ, *f.* a country of Asĭa, bounded on the east by the territories of the Căspĭi and Pārthi, on the south by Sittacēnē, Sūsĭānē and Pērsĭa; on the west by Adiabēnē, and on the north by Armĕnĭa (Plin. I. 709.). The description of the country by Străbo is not materially different. The latter divides Mēdĭa into two parts, Mēdĭa Māgna, of which the capital was Ecbătăna, and Mēdĭa Atrŏpătīa. *Inh.* Mēdi, orum (*sing.* Mēdus, i), the Medes (*sing.* Mede), are, often in Roman authors, particularly the poets, confounded with the Persians and Parthians. When first mentioned in history, the Medes were a brave people, successful against their ene-

mies, and united among themselves. Like other states, wealth and power rendered them insolent and luxurious, and, in the reign of Cȳrus, they lost their independence as a separate kingdom, and became subject to the Parthians. *Adj.* Mēdus, *et*, Mēdĭcus, a, um.

C. Mēmmĭus, C. Mēmmĭi, *m.* son of C. Mēmmĭus, a Roman of considerable distinction, who held the different offices of quæstor, tribune of the people, and prætor. He warmly embraced the interest of the popular party, and hated the nobility for their overbearance in political matters. Avowed and open as the bribery of Jŭgūrtha was, he would have escaped with impunity, had not Mēmmĭus convinced the people, that a faction had undertaken to conceal or palliate his crimes, and to protect him from justice. In opposition to the intrigues both of Jŭgūrtha and the senate, he prevailed on the people to send the prætor, L. Căssĭus, to bring Jŭgūrtha to *Rome*, which he accordingly did. In his speeches to the people, and in his account of Jŭgūrtha's conduct, which he delineated before the senate, we discover a strong mind biassed no doubt to the interests of the people, but still acting with candour, judgment, and an immediate regard to the dignity of the state. He lost his life in a canvass for the consulship (102 B. C.), having been murdered by L. Apŭleius (4 syl.) Sātūrnīnus, a tribune of the people, from an apprehension that he would oppose him in his evil actions (Liv. Ep. 69.). The horrible riots which then took place in *Rome*, and in which many virtuous and eminent men were killed, prove that the magistrates had no authority, and that the citizens regarded no law human or divine. Mēmmĭus fell under repeated strokes by the bludgeons of hired assassins in the very midst of the assembly! From Sāllūstĭus he appears to have been an excellent speaker, and yet Cĭcĕro does not rank him high amongst illustrious orators. In his numerous accusations, he generally succeeded in procuring sentence against the impeached, perhaps from excelling in violent invective and cutting severity, rather than in force of argument, elegance of language, or gracefulness of delivery (Sal. Jug. 27—34.).

Mĕtēllus. See Cæcĭlĭus.

Mĭcīpsa, æ, *m.* the eldest son of Măsĭnīssa, king of Nŭmĭdĭa,

and brother of Gulŭssa and Māstănābal, to each of whom P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Æmĭlĭānus allotted a third part of their father's kingdom (150 B. C.), whose will invested him with that power (Liv. Ep. 50.). Sāllūstĭus does not mention this division of the kingdom, and simply states, that Mĭcĭpsa obtained the government alone after his brothers had been cut off by a natural death. This prince had two sons, Adhērbal and Hĭēmpsal, and he educated, in his own house, Jŭgūrtha, a reputed son of his brother, Māstănābal, in the same manner as his own children. In mental endowments, personal activity, and warlike courage, Jŭgūrtha far surpassed the sons of the king, who, finding every attempt at his destruction unsuccessful, endeavoured to secure his attachment to himself and to his children, particularly the latter, by assigning him the third part of his dominions. His plan did not succeed, and, from the narrative of Sāllūstĭus, Jŭgūrtha could not fail to see the insincerity with which he acted, and the motives which induced him to that deed of apparent munificence. From the little which we know of the character of Mĭcĭpsa, he does not appear to have possessed the qualities necessary to make a great king, or an amiable man. Juvenal uses Mĭcĭpsæ as a general appellation of the Numidians (Sat. V. 89.).

M. Mĭnŭcĭus Rūfus, M. Mĭnŭcĭi Rūfi, *m.* a Roman, descended from a patrician family, who had for his colleague in the consulship Sp. Pōstŭmĭus Albīnus in 112 B. C. In the allotment of the provinces Mĭnŭcĭus obtained Măcĕdŏnĭa, and he carried on a successful war against the Thracians (Liv. Ep. 65.), conquering the Scŏrdĭsci and Trebālli in Măcĕdŏnĭa (Eutrop. IV. 27.). Sāllūstĭus calls him Quintus (Jug. 35.), whilst in Līvĭus and the consular calendar he is called Mārcus. Errors in the prænomen frequently occur in the writings of Sāllūstĭus.

Mĭthrĭdātes, is, *m.* a king of Pōntus, who was distinguished for his personal bravery and military knowledge. During a number of years he successfully resisted the armies of *Rome;* but, after being deserted by his allies, betrayed by his son Phārnăces, and frequently defeated by the Romans, was at his own request slain by a Gaul, that he might not fall into the hands of his enemies. The constitution of this

monarch was so fortified by antidotes, of which he is said to have been the inventor, that the strongest and most active poisons had no effect on him. Juvenālis calls him *ter vīctus rex*, the thrice conquered king, from the victories gained over him by L. Cornēlĭus Sūlla, L. Lĭcĭnĭus Lūcūllus, and Cn. Pōmpeius (Sat. VI. 660.). *Adj.* Mĭthrĭdātēus, Mĭthrĭdātĭcus, *et*, Mĭthrĭdātĭus, a, um.

Mulucha, æ, *m.* the *Malua*, or *Mullooiah*, as pronounced by the Moors, is a large and deep river in that part of *Africa* which formerly belonged to the Tīngītāni, which empties itself into the *Mediterranean*, directly opposite to the *Bay of Alinera* in *Spain*. It is distant about two hundred and forty miles from the *Atlantic Ocean*, has its sources, according to Abulfeda, at the distance of eight hundred miles from the shore, and its course is almost wholly in the same meridian. Its channel still admits small cruizing vessels, and might be greatly improved. (Sal. Jug. 19.). It appears to be the river called by Străbo, Molochath, indeclinable (1169.).

Mūlvĭus Pons, *Ponte Molle*, a bridge over Tiber, the *Tevere*, at *Rome*, which Statius calls *Mīlvĭus agger* (Syl. II. 1, 76.). Vĭa Flāmĭnĭa commenced at this bridge.

Mūrēna. See Lĭcĭnĭus.

Muthul, a river of Nŭmĭdĭa, near which the Roman consul, Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtēllus, fought an obstinate battle with Jŭgūrtha (110 B. C.). A considerable degree of uncertainty prevails respecting this river, from its not being mentioned by the ancient geographers. Some make it a branch of Băgrăda, the *Megerda*, and the name in the Phœnician language, according to Bochartus, signifies *death* (Sal. Jug. 48.).

N

Nābdālsa, æ, *m.* a Numidian of noble birth and of great wealth, who stood high in favour with the people. Jŭgūrtha entrusted him with the command of a separate army, and employed him to execute whatever either fatigue or a multiplicity of affairs put it out of his power from personally accomplishing. Fidelity and activity marked his conduct in every instance of his delegated authority, until Bŏmīlcar en-

gaged him in a plot for the ruin of his sovereign. Into that measure Nābdālsa had rashly entered, but upon reflection shrunk with terror from such an atrocity, and failed to meet Bŏmīlcar at a time which had been agreed upon. The latter, burning with impatience for the execution of the plot, and trembling with apprehension at the scruples which might have seized Nābdālsa, wrote him a letter, complaining of his irresolution, assuring him that the fall of Jŭgūrtha was at hand, and that he could only choose between the tortures of the rack, and the reward of fortitude. His secretary, having come into his apartment, found him asleep, and the letter lying by him, which he read and instantly set out to discover the whole to Jŭgūrtha. Nābdālsa immediately went to the king, assuring him that he was on the point of making the discovery himself, had he not been anticipated by the perfidy of a domestic. Bursting into tears, he conjured the king by their friendship, and by his own former fidelity, not to suppose him capable of so horrible a crime. To these protestations Jŭgūrtha returned a mild answer, very different from his real sentiments, thinking it prudent to dissemble his resentment lest he should endanger the public tranquillity by farther severity, since he had already put to death Bŏmīlcar and many of his associates in the conspiracy (Sal. Jug. 70, 71.).

Nāsīca. See Cōrnēlĭus.

Nĕro. See Claudĭus.

Nŭmāntĭa, æ, *f. Almasan*, a town of *Spain*, near the sources of Dūrĭus, the *Douro*, celebrated in history for the brave resistance which it made against the Roman forces for fourteen successive years. Flōrus says, that Nŭmāntĭa was inferior in power to Carthage, Căpŭa, and Cŏrīnthus, but equal to them all in bravery and honour, and, including the character of its inhabitants, was the greatest ornament of *Spain*. Situated on an eminence of no great height, without walls, without forts, it alone withstood an army of forty thousand men with one-fourth of that number, and not only held out, but frequently gained very considerable advantages over the enemy, and obliged them to accede to dishonourable treaties. After the destruction of Carthage, P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Afrĭcānus Æmĭlĭānus took the command of the army at

Nŭmāntĭa, and at last reduced it to such extremity by famine, that the inhabitants destroyed themselves and their native city by sword, fire, and poison, so that not a single man remained alive to be led in chains; and the triumph of the conqueror was merely over the name of the Nŭmāntīni. From the destruction of Nŭmāntĭa, Scīpĭo received the additional surname of Nŭmāntīnus. Some say it is now an inconsiderable village called *Gorray*, others, *Tienza*. *Inh.* Nŭmāntīni, orum (*sing.* Nŭmāntīnus, i), the Numantians. *Adj.* Nŭmāntīnus, a, um.

Nŭmĭdĭa, æ, *f.* *Algiers*, a country of *Africa*, bounded on the north by the *Mediterranean;* on the west by Ampsăga, the *Wadil-kibir* (*i. e.* the *Great River*), which separated it from Maurītānĭa, *Morocco* and *Fez;* on the south by Gætūlĭa, and on the east by Mulucha, the *Malua*, the boundary between Nŭmĭdĭa and Afrĭca Proprĭa, *Tunis*. *Inh.* Nŭmĭdæ, arum, *et*, Nŏmădes, um, the Numidians, described by Sāllūstĭus in the Jugurthine war as faithless, unsteady, and fond of revolutions in the state. From the same author we learn, that their food consisted chiefly of milk, and flesh of wild animals, that they made no use of salt or any other stimulant of the palate. They had no other idea of eating and drinking but as a protection against hunger and thirst, not as means of gratifying intemperance or luxury (Sal. Jug. 89.). *Cŏlūmnæ Nŭmĭdarum*, columns of Numidian marble; which was both expensive, and highly esteemed by the Romans (Juv. VII. 182.). *Infrēni Nŭmĭdæ*, reinless Numidians; referring to their cavalry using no kind of rein or bridle (Virg. Æn. IV. 41.). *Adj.* Nŭmĭdĭānus, *et*, Nŭmĭdĭcus, a, um. *Nŭmĭdĭāna pyra*, Numidian pears, the fruit of a particular kind of pear-tree first brought to *Italy* from Nŭmĭdĭa (Plin. III. 188.). *Nŭmĭdĭcum mārmor*, Numidian marble; first imported to *Rome* (77 B. C.), by M. Æmĭlĭus Lĕpĭdus, consul, which was considered an act of great extravagance, and for which he was severely censured (Plin. V. 288.). *Nŭmĭdĭcæ guttātæ* (gallīnæ) (Mart. III. 58.).

O

Cn. Octāvĭus Rūfus, Cn. Octāvĭi Rūfi, *m.* during the

Numidian war brought over a supply of money to *Africa*, and three Moors, deputies from Bōcchus, king of Maurītānĭa, accompanied him to *Rome.* Some consider him the same with Cn. Octāvĭus who held the consulship with L. Cōrnēlĭus Cīnna (89 B. C.), whom he banished from the city. Upon this, Cīnna recalled C. Mărĭus from *Africa*, and they, having been admitted into the city, put Octāvĭus to death. In the Consular Calendar, which uniformly gives all the names of each consul, the colleague of Cōrnēlĭus is only called Cn. Octāvĭus, and, therefore, most probably a different person from the Cn. Octāvĭus Rūfus of Sāllūstĭus.

L. Opīmĭus, L. Opīmĭi, *m.* a noble Roman, who, during his prætorship, subdued the revolted Frĕgēllāni, and destroyed their town, Frĕgēllæ 129 B. C. (Liv. Ep. 60.). He held the consulship with C. Făbĭus Māxĭmus Allobrŏgĭcus (123 B. C.). During the time he filled that office, he acted with the firmness of a dictator, overpowered C. Sēmprōnĭus Grācchus, and made a cruel use of the victory which the nobility gained over the plebeians. He was brought to trial for the murder of Sēmprōnĭus, but the people acquitted him, although Fūlvĭus Flāccus, a man of consular dignity, lost his life at the same time, because he was an associate of that turbulent tribune in sedition. His great influence placed him at the head of the embassy which the senate sent to divide the kingdom of Nŭmĭdĭa between Adhērbal and Jŭgūrtha. In that transaction, love of money prevailed against the principle of justice, and Jŭgūrtha received the better part of the kingdom, from his having bribed the commissioners. This crime met its deserved punishment, for he was arraigned on the Mamilian law, and, on his being condemned, he went into banishment at Dȳrrăchĭum, *Durazzo*, where he died in great poverty. Such is frequently the end of riches obtained by unlawful means. He was buried on the shore at *Durazzo*. To him Sāllūstĭus alludes Jug. 16. *Adj.* Opīmĭānus, a, um. *Opīmĭānum vinum*, wine made in the consulship of Opīmĭus (Plin. III. 144.). There was an uncommon vintage in his consulship, part of which Cĭcĕro mentions his having tasted seventy-five years after, and Plīnĭus states that it was still to be found, when he wrote, at the distance of two hundred years, and that it had the

appearance of candied honey (III. 128.). *Opīmĭānum nectar*, the wine made during the consulship of Opīmĭus (Mart III. 82.).

Ŏrēstilla. See Aurēlĭa.

P

Pēlīgni, orum (*sing.* Pēlīgnus, i), *m.* the Pelignians, a people of Itălĭa, *Italy*, whose country lay between the sources of Săgrus, the *Sangro*, and Atērnus, the *Pescara*, both of which fall into the *Gulf of Venice*. They pretended to have had a knowledge of future events, and many of them avowed their knowledge of sorcery and witchcraft. *Adj.* Pēlīgnus, a, um.

Pērseus, ĕos, *acc.* a (Liv. XXXVII. 57.), *v.* Persĕus, i, *acc.* Perseum (Liv. XL. 20, 22.), *et*, Pērses, is (Luc. Phar. III. 158.), *m.* a son of Phĭlĭppus, king of Măcĕdŏnĭa, whom his father sent when a boy (202 B. C.) to guard the passes of Pĕlagŏnĭa, appointing some of his friends to direct his inexperienced age. Eleven years after he received troops to recover Dŏlŏpĭa and Amphĭlŏchĭa, but the approach of the Ætōli obliged him to raise the siege of that city and return home. In the year 187 B. C. the Romans apprehended a war with this prince, who, by the murder of his brother and other nefarious means, had succeeded his father in the crown of Măcĕdŏnĭa. The idea of the war did not originate with him, but with Phĭlĭppus, whose son he was by a concubine, and in every respect he was inferior to Dēmētrĭus, the legitimate son of that monarch. Līvĭus has recorded at great length the various deceptions and plans adopted by Pērseus (2 syl.) to accomplish the death of Dēmētrĭus. Phĭlīppus lent too ready an ear to the insinuations and false statements made by this illegitimate son against the legal heir to the crown, and to his extreme sorrow only came to the knowledge of the truth after Dēmētrĭus had, by his orders, suffered a violent death. To avoid his father's fury, Pērseus (2 syl.) withdrew from the court, and eluded the search of the men sent by Phĭlīppus to put him to death. Satisfied of the innocence of Dēmētrĭus and guilt of Pērseus, Phĭ-

lippus resolved to disinherit the latter, and to secure the crown to his younger son Āntĭgŏnus; but his death, which happened soon after, prevented the ultimate success of his design. One of the first acts of Pērseus (2 syl.) as sovereign of Măcĕdŏnĭa, was to put Āntĭgŏnus to death, both because his father intended for him the kingdom, and because it was through his agency that Phĭlĭppus became convinced of the innocence of Dēmētrĭus and criminality of Pērseus.

The prospect of hostilities between the Romans and Pērseus excited great interest among the states of *Greece* and Asĭa. In the raising of troops he displayed great activity, and in attempting to form alliances with different states his prudence merits commendation; but his disregard of human life, and concerting measures for cutting off his enemies by assassination, excites only detestation and horror. He hired assassins to cut off Eumĕnes, king of Asĭa, as he went to the oracle at Dēlphi, *Castri*, merely because he was a steady ally of *Rome*. This prince recovered from the wounds by which the assassins supposed they had deprived him of life. Other instances of similar atrocity might be mentioned. During the war we perceive none of the bold designs, or rapid movements of an able general; no judicious expedient, or successful availment of existing circumstances, either to obtain important advantages or successfully to thwart the schemes of the enemy. Even when his troops had routed the combined army on one remarkable occasion, he did not follow up the victory, and the Romans soon met him again in the field. Defeat roused the courage and stimulated the industry of that nation, and Pērseus should have attended to the character of his enemy, and shown his judgment by active preparation for the result. At last L. Æmĭlĭus Paullus gained a decisive victory over him, and led him with his whole family in triumph before his chariot, after which he was sent prisoner to Alba. With this war ended the kingdom of Măcĕdŏnĭa, of which Pērseus was the twentieth monarch, reckoning in succession from Cărănus, the first king of that country. The Romans treated Pērseus with great kindness, allowed him to retain his attendants, money and furniture, and granted him every indulgence consistent with the security

of his person. To him Sāllūstĭus alludes Cat. 51. and Jug. 81.

In the character of ambitious princes and great conquerors, we generally discover features nearly of the same kind, a disregard of human life, a restless actĭvity, and a want of all moral principle. Slight shades of difference occasionally appear; but the chief characteristics bear a strong resemblance, in many cases approaching almost to identity. Pĕrseus violates treaties or fails to fulfil them, as he judges most advantageous, and he cuts off his most faĭthful friends to conceal crimes, the discovery of which would have been hurtful to his interest. In cruelty and baseness his conduct to Eumĕnes reminds the reader of the fate of the Duke D'Enghien, whose murderer (Bonaparte) avowed that every warrior ought to carry his heart in his head.

Pĕrsĭa, æ, *v.* Pĕrsis, ĭdos, *f.* *Persia,* a small country of *Asia,* which, at first, had on the S. Sĭnus Pĕrsĭcus, the *Persian Gulf,* on the W. Sūsĭāna, on the N. Mēdĭa, and on the E. Cārmānĭa. These narrow territories were gradually enlarged until they included all *Asia* to the W. of the river Indus. The name is thought to be derived from Pĕrses, the son of Pĕrseus (2 syl.) and Āndrŏmĕda, who settled there, and built the capital of the kingdom, which, in honour of its founder, was called Pĕrsĕpŏlis, *Estakar,* or rather, *Tchelminar,* on a most beautiful plain to the E. of Arāxes, the *Bend-emir.* *Ipsa Pĕrsis* (Manil. IV. 748.). Persis, ĭdis, *f.* a Persian woman, also of Pĕrsĭa, applied to females, or nouns feminine. *Pĕrsĭdes rates* (Ov. Art. Am. I. 172.). *Inh.* Pĕrsæ, ārum (*sing.* Pĕrses, æ), the Persians (Stat. Syl. V. 3, 187.). Sēmĭpĕrsa, half Persian. *Adj.* Pĕrsĭcus, a, um. *Adv.* Pĕrsĭcē, after the manner of the Persians.

M. Pētreius (3 syl.), M. Pētreii, *m.* a lieutenant-general of C. Antōnĭus, who, in consequence of the indisposition of the consul, led on the troops of the republic against Cătĭlīna, routed the rebel army, and left the traitor himself among the slain. He, in the Civil War, joined Pompeius, and, in conjunction with Afrānĭus, exerted himself to protect *Spain,* against the forces of Cæsar. They were at last obliged to surrender. These officers made a very able resistance, and, for a considerable time, baffled the utmost efforts of their

brave enemy. From the account which Cæsar gives of their fidelity, activity, and martial talents, as well as from the honourable terms which he granted them, it is manifest he respected both their military valour, and their personal influence. After their capitulation, Pētreius joined the army of the commonwealth in Afrĭca, and, on being defeated, Jŭba, king of Mauritānĭa, *Morocco* and *Fez*, and he engaged in single combat, that they might die honourably. Jŭba soon laid Pētreius dead at his feet, and then, at his own request, fell by the hand of a slave.

Philæni, orum, *v.* ôn, *m.* two brothers whom their countrymen, the Carthaginians, deputed to set out from Carthage at a certain hour of a particular day agreed on between them and the Cyrēnēnses, when two should likewise be sent from their capital, and the place where they met was to form the boundary between the two contending nations, who disputed a tract of land of uniform surface which lay between them, each maintaining that it belonged to them. After having exhausted their strength in the mutual destruction both of fleets and armies, and dreading a superior force might attack them both, when weakened by alternate defeats, they agreed on this mode of decision to prevent the farther loss of lives and treasures. The Philæni travelled with extraordinary celerity, and the deputies from Cyrēnē having loitered by the way, either from indolence or from hurricanes which prevail in these sandy tracts, they met much nearer Cyrēnē than Carthage. The commissioners from the former state, dreading the vengeance of their countrymen, at first accused the Carthaginians of setting out before the stipulated time, which these denied; and, therefore, at last proposed, that the Philæni should be buried alive in the spot which they required as the boundary of the empire, and, if they hesitated, that they would advance to the place which they considered the proper limit, and would fulfil the same condition. The Philæni accepted the offer, and were buried alive at the place where they met the Cyrenian deputies. There the Carthaginians dedicated altars to their memory, which were kept in repair for many ages (Sal. Jug. 79.). The remote period in which this occurrence took place is unknown, and the story, it must be confessed, has more the

appearance of a legendary fiction than of a historical truth. Besides, if the distance between Cyrēnē and Carthāgo be divided into eight equal parts, the Philæni will be found to have travelled *six*, while the deputies from Cyrēnē travelled only *two*, of these parts. This is too absurd to require confutation.

Phœnīcĭa, æ, *v.* Phœnīcē, es, *f.* a country on the eastern shore of the *Mediterranean Sea,* now part of *Asiatic Turkey.* It was a province of Sȳrĭa, but what extent of country the ancients included under this name, it is impossible to ascertain. Ptolemy makes Sȳrĭa its boundary on the E., Ægȳptus, *Egypt,* on the S., and the river Ĕleuthĕros on the N. Others seem to consider it as occupying only a small part of that territory. This diversity of opinion most probably arises from its limits being different at different times. The name is said to have been derived from Phœnix, a son of Agēnor, who, like his brothers Cādmus and Cĭlix, was sent to search for Eurōpa, and, being equally unsuccessful, settled there. Some make Agēnor king of that country. The Phœnicians were ingenious, active, and enterprising; but avaricious and deceitful. Letters (Herod. V. 58.), navigation (Prop. II. 27, 3.), and colonization are generally supposed to have originated among them. Plinĭus ascribes to them the invention of letters, astronomy, navigation, and the art of war (I. 565.). To these discoveries, Pompōnĭus Mela adds conquest and *other arts,* which being a general expression, he probably meant several of the useful arts (I. 102.). Other writers of antiquity state the same facts. Hērŏdŏtus says, that the Ionians adopted the Phœnician mode of writing from right to left, and like them wrote on skins (*διφθεραι*) hence this word was used to denote writing. *Inh.* Phœnīces, um (*sing.* Phœnix, īcis), the Phœnicians. *Adj.* Phœnīcĭus, Phœnicĕus, red, applied to colour only (Plin. II. 441.), *et,* Phœnīssus, a, um. *Phœnīcĕus color,* a red colour, in which the titles and chapters of books were originally written, from the Phœnicians being the inventors of letters. (Isiodor.—Tac. Ann. XI. 14.). *Phœnīcium mare,* that part of the *Levant* which washed the coast of Phœnīcĭa (Plin. I. 565.). *Phœnīcĕum caput,* a red head (Plin. II. 441.). *Phœnīssa agmĭna* (Sil. Ital. XVII. 146.).

Phœnīssa Dīdo, Dīdo a native of Phœnīcĭa (Virg. Æn. I. 670.). These words also apply to the cities Thēbæ, *Theva,* and Carthage, from their having been founded by colonies from Phœnīcĭa.

Pīcēnum, i, *n.* a district of Itălĭa, *Italy,* which extended along the coast of Mărĕ Hadrĭătĭcum, the *Gulf of Venice,* from Atērnum, *Pescara,* at the mouth of Atērnus, the *Pescara,* on the south to Æsis ; but, with respect to its western boundary writers on ancient geography are not agreed. *Inh.* Pīcēntes, ium (*sīng.* Picens, tis), the Picentians. *Adj.* Pīcēnus, *et,* Pīcēntīnus, a, um.

Piso. See Cālpūrnĭus.

Pīstōrĭum, i, *n. Pistoia,* a town of Etrūrĭa, *Tuscany,* about twenty Italian miles north-west of Flōrēntĭa, *Florence,* on the *Stella,* which falls into the *Ombrone,* a northern branch of Arnus, the *Arno.* Near it the battle between the forces of the republic and the rebels under Cătĭlīna was fought in 65 B. C. Writers on this subject have differed very widely, and much pains and ingenuity have been exercised in ascertaining the ground where that traitor fell. Latterly the general opinion seems in favour of the vicinity of *Pistoia,* and the language of Săllūstĭus leads to that conclusion. *Inh.* Pīstōrĭēnses, ium. *Adj.* Pīstōrĭēnsis, is, e. *Pīstōrĭēnsis ager* (Sal. Cat. 57.).

M. Plautĭus Sīlvānus, M. Plautĭi Sīlvāni, *m.* a tribune of the people, who passed three laws which all took their name, according to Roman custom, from the person by whom they were proposed and carried ; the *first* was an agrarian law ; the *second* regulated the election of jurymen in criminal cases, ordaining that they should be chosen annually from the senators, knights and plebeians ; and the *third, de vi,* under which was included every kind of conspiracy and rebellion, violence of whatever sort offered to the senate, or to public functionaries, carrying of arms in public, all attempts to disturb the public peace, and the forcible seizure of property. On this law L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna was arraigned by L. Æmĭlĭus Paullus (Sal. Cat. 31.). *Adj.* Plautĭus, *v.* Plōtĭus, a, um. *Plautĭæ lēges,* the three laws above mentioned. To *Plautĭa lex de vi* reference is made in the Declamation of Săllūstĭus against Cĭcĕro.

Pœni, orum (*sing.* Pœnus, i), *m.* the Carthaginians. Servius derives the name from Phœnīces, because Carthage was built by Phœnicians. They gradually extended their influence westward, and, at one time, possessed the greater part of Hīspānĭa, *Spain,* in which they built Cārthāgo Nŏva, *Carthagena,* hence Pœnus frequently denotes an inhabitant of either city. *Adj.* Pœnus, *et,* Pūnĭcus (seldom Pœnĭcus), a, um. *Adv.* Pœnĭcè, *et,* Punĭcè, after the Carthaginian manner; in the Carthaginian language (Plaut. Pœn. V. 2, 22.).

Cn. Pōmpeius (3 syl.), Cn. Pōmpeii, *m.* surnamed *Magnus* on account of his splendid achievements, the son of Cneius Pōmpeius Străbo and Lūcīlĭa, was born 105 B. C. He displayed uncommon fortitude and dexterity in war, at a very early period of life, when serving under the eye of his father, whose life he saved, when Tĕrēntĭus and others, bribed by L. Cōrnēlĭus Cīnna, were sent to assassinate him. To elegance of form and beauty of countenance, he added the winning graces of an accomplished orator. When *Rome* was convulsed by the avarice and ambition of C. Mărĭus and L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, and when their barbarity had, in some measure, desolated the city by the carnage of her butchered citizens, Pōmpeĭus, with three legions, attached himself to the latter, and obtained his patronage. He, in a few days, overran *Sicily,* then under the partisans of Mărĭus, recovered all the parts of *Afrĭca* which had withdrawn from Sūlla, and greatly extended the former limits of the Roman territories in that country. On his return to *Rome,* Sūlla, at the head of the nobility, met and saluted him with the title of *Magnus,* and allowed him, though not without reluctance, to enter the city in triumph, when only *Eques,* and not admitted into the senate. On the death of Sūlla, Pompeius joined Cătŭlus, and supported himself against the Marian faction, headed by M. Æmĭlĭus Lĕpĭdus. He defeated, but did not conquer, Sērtōrĭus in *Spain,* and obtained a second triumph, although still a private citizen, and only of equestrian rank. The senate had, in his absence, and before he completed his 36th year, elected him to the consulship, during which he restored the tribunes to their former power, which Sulla had lessened, and in return was, through the

interest of Găbīnĭus, a tribune, invested with extraordinary powers, in order to destroy the pirates who infested the *Mediterranean*, and hàd nearly annihilated the naval force of *Rome*. This important war he finished in forty days, which added greatly to his former celebrity. Pompeius was next sent against Mĭthrĭdātes, king of Pōntus, and Tīgrānes, king of Armĕnĭa. He, in a short time, not only subdued these potent monarchs and great warriors, but likewise annexed all Asia lying west of the Tigris to the Roman empire. On his return to *Italy*, his countrymen dreaded that he would march his victorious troops against the city and secure himself in the government; but he disbanded them at Brūndĭsĭum, *Brindisi*, keeping only a small retinue. He was received at *Rome* with the utmost joy, and his third triumph, the most splendid that had ever been exhibited, continued for two days. In consequence of many of his acts in Asia being arbitrary and despotic, the senate refused to confirm them. Enraged at this affront, he entered into an agreement with C. Jūlĭus Cæsar and M. Lĭcĭnĭus Crāssus, that nothing should be done in the state but by their common consent, which was called the FIRST TRIUMVIRATE. To ratify this nefarious treaty, Pompeius married Jūlĭa, the daughter of Cæsar. By this alliance, Pompeius promoted the ambitious views of his father-in-law, not only in direct violation of justice and patriotism, but also in opposition to the strong and urgent remonstrances of M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, and many of his best friends. The first step, in consequence of this pernicious compact, was to cause a law to be passed, appointing *Spain* and part of *Africa* to Pompeius, as his province; to Cæsar, Gāllĭa, *France*, for five years; and to Crāssus, Sȳrĭa, for ten years. Jūlĭa died next year in childbed, which almost entirely dissolved the alliance which subsisted between Cæsar and Pompeius. Their mutual jealousy was daily heightened, and no restraint remaining to check the ambition of the former, or the power of the latter, they came at last to an open quarrel, which ended in the Civil War. Pompeius continued inactive, affecting to despise Cæsar, and it was not until his father-in-law had passed the Rŭbĭcon, the boundary between Gāllĭa Cĭsālpīna and Itălĭa, that he made any exertion. Finding himself unable to meet Cæsar

on equal terms in *Italy*, he withdrew to *Greece*, and, by an unaccountable oversight, did not take the treasury with him. In this, as well as in his former wars, Pompeius displayed uncommon military talents. He completely routed Cæsar's army at Dўrrăchĭum, *Durazzo*, and had he not, either from suspecting a feint on the part of Cæsar to draw his troops into a snare, or from an irresistible fatality, ordered his men to discontinue the pursuit, that day had put a final period to the war, and, most probably, to Cæsar's life. But failing to improve this advantage, a second was denied. These two great generals soon after came to a decisive engagement on the plains near Phārsālus, *Pharsala*, or, *Pharsa*, in *Thessaly*, in which the army of Pompeius was destroyed, and his camp taken. He fled to Ptolemy, king of *Egypt*, expecting to receive assistance from him, as he had restored his father to the crown. But Pŏtīnus, *v.* Pŏthīnus, a eunuch, his minister, Thĕŏdŏtus, his preceptor, and Achīllas, commander-in-chief of his forces, advised him to invite Pompeius on shore, and kill him, in order to obtain the favour of Cæsar. This treacherous design was executed by Achīllas, and Sēptĭmĭus, a Roman, formerly a centurion in the army of Pompeius. They cut off his head, and embalmed it to preserve its features, and thus render the present more grateful to the conqueror. His body was thrown over-board, washed ashore, and afterwards burned on a small funeral pile, formed by the wreck of a fishing boat, by his freedman Philip. The Egyptians erected a monument on the place, which, after it had been defaced by time, the emperor Hadrian repaired. It has been remarked, that all the murderers of Pompeius, like those concerned in the assassination of Cæsar, atoned for their cruelty and perfidy to that general, by violent deaths. Achīllas and Pŏthīnus were slain by order of Cæsar, and Thĕŏdŏtus, after wandering for some time, like a vagabond, in *Egypt*, was found in Asia by Brūtus, who put him to death by torture. Pompeius was four times married. His first wife was Antīstĭa, daughter of Antīstĭus, a prætor, whom he divorced, on purpose to marry Æmĭlĭa, *v.* Æmўlĭa, the daughter-in-law of Sulla. She died in childbed. He then from policy married Jūlĭa, Cæsar's daughter, a lady of the most amiable dispositions, whose address and prudence pre-

vented any quarrel between her father and husband, during her life. Next year Jūlĭa expired, soon after the birth of her first child, who did not long survive his mother's death. Pompeius then married Cŏrnēlĭa, the daughter of Mĕtellus Scīpĭo, whose beauty, accomplishments, and virtues, have been much commended. She witnessed the murder of her husband; but escaped the bloody hands of his assassins, by the superior sailing of her ship. Juvenal uses Pompeii, orum, to denote Cn. Pōmpeius and his two sons Cneius and Sēxtus (X. 108.); and Martial has in the same sense *Pompeii juvĕnes* (V. 75.). *Adj.* Pōmpeius, *et,* Pōmpeiānus, a, um, of Pompeius; of the party of Pompeius; conquered by Pompeius. *Pōmpeiâ manu,* by the hand of Pompeius (Prop. III. 11, 68.). *Pōmpeiāni* (4 syl.) *triumphi,* the triumphs of Pompeius (Claud. XVIII. 221.). *Pōmpeiānus Cĭlix,* the Cilician conquered by Pompeius (Luc. Phar. IV. 448.).

Q. Pompeius Rūfus, Q. Pompeii Rūfi, *m.* a Roman prætor despatched to Căpŭa (65 B. C.), to take possession of that place, lest it should fall into the hands of the rebels under Cătĭlīna. The senate invested him with a discretionary power, to levy such forces as the exigency of the occasion and the magnitude of the danger might, in his opinion, require (Sal. Cat. 30.).

C. Pōmptīnus, C. Pōmptīni, *m.* held the office of prætor during the consulship of M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, with whom he lived in habits of intimacy and confidence. His experience and merits, as an officer, rendered him useful to the consul in opposing the measures and thwarting the designs of the traitor Cătĭlīna. A body of troops, under the command of C. Pōmptīnus and his colleague L. Vălĕrĭus Flăccus, formed an ambuscade at Mūlvĭus Pons, *Ponte Molle,* seized the Allobrogian deputies and their suite, whose evidence proved the conspiracy, and freed the commonwealth from danger (Sal. Cat. 45.). On the expiration of his consulship, he obtained the government of Gāllĭa, defeated the Allŏbrŏges who had revolted, and reduced the country to tranquillity, for which he had the honour of a triumph. His friend Cĭcĕro employed him as his lieutenant-general in the government of Cĭlĭcĭa, and his bravery contributed to the overthrow of the natives of Mount Amānus (Cic. Att. 6, 3. &c.). His

name is sometimes written Pōmptīnĭus, Pōmtīnus, and Pōntīnĭus.

M. Pōrcĭus Căto, M. Pōrcĭi Cătōnis, *m.* surnamed Utĭcēnsis, on account of his death at Utĭca, was the great-grandson of Căto the censor. His parents died when he was very young, and he was educated in the house of his mother's brother, Līvĭus Drūsus. Even in infancy he displayed the virtues which afterwards adorned his riper years. He had an innate hatred of despotism. At the age of fourteen, he requested from his preceptor a sword to stab the tyrant Sūlla. He adopted the tenets of the Stoics, and was one of the most rigid of the sect. He could neither be cajoled by flattery, nor intimidated by threats; whatever he was convinced was virtuous and right, he pursued with undeviating steadiness, regardless of the difficulties which he might have to encounter, or of the dangers to which he might be exposed. He exerted himself to stem the torrent of Roman luxury and corruption. Because purple was the dress of the noble and wealthy citizens, he wore black. In public, he often appeared barefooted, and always travelled on foot. In whatever office he was employed, he never failed to reform its abuses, and restore its ancient regulations. So great was his love of truth, that the veracity of Căto became proverbial. To the qualities of a virtuous man, and the rectitude of a stern patriot, Căto added the intrepidity of a brave soldier, and the abilities of an able general. In all the campaigns in which he served, he acquitted himself most honourably. He was so great a favourite of the army, that his removal from any command was considered by the soldiers, who were warmly attached to him, as a public calamity. Cĭcĕro had his constant and vigorous support. Through him chiefly, in opposition to Cæsar, the accomplices of Cătĭlīna were capitally punished. Of that able general, Căto appears to have been early apprehensive, and, therefore, he keenly opposed the decree which gave him the province of Găllĭa, *France*, for five years. On the formation of the first triumvirate, he foretold all the calamities with which that infamous combination would overwhelm the state. When Cæsar passed the Rŭbĭcon, Căto joined Pompeius, who intrusted him with some important commands. He

was present at the battle of Phărsālĭa, the plain of *Pharsa,* after which he took the command of the Corcyrēan fleet, and collected all the troops which he could, to join Pompeius in *Egypt.* Being informed by Sēxtus, Pompeius' youngest son, of his father's death, he went to Cȳrēnæ, the capital of Cȳrēnăĭca, *Kairoin,* which opened its gates to receive him. Afterwards he traversed the deserts of Lĭbȳa, and joined himself to Scīpĭo ; but refused to take the command of the army, of which he is said to have repented. He had accepted the government of Utĭca, to prevent that general, at the suggestion of Jŭba, from putting the inhabitants to death. In this city, hearing that Cæsar had both defeated Scīpĭo and taken his camp, he killed himself, that he might not fall into the hands of the conqueror. *Vitium Catōnis,* drinking (Mart. II. 89.). *Durus Căto,* severe Căto (Juv. XI. 90.), in reference to his gravity and strictness, particularly in the censorship. *Adj.* Cătōnĭānus, a, um. *Cătōnĭāna sententia* (Amm. Mar. XXVI. 10.). *Cătōnĭāna lingua,* a tongue like that of Cato, *i. e.* a tongue pretending to the rigid virtue of Cato, but applied to a very different and a very detestable purpose (Mart. IX. 28.).

M. Pōrcĭus Læca, M. Pōrcĭi Læcæ, *m.* a tribune of the people, who in the year 198 B. C. carried a law prohibiting magistrates from punishing a Roman citizen with death, and substituting, in place of capital punishment, banishment, and confiscation of goods. Condemned citizens had the right of appeal to the people by *Lex Vălĕrĭa,* which took away the power of scourging, and consequently deprivation of life. Respecting the extent of these laws, considerable uncertainty prevails, since even citizens of *Rome* when in the army were not exempted from these punishments, and it seems doubtful whether citizens of Lătĭum ever enjoyed their benefit (Sal. Jug. 69.). *Adj.* Pōrcĭus, a, um. *Pōrcĭa lex,* the law just described (Sal. Cat. 51.).—2. A descendant of the former, and one of the accomplices of the traitor Cătĭlīna, who, in the dead of night, convened the ringleaders immediately before the consul detected the whole confederacy (Sal. Cat. 17, 27.)

A. Pōstŭmĭus Albīnus, A. Pōstŭmĭi Albīni, *m.* brother of Sp. Pōstŭmĭus Albīnus, consul, who had obtained by lot

Nŭmĭdĭa, *Algiers,* for his province 112 B. C. Having spent the time without any decisive engagement, or concluding a peace with Jŭgūrtha, he left Aulus with the rank of prætor to command in his stead, on his setting out for *Rome* at the approach of the elections. Solicitous either to terminate the war, or to obtain money from the king by the terror of his arms, A. Pōstŭmĭus marched his troops from their winter quarters in the month of January, and, in very tempestuous weather, unexpectedly appeared before the town Suthul, where that prince had deposited his treasures. Jŭgūrtha soon perceiving his vanity, and ignorance of war, bribed part of his army, and decoyed him into a measure which placed the whole Roman army in the power of the king. Instead of putting them to the sword, he allowed them to depart, after they had passed under the yoke, on the express condition that they should quit Nŭmĭdĭa in ten days. A. Pōstŭmĭus Albīnus preferred these terms to the only other alternative, instant death, and concluded a treaty upon the spot in such terms as Jŭgūrtha chose to dictate (Sal. Jug. 36—39.). The senate refused to ratify this treaty (Liv. Ep. 64.). This historian calls him legātus, not proprætor, the term applied by Sāllūstĭus.

Sp. Pōstŭmĭus Albīnus, Sp. Pōstŭmĭi Albīni, *m.* was elected consul with M. Mĭnŭcĭus Rūfus (112 B. C.), and, in the allotment of the provinces, he obtained Nŭmĭdĭa, and his colleague, Măcĕdŏnĭa. At that time, a fierce contention existed at *Rome;* part, bribed by Jŭgūrtha, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, exerted themselves in his behalf, and part, enraged at his iniquitous conduct, struggled hard to bring him to the punishment which his crimes had deserved. Pōstŭmĭus did all in his power to augment the violence of the parties, in order to obtain the sole direction of the war. With this view he prevailed on Massīva (*q. v.*) to petition the senate for the kingdom of Nŭmĭdĭa, and Jŭgūrtha's murder of that prince excited such odium against him, that war became inevitable. Pōstŭmĭus accordingly made haste to renew hostilities in *Africa,* and, having secured the necessary supplies of money and troops, sailed for that country. The time of the elections approached, before which he trusted to terminate the war, either by a decisive battle, or by some other means. Jŭgūr-

tha, on the other hand, looked to delay for safety, and therefore at one time proposed an immediate surrender, at another broke off all conference; sometimes pretending fear he fled before the Roman army, then suddenly wheeling round made a furious charge. Thus by desultory warfare and well feigned anxiety for negotiation, he baffled the consul, who, at last, was obliged to leave the army to his brother A. Pōstŭmĭus Albīnus, and depart for *Rome* to attend the elections. Here, from having done nothing in *Africa*, his conduct was severely censured; it was even alleged that he acted in concert with the king, and that the war was protracted by corruption rather than by inactivity. The disgraceful treaty which his brother concluded rendered him apprehensive of personal danger, on which account he laid the matter before the senate, who declared the treaty invalid; because it neither had their consent nor that of the people. Meantime he collected auxiliaries, and did every thing in his power to have the necessary preparations in forwardness; but the tribunes would not allow the forces to embark for Afrĭca, and therefore he set out himself in a few days to resume the command of the army. On landing he found the troops in winter quarters in the Roman province, unfit for service by idleness, insubordination, and cowardice. In place of retrieving the lost reputation of his brother, by marching directly against Jŭgūrtha, which he anxiously wished, he felt himself obliged, by the state of the army, to remain inactive. In this condition he resigned it to Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtēllus, who superseded him in that command. He was afterwards arraigned on the Mamilian law and condemned, although M. Æmĭlĭus Scaurus, one of the commissioners appointed to investigate the conduct of certain Romans in regard to Jŭgūrtha, made every effort to free him from punishment (Sal. Jug. 35—44.).

Pūnĭcus. See Pœni.

Q

Quĭrītes, ium (*sing.* Quĭris, ītis), the Romans, or Sabines, most commonly the former, who had this name from Cŭrēs, a city of the Sabines, or from *Curis*, a spear. *Adj.*

Quirīnālis, is, e, *et*, Quĭrīnus, Quĭrĭānus, *v.* Quĭrīnānus, a, um, of Cŭres, of the Sabines, or the Romans.

R

Rĕātĕ, is, *n. Rieti*, a town of the Sabines on Nar, the *Nera*, one of the eastern branches of Tiber, the *Tevere*. *Inh.* Rĕātīni, orum (*sing.* Rĕātīnus, i), promised soldiers to P. Cŏrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Afrĭcānus (207 B. C.), when the senate allowed him to enlist volunteers for the African war (Liv. XXVIII. 45.). *Adj.* Rĕātīnus, a, um. *Rĕātīnus ager* (Plin. I. 241.).

Rhēgĭum, i, *n. Reggio*, a town nearly in the southern extremity of Itălĭa, *Italy*, founded by a colony from Chălcis, *Egripo*, under Antīmnēstus (Strab. 370.). *Inh.* Rhēgīni, orum (*sing.* Rhēgīnus, i), the Rhegians. *Adj.* Rhēgīnus, a, um.

Rhŏdus, i, *f. Rhodes* (1 syl.), an island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about twenty miles distant from the coast of Dōris, a district in the south-west of Asĭa Minor, *Natolia*. It was known by a number of names, of which Plīnĭus mentions nine, Ŏphĭūsa, Āstĕrĭa, Æthræa, Trīnăcrĭa, Cŏrȳmbĭa, Pœessa, Atabyria, Macarĭa, and Oloëssa (I. 616.). The soil of *Rhodes* is uncommonly fertile, and produces all kinds of delicious fruits. The wines of this island are highly valued. It is subject to the Turks, and like the other countries under that despotic government, is but thinly peopled, and ill cultivated. The colossal statue of Apŏllo, seventy cubits high, and esteemed one of the wonders of the world, stood near the entrance to the harbour. The head represented the sun, and one hand held a light-house. Chares, a native of *Rhodes*, planned this astonishing figure, and spent twelve years in the execution. An earthquake destroyed the work of that ingenious artist, when it had only stood about sixty-six years. The brass of it is said to have loaded nine hundred camels. The capital of *Rhodes* is of the same name, and was, at one time, a place of considerable trade. Several illustrious men were natives of this city. M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, and C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, among many eminent Romans, studied at *Rhodes*. *Clāra Rhŏdos* (Hor. Od. I.

7, 1.). *Inh.* Rhŏdĭi, orum (*sing.* Rhŏdĭus, i), the Rhodians, were distinguished by their learning and politeness, but in the days of Juvenal were inactive and effeminate, hence he calls them unwarlike, *īmbēlles Rhŏdĭi* (Sat. VIII. 113.). *Adj.* Rhŏdĭus, Rhŏdĭăcus, a, um, *et*, Rhŏdĭēnsis, is, e. *Rhŏdĭa classis* (Ov. Met. XII. 574.). *Rhŏdium opus*, the colossal statue of Apŏllo (Mart. I. 71.).

Rōma, æ, *f. Rome*, one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, stood on the banks of Tĭber, the *Tevere*, which, except Pădus, the *Po*, is the largest river in *Italy*, about 15 miles (16,000 paces, Plin.) from the sea. Sallust says, that the Trojans were the builders and first inhabitants of *Rome*; and Solīnus, that the Greeks, after the Trojan war, by the advice of a noble captive, Rōmē, founded this city, to which they gave her name. Līvĭus, however, and most of the other historians who have given any account of *Rome*, inform us, that Rōmŭlus, from whom is derived the name, laid the foundation of this city on Mōns Pălatīnus, 15th April, 753 B. C. From a very small beginning it gradually increased, until its circumference, according to some, was not less than twenty miles. After the lapse of many years, *Rome* became the capital of Itălĭa, *Italy*, and, at the commencement of the Christian era, the known world was in subjection to that gigantic power. It was divided into twenty-four regions or wards, had seven great, and thirteen smaller, aqueducts, thirty-seven gates, and six hundred and forty-four towers on the walls. To ascertain its population, when in the height of power, is perhaps impossible; but it did not probably fall much below four millions. The emperor Constantine, in the year 328, transferred the seat of government from *Rome*, to Bȳzāntĭum, called from him *Constantinople*, and from that period the magnificence and grandeur of the former began to decline. During the next century, it fell into the possession of the barbarians who invaded and overran that extensive but feeble empire. In the year 800, Charlemagne gave *Rome*, with a considerable extent of the circumjacent country, into the hands of the Pope. The power of this city again revived, under a very different form. It became the seat of an Ecclesiastical Tyranny, not much less extended, and still more oppressive than its

former domination. The anathĕmas of the Pope, for some centuries, were more dreaded than the Roman legions had ever been; and his mandates, however iniquitous and despotic, were more slavishly obeyed than the decrees of the emperors, when *Rome* was in the zenith of its power. The reformation which Martin Luther began in Gĕrmānĭa, *Germany*, in the year 1517, was the first attack on the oppressions and usurpations of the popish clergy. Since that period, the empire of superstition has continued to decline. The mandates of the Pope became less awful, and his spiritual jurisdiction was first questioned, and then denied. In proportion as the protestant religion was embraced, the authority of the Pope was diminished, and, for a century past, he has been more powerful as a temporal, than as a spiritual prince. The power of the Pontiff which Buonaparte had annihilated, and the lands of the church which the rapacity of that usurper had seized, have been restored by the sovereigns of *Europe*, who united against French conquest and domination.

The walls of modern *Rome* are supposed to contain nearly the same extent of ground as the ancient. Pliny makes the walls of ancient *Rome* thirteen Roman miles, which included the seven hills; the present are twelve and three-fourths English miles. On the west of the *Tevere* they are mostly brick, and, at intervals, have projecting towers, of which some are round, and others quadrangular, and enclose a space of about five square English miles, of which only about one square mile and a half is occupied by buildings, the rest is chiefly market gardens. In population, the modern city is greatly inferior to that of ancient *Rome*. In 1817 the inhabitants amounted to one hundred and fifty-three thousand. The seven hills on which it was first built, can scarcely be distinguished, from the low grounds being almost filled up with the ruins of the ancient streets and houses. The country around it is nearly desert, which renders the air unwholesome, particularly during the summer months, and the neglect of agriculture occasions an immense accumulation of filth in the city. No city in the world, 30 years ago, excelled, or even equalled, *Rome*, for the multiplicity of fine fountains, noble buildings, curiosities, antiquities, sculptures, sta-

tues and paintings. But the French, during the revolutionary war, overran the whole of *Italy*, and according to their uniform custom, but contrary to the practice of civilized warfare, carried every excellent piece of painting, statuary, and sculpture, which could be removed, to *Paris*. By the treaty of 1815, these were all to be restored; but whether the lawful owners have recovered the whole, without diminution or injury, has not yet been made public. From *Rome* being built on seven hills, it was called *Urbs Sēptĭcōllis;* from being the seat of universal empire, *căput rērum, ūrbĭum prīnceps, dŏmina, rēgīna, ōrbis trĭūmphāti căput,* &c. and from the Romans being a nation of soldiers, *Māvortis urbs.* The inhabitants, Rōmāni, ōrum (*sing.* Rōmānus, i), the Romans, were originally from Alba Lōnga, a city of Lătĭum, built by Ascănĭus, 1152 B. C. They gradually extended their conquests, first, over the neighbouring states, and then over the whole of *Italy*. One nation after another submitted to their victorious arms, until no country deserving their notice remained to be added to the empire. Luxury and wickedness, after many ages, destroyed all love of liberty and of their country. A universal corruption of morals was followed by effeminacy and cowardice. The proud Romans, who had long given laws to the nations, sunk in indolence and dissipation, fell at last, after many ineffectual struggles, an easy conquest to the Goths, under Ālărīcus (Alaric), who overran the whole of *Italy*, ravaged their territories, pillaged their cities, and gave up their boasted capital (August 24, 409), to be plundered for five days by the savage hordes, who fought under his standard. Barbers were first brought to *Rome* by P. Tīcīnĭus Mena 300 B. C. He took them from *Sicily*. Before that the Romans were unshaven. (Plin. II. 107.). *Adj.* Rōmānus, *et,* Rōmānĭcus, a, um. Rōmānēnsis, *et,* Rōmānĭēnsis, is, e, brought or imported to *Rome;* not of frequent occurrence in classic authors. Rōmānitas, ātis, *f.* Roman empire. *Adv.* Rōmānē, according to the Roman manner or custom.

P. Rŭtīlĭus *v.* Rūtĭlĭus Rūfus, P. Rŭtīlĭi Rūfi, *m.* a lieutenant-general under the consul Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtĕllus in *Africa.* He held the consulship with Cn. Mānlĭus Măxĭmus (167 B. C.), some time after which, he was lieuten-

ant-general under Q. Mūcĭus Scævŏla, when he attempted to protect the people of Asĭa from the oppression of the revenue farmers, and fell under the displeasure of the equestrian order who had the charge of matters of that kind, and brought him to trial. Disregarding both the want of evidence and his unsullied reputation before this impeachment, his judges condemned him for extortion, and sentenced him to banishment 96 B. C. He retired to Smȳrna (Liv. Ep. 70.). His inflexible justice, and incorruptible integrity necessarily provoked the hatred of the vicious and profligate. Vice ever holds virtue in abhorrence. Vēlleius (3 syl.) Patercŭlus asserts that he was a man, the very best not only of his own time, but of any age. Nor did moral excellence alone constitute the whole of his character. He had an uncommon knowledge of the military art, and introduced many improvements into the Roman discipline, by which many a subsequent victory was gained. What to moderns may seem incredible, the Romans did not train their soldiers in the art of attack and defence, until Rŭtīlĭus instructed them. In his banishment he devoted his time to philosophy and literary pursuits; and practised the principles of the Stoics, which he had learned under Pănætĭus, in seeking happiness in the command of the passions, in bearing misfortunes with firmness, and in the exercise of virtue.

He resisted the urgent solicitude of L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla at the head of the state, to quit the place of his retreat and return to *Rome*. His love of literature fitted him for retirement, and the loss of his writings must ever be regretted. He was an able lawyer, a faithful historian, and an orator whose eloquence Cĭcĕro mentions with respect. He wrote in Greek the history of his own times, the war against Hānnĭbal, the siege of Nŭmāntĭa at which he fought, and the war in Nŭmĭdĭa. The last merited high commendation for its impartiality. In addition to these works may be mentioned his own Biography, which Tăcĭtus praises, Observations on the Greek philosophers, and Orations on several topics. Vălĕrĭus Māxĭmus observed, that Rŭtīlĭus had a juster claim to the surname of *Fēlix* than Sūlla, the former having obtained it by the integrity of his life, and the latter by the injustice of his arms.

S

L. Sænĭus, L. Sænĭi, *m.* a Roman, who read in the senate a letter which he had received from Fæsŭlæ, *Fiezola,* containing intelligence that C. Mānlĭus, one of the accomplices of Cătĭlīna, had taken the field at the head of a prodigious force (Sal. Cat. 30.).

Sāllūstĭus. See Crīspus.

Sāmnĭum, i, *n.* an inland district of Itălĭa, *Italy,* bordering on the north-west part of Apūlĭa. *Inh.* Sāmnītes, ium (*sing.* Sāmnis, ītis; Liv. VIII. 23.). *Adj.* Sāmnis, is, *gen.* ītis. *Samnis ager,* the territory of the Sāmnītes (Liv. XXXI. 4.).

Sēmprōnĭa, æ, *f.* appears to have been the wife of Dĕcĭmus Jūnĭus Brūtus (Sal. Cat. 40.), who held the consulship with M. Æmĭlĭus Lĕpĭdus Līvĭānus (79 B. C.), by whom she became the mother of D. Jūnĭus Brūtus, an accomplice in the assassination of C. Jūlĭus Cæsar. She entered into the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, and Sāllūstĭus has drawn her character in a masterly style. She had committed many atrocious deeds with a masculine intrepidity. Besides the advantages of noble birth and personal beauty, she was happy in her husband and children; well skilled in Greek and Roman literature, played, and danced with greater elegance than the modesty of her sex required. She possessed other accomplishments of no value, except as instruments of luxury. In her estimation, nothing was of less value than honour and modesty. Her lasciviousness had no bounds, and on money or reputation she set no value. She violated promises, practised perjury, and had been accessary to murder. Luxury involved her in all the miseries of poverty, and both united to render her a fit instrument for any act of iniquity. Notwithstanding these vices, she was not without genius, had a turn for poetry, and a pleasant vein of wit. In conversation she delighted by adaptation to circumstances, was modest, gay, or voluptuous, as imagination prompted, or her companions required. Her humour and pleasantry were in constant play, and rendered enchanting by the vivacity and sprightliness of her

fancy. A vitiated imagination, and unrestrained passions, destroyed the many accomplishments of Sēmprōnĭa, and have transmitted her name to the contempt and abhorrence of every succeeding age (Sal. Cat. 25—40.).

C. Sēmprōnĭus Grācchus, C. Sēmprōnĭi Grācchi, *m.* (anciently Grāccus) son of Tib. Sēmprōnĭus Grācchus and Cōrnēlĭa. His brother Tĭbērĭus, who was elder than he, had a gentle and unruffled temper; but that of Caius was violent and irascible. He enjoyed the same education with his brother, and his abilities, added to his application, enabled him to derive from it similar advantages. In eloquence he surpassed those of his own age, and his love of distinction stimulated to vigorous and constant exertion. Undeterred by the fate of his brother, he entered the same career, and displayed talents, which, under the direction of greater prudence, and perhaps better principle, might have placed him high among the citizens of *Rome.* He obtained the office of quæstor (127 B. C.), in which he conducted himself with great fidelity, honour, judgment, and integrity. He supported the law proposed by C. Păpīrĭus Cārbo, a tribune of the people, that the commons should be at liberty to elect the same tribune as often as they pleased, in which he was opposed by his brother-in-law P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Afrĭcānus Æmĭlĭānus Nŭmāntīnus, whose opinion prevailed. In his speech the latter maintained that Tib. Sēmprōnĭus Grācchus had been justly put to death, 132 B. C. Next year he, Fūlvĭus Flaccus and C. Păpīrĭus Cārbo, commissioners for the division of the lands, excited seditions, and were powerfully opposed by P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Afrĭcānus Æmĭlĭānus Nŭmāntīnus, who one day left the assembly, went home in perfect health, and was found next morning dead in his bed. When tribune of the people he passed several dangerous laws, among others one that grain should be given to the people at one half and one third of an as; another was an agrarian law, the same as his brother's; and a third, with the view of corrupting the Equestrian order, that six hundred of them should be taken into the senate, which then consisted only of three hundred members. Having been continued another year in office, he planted colonies in various parts of *Italy* by new agrarian laws, and one he himself

conducted to the site of Carthage then destroyed (127 B. C. Liv. Ep. 60.). At the expiry of his seditious tribuneship, he seized Mons Avĕntīnus, *Monte Aventino*, with an armed multitude, which was defeated and himself killed by L. Opīmĭus, consul, who by order of the senate armed the people, and marched against him (Ep. 61.). That he lost his life justly every impartial reader of Roman history must allow. Even Juvenālis, a firm friend to the liberties of his country, calls him seditious, which, of itself, would justify the fall of the Grăcchi, and palliate the severity by which their deaths were effected. To them the agency of an unrestrained multitude employed against the laws must be referred, and even the consequences which resulted from their example long after their death. Men of less talent, but greater profligacy, saw what might readily be accomplished by this unbounded power, and therefore employed it to carry into effect their plans of ambition, by destroying half the population of *Italy*. But sanguinary and perpetual commotion, at last, sunk in tyranny and despotism. *Adj.* Gracchānus, a, um, *et*, Sĕmprōnĭus, a, um. *Gracchānæ lēges*, the laws of Grăcchus, which conferred the power of judging on civil cases to the knights (Vel. Pat. 2. 13.). *Sĕmprōnĭa lex*, enacted that before the annual election of the consuls, two provinces should be selected, one for each of these magistrates, on which account they were called Provinciæ Consulāres. With respect to the other provinces, the consuls might either settle them by agreement or by lot (Sal. Jug. 27.). *Sĕmprōnĭæ rogatiōnes* (Tac. Ann. 12. 60.).

Tib. Sĕmprōnĭus Grăcchus, Tib. Sĕmprōnĭi Grăcchi, *m.* was the elder son of Tib. Sĕmprōnĭus Grăcchus and Cŏrnēlĭa, a woman of extraordinary accomplishments, who devoted her attention to the education of her children, and procured for them the ablest instructors whom *Greece* could supply. Like his brother Caius, who was several years younger, he possessed great abilities, which he afterwards directed chiefly to the study of eloquence and the constitution of the state. He embraced the interest of the commons against that of the nobles, a dictate of ambition, it may be inferred, rather than of judgment. This seems manifest from the unwarrantable length to which the Grăcchi carried

their innovations, which went to subvert the established usages and the regular administration of government. In early life his character stood high, not only among the Romans, but also among foreign nations. He gained great reputation in *Africa* under his brother-in-law P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Afrĭcānus Æmĭlĭānus Nŭmāntīnus, and afterwards under the consul Mancīnus in the Numantian war. The enemy defeated the Romans, whom they surrounded, and refused to treat with the consul, preferring to him Grăcchus, with whom they concluded a truce, by which twenty thousand Romans were preserved. The senate disapproved of the conditions, refused to ratify the treaty, and gave up the consul to the enemy, naked and in chains. That body not only excused Grăcchus, who was the framer of the treaty, but also the other officers who had signed it; a proof either of the high respectability of Grăcchus, or of the flagrant injustice of the senate. After this he attempted to put the Licinian law in force, which prohibited any one from having above five hundred acres of land, and sympathy for the oppressed Tuscans, whose lands the nobility had seized, appears to have induced him to take this step. Other reasons are mentioned; the advice of his teacher, Diophănes, and the persuasion of his mother; placards in the streets, and revenge at the senate's refusing to ratify his treaty with the Nŭmāntīni. The law passed, but not without a powerful opposition, and he, his brother, and father-in-law Appius Claudius, were appointed to divide the public lands among the people. To increase his popularity, he proposed that the money arising from the property of Attălus king of Pĕrgămus should be divided among the poor citizens who had obtained lands, to enable them to purchase cattle and requisite utensils; but Līvĭus says that this money was to be given in place of lands, because there was not a sufficient quantity of ground to gratify the people whose expectations he had raised. On the same principle he promulgated other laws equally offensive to the nobility. He now saw that his life was in danger, which he communicated to his friends, who guarded his house during the night preceding the Comitia, and next day, having heard that the people were met in the Capitol, he went thither, and they received him with

vociferous acclamations. Having been informed that the wealthy citizens had determined on his destruction, he mentioned it to those standing next him, who instantly seized on such implements as they could lay hold of, and prepared to defend him. Many having inquired the cause of this commotion, and his voice being drowned by the noise, he raised his hand to his head, to indicate that his life was in danger. His enemies immediately ran to the senate house, said he wished for a crown; on which his cousin P. Cŏrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Nāsīca, the high priest, started to his feet, and said, "Let all who wish the safety of the state follow me." Many armed with sticks accompanied him to the Capitol, dispersed all whom they met, and killed a considerable number. According to some, Tĭbērĭus was killed on the spot where he stood, according to others, near the gate of the temple, and some maintain that as he fled he fell over one stretched on the ground, when P. Satureius, one of his colleagues in the consulship, gave him the first blow on the head with the foot of a stool, and a second stroke from L. Rufus deprived him of life. In that mob three hundred fell, and their carcasses were thrown into Tĭber, the *Tevere*, without the rites of burial (Liv. Ep. 58.). His brother Caius requested he might be allowed to bury him, but the senate prohibited him. The conduct of Nāsīca has obtained the unqualified approbation of Cĭcĕro, an opinion fatal to the patriotism and right intentions of Grăcchus. In this judgment of the orator, both Vălĕrĭus Măxĭmus and Velleius Paterculus join; and even Appĭānus, who blames the senate, admits that Grăcchus acted too violently. It is the common fault of all hasty politicians, to think that the end justifies the means. See C. Sĕmprōnĭus Grăcchus. *Adj*. Grăcchānus, a, um, *et*, Sĕmprōnĭus, a, um.

Sĕptĭmĭus, i, *m*. a native of Cămĕrīnum, *Camerino*, a town of Umbrĭa, who joined in the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, and was sent by that traitor to Picēnum to adopt every measure which he might judge necessary for the success of the plot (Sal. Cat. 27.).

L. Sĕrgĭus Cătĭlīna, L. Sĕrgĭi Cătĭlinæ, *m*. a noble Roman of patrician rank, appears to have been born in poverty, which accounts for the names of his parents not being

transmitted. The cruelty of his disposition, his undaunted resolution, and depravity of morals, fitted him for acting a distinguished part in the turbulent and bloody period in which he lived. He embraced the interest of Sūlla, in whose army he held the office of quæstor. That monster in his victory had in Cătĭlīna an able coadjutor, whose heart knew no sympathy, and his lewdness no bounds. He rejoiced in the carnage and plunder of the proscribed, and revenged some previous wrongs by butchering the citizens with his own hand. In the civil war he caused the death of his own brother, and afterwards, at the request of his murderer, inserted his name, as if alive, in the list of those whom Sūlla had proscribed. Public opinion charged him with the death of his sister's husband, Q. Cæcĭlĭus, a Roman knight, of no party, who was peaceful both from natural disposition and advanced age. Sĕnĕca, Cĭcĕro, Flōrus and Plutārchus, have recorded many of his barbarous actions which it is unnecessary to transcribe. By such conduct he recommended himself to Sūlla, who appointed him prætor, 68 B. C. and next year he obtained *Africa* for his province, in the administration of which, it is doubtful whether he displayed greater cruelty, or greater avarice. By fraud, theft, and rapine, he acquired great riches, and punished with death many innocent men without trial. Disregarding the laws of justice and humanity, Cătĭlīna regulated his conduct by his own vicious desires. He seized equally on the property of individuals and the treasures of the state, and returned to *Rome*, loaded with the spoils of the Africans, which he expended partly in luxury, and partly in bribery during his unsuccessful canvass for the consulship. Sunk at last in infamy, he entered into a conspiracy against the state, which Cĭcĕro discovered and crushed. This nefarious plot, Martial calls sacrilegious wickedness (IX. 72.). The destruction of *Rome* by fire, and the massacre of all the citizens most remarkable for wealth, high rank, and patriotism, formed part of his plan. With this view he raised an army, to which the vigorous and decisive measures of Cĭcĕro compelled him to withdraw, after his designs on the city, the consul and senate, had failed. At the head of his troops, he displayed great bravery; and, preferring death to the

fate which he knew awaited him if made prisoner, he fell in the midst of the enemy, fighting resolutely till the last (December 65 B. C.). Suetōnĭus writes that C. Octāvĭus, the father of the emperor Augustus, as he went to his province of Măcĕdŏnĭa, cut off some banditti, the relics of the armies of Spārtăcus and Cătĭlīna, who had taken possession of Thūrīnus Ager (Suet. Oct. 3.).

Sāllūstĭus has given an interesting narrative of this conspiracy, which would have been more valuable, had the prejudices of the man not interfered with the duties of the historian. His character of Cătĭlīna may be thus translated: "Cătĭlīna, the descendant of an illustrious family, was a man of great vigour both of body and mind; but of a disposition extremely profligate and depraved. Civil wars, massacres, plunder and intestine commotions were the delight of his youth, and in these he exercised his talents in his early years. His body was capable of enduring hunger, cold, and want of sleep, to a degree almost incredible. His spirit was daring, subtle and changeable. In the arts of simulation and dissimulation he excelled, greedily coveting the property of others, and squandering away his own. His passions were violent, his eloquence considerable, and his wisdom but little. His boundless spirit always aimed at the excessive, the romantic and the unattainable." Cĭcĕro has drawn the character of this daring conspirator with a masterly hand in his oration "pro Cælio." It does not differ from that of Sāllūstĭus with respect to facts; but he enters more minutely into his dispositions and conduct, and thereby places both the man and the traitor more fully before his readers. Vīrgĭlĭus describes Cătĭlīna as engraved on the shield of Ænēas, hanging from a rock that threatened to fall, and trembling at the gaze of the furies (Æn. VIII. 668.).

Sēxtĭus, i, *m.* quæstor to L. Cālpūrnĭus Bēstĭa in the war against Jŭgūrtha (Sal. Jug. 29.).

Sĭbȳlla, æ, *f.* a sibyl, a woman divinely inspired, of whom several are enumerated by ancient authors. According to some, the number amounted to ten (Lactan. I. 6.), while others have only spoken of one. The one most celebrated, and most frequently mentioned by Roman writers, had her residence at Cūmæ. Lāctāntĭus, who calls this Sibyl, Amāl-

thēa, derives the name Sĭbȳlla from the Æolic, *Sios*, god, and *bulē*, counsel, and adds that the ancients called all prophetesses Sĭbȳllæ (ib.). Dĭŏnȳsĭus of Hălĭcārnāssus relates that a *woman* (probably one of the Sibyls) offered nine books to L. Tārquĭnĭus Sŭpērbus, for which she asked a particular sum. The monarch knowing neither the nature of the books, nor the character of the seller, refused to purchase them, on which she departed, burned three, and, having returned, demanded the same sum for the remaining six, which Tārquĭnĭus likewise declined. Retiring again from the palace she destroyed other three, and immediately presented herself to the monarch from whom she required the same price as at first. Struck with the singularity of her conduct, Tārquĭnĭus consulted the augurs, who, knowing the value of the writings, advised him to give the money required, and regretted the loss sustained by his refusals. After receiving the price, and charging the king to keep the books with great care, the wo man went out from his presence and was never seen more. He appointed two men of patrician rank, to whom he added two public servants, for the purpose of preserving these books which contained the Sibylline prophecies, and of consulting them on great emergencies. After the expulsion of the kings the noblest men in *Rome* solicited that office, which exempted them from military service and from city offices. To the charge of these books the Romans paid greater attention than to any other sacred rite. They were preserved in a stone chest in the temple of Jūpĭter Căpĭtōlīnus, where they were destroyed after the war with the Mārsi. The senate then ordered a collection of Sibylline oracles from various quarters which the ancients considered spurious, and which, from Tĭbūllus, appears to have been composed in hexameter verse (II. 5, 16.). *Adj.* Sĭbȳllīnus, a, um. *Sĭbȳllīnī librī*, the books or oracles of the Sibyl (Liv. V. 13.).

Sīcca, *v.* Sīcca Vĕnĕrēa, æ, *f. Keef*, an ancient town of Nŭmĭdĭa, the foundation of which has been ascribed to the Numidians. It stood on the banks of Băgrăda, the *Mejerda*, at a distance of about a hundred miles from the coast. In its vicinity C. Mărĭus defeated Jŭgūrtha. The worship of Vĕnus is retained there in its most injurious form, which the reader may see described in Vălĕrĭus Maxĭmus, Hĕrŏ-

dŏtus and Străbo. *Inh.* Sīccēnses, ium, the Siccensians (Sal. Jug. 56.).

Sicilĭa, *v.* Sicanĭa, æ, *f.* (the unmarked vowels, except the final one, are doubtful), *Sicily,* an island in the *Mediterranean* to the south of *Italy,* between 36° 40′ and 38° 20′, N. Lat. and 12° 13′ and 15° 55′, E. Long. It is of a triangular form, and in circumference about 415 miles. The population of *Sicily* in modern times is estimated at 1,200,000, and its superficial extent is 10,000 square miles. The latter appellation is said to be derived from *Sicani, orum,* a people from *Spain,* whose name was derived from the river on the banks of which they lived (Sil. Ital. XIV. 34.), and which Thucydĭdes supposed was afterwards called Sĭcŏris, the *Segre,* who invaded the southern part of *Italy,* and, being driven from it, took possession of *Sicily ;* and the former from their general Sicŭlus. Some ancient authors maintain that the Sicani and Sicŭli were not the same people, and did not settle in *Sicily* at the same time. They assert, that the first are of Spanish, and the last of Italian, origin. It was anciently called *Triquetra,* and *Trinacrīna, v. Trinacrĭna, æ, f.* from its triangular figure. Of this island Virgil makes the ancient name Vūlcānĭa from Vūlcānus having his forges in mount Ætna (Æn. VIII. 422.). The promontories, in which the three sides terminate, are, on the W. Lĭlȳbœum, *Cape Boeo,* on the S. East, Pachȳnus, *Cape Pasaro,* and on the N. East, Pĕlōrus, *Cape Farro.* The distance between Lĭlȳbœum and Pachȳnus is 160 miles ; between Lĭlȳbœum and Pĕlōrus 196, and between Pĕlōrus and Pachȳnus 115. According to Ovid, the giant Tȳphōeus was buried below *Sicily,* his feet under *Cape Boeo,* his right hand under *Cape Farro,* his left under *Cape Pasaro,* and his head under Ætna. This island is in general mountainous ; but it has some beautiful verdant plains. Mount Ætna, *Montè Gibello,* near the E. coast, about 50 miles S. of Pĕlōrus, is the largest volcano in the world. Frĕtum Sicŭlum, the *Strait of Messina,* which separates this island from *Italy,* was an object of terror to the ancient mariners ; but is now passed without anxiety. There is no danger unless when the winds and current are contrary. Some modern travellers and geographers maintain, that Chărȳbdis is not a whirlpool, but

a place where the waves are greatly agitated by pointed rocks. It is not above 500 feet at its greatest depth. Sicĕlis, ĭdis, *et*, Sicanis, ĭdos, *f.* Sicilian, with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine. *Sĭcĕlĭdes Mūsæ*, the muse of pastoral poetry; because Thĕŏcrĭtus, the first writer of pastoral poetry, was a native of *Sicily* (Virg. Ec. IV. 1.). *Adj.* Sicŭlus, *et*, Sicănĭus, a, um, *et*, Sicilĭensis, is, e. *Sicănĭus sinus*, the Bay of Syracūsæ (Virg. Æn. III. 692.). *Sĭcŭla tellus*, *Sicily* (Virg. Æn. I. 34.).

Sīdon, ōnis, *sæp.* ŏnis, *f.* *Seïde*, a famous maritime city, the capital of Phœnīcĭa, about twenty-four miles north of Tȳrus. Josephus says this town had its name from Sīndon, a son of Chanaan; but Justīnus refers the name to *Sindon*, which, in the Phœnician language, signifies a *fish*. *Inh.* Sīdonĭi, orum (*sing.* Sīdonĭus, i), the Sidonians, or Phœnicians, were eminent for their industry, for their knowledge of commerce, and for the discovery of navigation. They were, however, considered as exceedingly artful, greedy of money, and dishonest in their intercourse with other nations. Sīdonis, ĭdis, *f.* of Sidon, with relation to a female, or noun feminine. *Adj.* Sidonĭus, *et*, Sidonĭcus, a, um.

Sisenna. See Cōrnēlius.

P. Sīttĭus, P. Sīttĭi, *m.* a Roman knight, born at Nūcērĭa, *Nocera*, of which there were more than one in *Italy*, and therefore it is difficult to ascertain the one to which Sāllūstĭus refers. He engaged in the conspiracy with Cătīlīna, and having been summoned to stand trial before the discovery of that detestable combination, he fled to *Africa* with a number of his associates and dependents, and assisted the king of Maurītānĭa, *Morocco* and *Fez*, against the neighbouring princes. Cĭcĕro, in his oration for P. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, says, that he quitted the city in consequence of his agreement with the king of Maurītānĭa, that he had formerly been there, and that the idea of his being in the conspiracy was absurd. The orator describes him as a respectable man, and calls him his old friend and acquaintance (Cic. Or. pro Sul. 20.). It ought to be kept in mind, that Cĭcĕro was pleading for P. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, and that wishing to make the most of his case, he uttered at the bar a

character most probably different from his real sentiments. We have the authority of Sāllūstĭus for believing that Cătĭlīna reckoned him among his friends (Sal. Cat. 21.). Dio Cāssĭus informs us, that Sīttĭus with his troops joined the standard of C. Jūlĭus Cæsar in Afrĭca.

L. Statilĭus, L. Statilĭi, *m.* a Roman of equestrian order, who joined in the conspiracy of L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna, and undertook, with the assistance of P. Găbīnĭus Căpĭto, to set the city on fire. On being arrested he was committed to C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, and, when produced before the senate, he made a candid confession of his guilt. For his crime he suffered the punishment of death by strangulation in prison (Sal. Cat. 17.).

Sūlla. See Cōrnēlĭus.

Sūra. See Cōrnēlĭus.

Suthul, ŭlis, *m.* (*i. e.* the town of eagles) a town of Nŭmĭdĭa, the situation of which is unknown. Here Jŭgūrtha, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, kept his treasures, and Sāllūstĭus describes it as built on the edge of a craggy mountain, encompassed by a plain which the rains in winter rendered a morass. A. Pōstŭmĭus Albīnus, during that season, attempted to make himself master of Suthul, which could neither be taken nor invested at that time of the year. This rash project, originating either in presumption and ignorance of military tactics, or in love of money and misconception of the enemy's character, put the whole Roman forces in the power of Jŭgūrtha, and they bought their lives by the ignominy of passing under the yoke (Sal. Jug. 37.).

Sȳphax, ācis,* *m.* a king of Nŭmĭdĭa, who had commenced a war with the Carthaginians in the year 215 B. C. On that account Cneius and Publius Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo, who commanded the Roman forces then in *Spain,* sent three centurions as ambassadors to Sȳphax on purpose to conclude a treaty with him in name of the senate. After a short conversation, these veterans found him comparatively ignorant of war, of which he himself became so convinced, that he re-

* The ă short occurs only in Claudian (15, 91) Syphăcem, where Barthius conjectured the reading should be Annĭbălem, which the sense requires; and Gesner approves that emendation in his Edition of 1759.

quested one of them should tarry for a time with him to train his infantry. The Numidians fought almost wholly on horseback, and as the strength of the Carthaginians consisted chiefly of infantry, he wished to have a body of the same kind, that he might find them on an equal footing. The ambassadors agreed to his request, on condition that he gave security for the safety of the one who remained. Q. Statorĭus continued with Sȳphax, who sent ambassadors with the other two Romans to the consuls in *Spain* to ratify the treaty, and to persuade the Numidians to revolt from the Carthaginians and to join the Romans, both of which objects were accomplished. The Carthaginians then excited Gāla, king of the other part of Nŭmĭdĭa, to make war on Sȳphax, whom Mă-sĭnĭssa, son of that prince, not only defeated with the loss of thirty thousand men, but pursued him to the western coast opposite *Cadiz*, where he carried on a successful war against him. After P. Cōrnēlĭus Scīpĭo Afrĭcānus had subdued the Carthaginians in *Spain*, and had resolved, if possible, to carry the war into Afrĭca, he sent his friend C. Lælĭus to negotiate a peace with Sȳphax, who had made war on the Carthaginians, and whose territories were separated from *Spain* only by the *Strait of Gibraltar*. The Masæsyli were the neighbours of the Mauri. Sȳphax readily agreed to the treaty, which, however, with the suspicion peculiar to uncultivated minds, he considered insecure, and therefore refused to ratify except with the commander-in-chief in person. Afrĭcānus, who overvalued both his resources and his sincerity, judged it inexpedient to refuse compliance, and accordingly set sail for the African coast at considerable risk both from the sea and the Numidian king. He entered the harbour at the same time with Hāsdrŭbal, son of Gīsgo, who had sailed thither for the same purpose. The vanity of Sȳphax was gratified at seeing at his court these distinguished generals of the two most powerful nations then in the world, soliciting his friendship. He attempted to reconcile the two commanders, thinking that, on their agreement, hostilities would cease between their respective states. To gratify this king, Afrĭcānus agreed to sleep under the same roof, to eat at the same table, and to recline on the same couch; but declined discussing political subjects, because he could only enter into

terms of pacification with him by authority of the senate. Sўphax concluded a treaty with Africānus, on which the latter returned to *Spain.*

Sўphax married Sŏphŏnīsba, daughter of Hāsdrŭbal, son of Gīsgo, and soon after formed an alliance with the Carthaginians, of which he sent notice to Africānus, and advised him not to come into *Africa,* otherwise he must take up arms against him. When Măsĭnīssa had secured himself in the throne of his father, war commenced between them, and by the immense superiority of his numbers, Sўphax, first by his general, and afterwards with his son Vermina, completely defeated him, and most probably seized on his kingdom. After Africānus had made his descent on the Carthaginian territory, Sўphax came to the assistance of Hāsdrŭbal with fifty thousand foot and ten thousand horse. As he had formerly been in alliance with *Rome,* Africānus endeavoured, but in vain, to detach him from the Carthaginians, and to prevail on him to renew the treaty with the Romans. From the ambassadors whom he had sent to these generals, Africānus acquired an accurate knowledge of their mode of encampment and of posting watches, by which he was enabled to destroy by fire all their tents in one night. Both Hāsdrŭbal and Sўphax fled, and were pursued by C. Lælĭus and Măsĭnīssa. The Massўli readily flocked to the standard of their native prince, and deserted Sўphax in such numbers, that the Roman commanders had a sufficient force for attacking him in his own kingdom. On coming to an engagement, the combined army of Hāsdrŭbal and Sўphax fled at the first onset, and the latter, after being wounded, was made prisoner. Africānus sent him to *Rome* under C. Lælĭus, when the senate ordered him to be kept a prisoner at Alba, from which he was removed at a future period to Tībur, *Tivoli,* where he died (203 B. C.), and had the honour of a public funeral. Pŏlўbĭus asserts that Africānus led him in triumph, but Līvĭus states that he died before the splendid procession of Africānus, in consequence of his subjecting Carthage to the power of *Rome* (Liv. XXIV. 48. XXX. 45.).

Sўrtes, ium (*sing.* Sўrtis, ĭdos, Luc. Phar. IX. 710.), two bays or gulfs on the coast of *Africa,* of which Sўrtis Mĭnor, *i. e.* Parva, the *Gulf of Kabes,* is about forty-five geo-

graphical miles in breadth, and runs up into the continent about seventy-five miles. It is opposite to the islands of *Sicily* and *Malta,* and was reckoned more dangerous than the other. This gulf is still an object of apprehension to sailors, in consequence of the variations and uncertainties of the tides on a flat and shelvy coast. Sȳrtis Mājor, the *Gulf of Zadic,* is about a hundred and eighty geographical miles between the two capes, and penetrates a hundred miles into the land. The natives call it *Syrte al Kibber, i. e.* the greater Syrtis, and sailors, *Sydra,* or, *Seedra. Adj.* Sȳrtĭcus, a, um.

T

Tăbŭla, æ, *f.* first denoted among the Romans a plank or board, and afterwards a table. Under this term was conveyed the idea of tables of various kinds, according to the purpose for which they were intended. Hence *tăbŭla lusōris,* a gaming table, &c.; *tăbŭla picta,* a painted table, *i. e.* a picture. *Tăbŭla cerāta,* a waxen table, of which the upper part was covered with wax, and used for writing on with a piece of iron pointed at the one end for forming the letters, and flattened at the other for the purpose of effacing. This instrument the Romans called *stȳlus,* hence the English word *style,* which denotes a particular mode of writing with respect to language. From the last use of tabŭla it came naturally to signify any kind of writing or book. When a debt was paid the writing was effaced, which cancelled the obligation, and the same took place when the debt was forgiven. The latter became the ordinary meaning towards the end of the republic. Hence *nŏvæ tăbŭlæ,* a remission of debts, because by effacing the writing the tables were in appearance *new.* In this sense Sāllūstĭus uses the expression Cat. 21.

Tana, æ, *v.* Tanăis, is, *m.* the *Wed-el-Thaine,* a river of Africa Prōprĭa, or Bȳzăcĭum, which falls into the sea to the north of Sȳrtis mĭnor, the *Gulf of Kabes* (Sal. Jug. 90.).

L. Tārquĭnĭus, L. Tārquĭnĭi, *m.* a man who left *Rome* to join the army of Cătĭlīna after that traitor had put himself at the head of the rebels, and, having been apprehended, was brought back to the city. On his examination he promised

to make a complete discovery of the conspiracy, if admitted king's evidence, according to the law term in *Scotland.* M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro ordered him to proceed under that sanction, and his declaration coincided nearly with that of T. Vōltūrcĭus, *q. v.* On his mentioning P. Lĭcĭnĭus Crāssus amongst the conspirators, a murmur of disapprobation ran through the whole assembly. Some considered his evidence true, others, incredible; whilst a considerable number thought it would be imprudent to provoke the resentment of so powerful a citizen at that period. Besides a majority of the senators, being in his debt, declared the charge a malicious calumny, and demanded the sense of the senate upon his evidence. With this requisition the consul complied, and a full house declared that the testimony of Tārquĭnĭus appeared unworthy of credit, that he should be confined in prison, and that he should not be heard again, unless he gave up the person at whose instigation he had told that falsehood (Sal. Cat. 48.).

Cn. Tĕrēntĭus Varro, Cn. Tĕrēntĭi Vārrōnis, *m.* was a man of senatorian rank, held the office of prætor in *Rome* 65 B. C., and to him the traitor Q. Cœparĭus was given in charge (Sal. Cat. 47.).

Tērrăcīna, æ, *f. Tarracina,* a town of the Volsci in Lătĭum, a few miles distant from the sea, and south of Ufens, the *Aufente. Inh.* Tērrăcīnēnses, ĭum (*sing.* Tērrăcīnensis, is,) (Sal. Cat. 46.).

Thala, æ, *f.* a town of Nŭmĭdĭa, which some consider the same as Telepte, *Ferre-anach,* although this seems doubtful. Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtēllus Nŭmĭdĭcus took it during the Jugurthine war (Sal. Jug. 89.), and Tăcĭtus mentions it as affording a place of refuge to the Romans who retired into the desert, when Tăcfārīnas, a Numidian chief, had raised a rebellion (Ann. III. 21.).

Thēra, æ, *f. Santorin,* an island, one of the Spŏrădes, in the southern part of Mărĕ Ægæum, the *Archipelago,* which, according to Plīnĭus, rose from the sea in the fourth year of the 135th Olympiad (I. 236.), and was at first called Călliste, from its beautiful appearance (Id. 459.). Thēras peopled it with a Grecian colony, and from him it received the name of Thēra (Herod. IV. 147, 148.). *Inh.* Thēræi, orum (*sing.* Thēræus, i), of whom a colony founded Cyrēnē,

Caren. *Cŏlōnĭa Thērēôn* contracted for Thēræōrum (Sal. Jug. 19.).

Thīrmĭda, æ, *f.* a town of Nŭmĭdĭa, the situation of which cannot be precisely ascertained. Dr. Shaw places it near the shore. Here Hĭēmpsal was murdered by persons whom Jŭgūrtha employed for that purpose (Sal. Jug. 12.).

Thrācĭa, æ, Thrācē, Thrēĭcē, es, *v.* Thrāca, æ, *f.* Thrace (1 syl. Eng.), *Romania,* or, *Roumulia,* a country of very different extent at different times. At one time the Thracian territories included Attĭca. But by Thrācĭa, in general, is meant a barren and mountainous tract to the north of *Greece,* which forms part of *Europēan Turkey.* *Thrācē sortīta* (est) *Martem cŏlōnum* (Manil. IV. 689.). *Inh.* Thrāces, um (*sing.* Thrax, ācis), the Thracians, were, by the ancients, considered as a brave, but cruel, people, addicted to intemperance, and prone to revenge. On the altars of their gods, they offered their enemies whom they had taken in war. Thrax, the son of Mars, from whom the country received its name, was their favourite god. Thrēīssa, æ, *f.* a Thracian woman. *Adj.* Thrācĭus, *v.* Thrēĭcĭus, *et,* Thrācĭcus, a, um. *Thrācĭus* (rex) *i. e.* *Tēreus* (Ov. Met. VI. 661.).

Tĭbērĭus. See Claudĭus.

Tīsdrum, i, *n.* a town of *Africa,* not far from Bāgrăda, the *Mejerda,* mentioned by no ancient author except Sāllūstĭus; and its situation is unknown in modern times (Sal. Jug. 62.).

Tōrquātus. See Mānlĭus.

Trānspădānus, a, um, on the other side of Pădus, the *Po,* *i. e.* on the north of the *Po,* between that river and the *Alps* (Sal. Cat. 49.).

Trōja, æ, *f.* Troy (Eng.), one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, was founded near the foot of Ida, a lofty chain of mountains, of which the highest summit is said to have been called Gārgărus, *Kasdaghy,* in Asia Minor, *Natolia,* by Dārdănus, the son of Jūpĭter and Elēctra, from whom it was called Dārdănĭa, and the inhabitants Dārdănĭdæ. At the death of this prince, Erīchthŏnĭus mounted the throne, and was succeeded by Tros, in honour of whom the city re-

lated Ărātus into Latin verse at the age of seventeen, sung the praises of C. Mărĭus, and, in the latter years of his life, he recorded in verse the history of his own consulship. These formed the whole of his poetical works, and notwithstanding the sneers of Juvenal and others, that they have wholly perished must be accounted a loss of considerable magnitude, since many important facts both with respect to the civil wars, and the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna, would have been transmitted, which must now remain for ever unknown. Cĭcĕro acquired his knowledge of oratory under Phĭlo the academician, of law under Mucĭus Scævŏla, and of military affairs under Sūlla. Disgusted with the tendency of the civil wars, he retired into private life, spending his time in the study of philosophy, and in conversation with men of learning, chiefly natives of *Greece.* His defence of Rōscĭus procured his first mark of distinction as an orator, and prudence dictated the propriety of his travelling immediately into *Greece* under pretence of delicate health, in order to escape the resentment of Sūlla, whose indignation was roused by the acquittal of the man whom he had accused. Here he attended the lectures of Antĭŏchus of Ascŭlum, whose eloquence he admired. An unbounded desire of knowledge rendered his application indefatigable, and he attended the great masters both in *Greece* and in the islands of the *Archipelago.* At the suggestion of Apōllōnĭus of Rhŏdus, he declaimed in Greek, and received high approbation from all present except Apōllōnĭus himself, who remained for some time thoughtful and silent. At last, to remove the uneasy feeling of the young orator, excited by his conduct, he said, " Cĭcĕro, I admire and praise you, but I am concerned for the fate of *Greece.* She had nothing left her but the glory of eloquence, and you are carrying that likewise to *Rome.*" On returning home he applied himself to public affairs, and his eloquence soon raised him far above all the Roman orators. Justice, moderation, and attention to business, distinguished his quæstorship* in *Sicily,* where

* At *thirty-one* he obtained the quæstorship; at *thirty-seven,* the edileship; at *forty,* the prætorship; at *forty-three,* the consulship; and he informs us that his appointment to each of these offices was in the very year in which he was eligible by law (Agrar. 2, 2.).

he obtained information on which he formed the accusation against C. Cōrnēlĭus Vērres. His wife, Tĕrēntĭa, brought him a considerable fortune, the only advantage resulting from that connection. His society consisted chiefly of literary men, and he lived in a genteel, but frugal, manner. To a frame naturally slender, weakness of stomach added other disadvantages, which he overcame by regularity in study and exercise, and by moderation in eating and drinking. His house stood on Mons Palātīnus, and he held a levee every day, which the greatest men in *Rome* attended, amongst whom was Cn. Pōmpeius Māgnus. His integrity in the administration of justice during his prætorship was rewarded by the approbation of his fellow-citizens, who united in raising him to the consulship, to crush the conspiracy of Cătĭlīna. The ability with which he formed, and the vigour with which he executed, the measures of administration at that dangerous conjuncture, would have placed him high as a statesman, although no other action of his life had entitled him to distinction. Vanity, the inherent failing of this great man, now appeared in its most offensive form, and excited greater enmity than so trivial a defect should have provoked. P. Clōdĭus and others, amongst whom history mentions C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, wished for his banishment which they accomplished, chiefly by exciting odium against him, because he had put Lēntŭlus, Cĕthēgus, and other conspirators to death without a formal trial. To excite the commiseration of the public, he allowed his hair to grow, put on mourning, and in this manner went about supplicating the people. Although most of the equestrian order assumed the same dress, and twenty thousand young men of the first families attended him, bribery and powerful interest prevailed, and he was banished to a distance of five hundred miles from *Rome*. Even the senate proposed a law appointing the people to change their dress as in cases of public mourning, but the consuls, secured by the artifice of Clōdĭus, forbade it. He settled at Dўrrăchĭum, *Durazzo*, and the cities of *Greece* vied with each other in showing the exile the greatest civility. Here his fortitude deserted him, and his spirits sunk in deep depression. By the exertion of Cn. Pōmpeius Māgnus, and in consequence of a de-

cree of the senate, that no business should be done until Cĭcĕro's sentence of banishment should be revoked, it was proposed to the people, that they should invite Cĭcĕro to return. The citizens, in some degree, effaced the stigma of their former decision by their unanimity in his recal. The senate decreed their thanks to all the cities which had treated with respect the illustrious exile, and ordered his town and country houses, which P. Clōdĭus had destroyed, to be rebuilt at the public expense. Such multitudes accompanied him from his landing, that he says, *Italy* carried him on her shoulders to *Rome*, an expression which Plūtārchus considers short of the truth.

Soon after his return from banishment, Cĭcĕro, with numerous attendants, destroyed the tribunicial tables, in order that no record of the administration of P. Clōdĭus should remain. He next undertook the defence of T. Annĭus Mĭlo, who had killed P. Clōdĭus, in which he did not display his usual eloquence, being intimidated by the military who stood around. On the death of P. Lĭcĭnĭus Crāssus, son of the triumvir, Cĭcĕro succeeded to the appointment of augur, and afterwards obtained the province of Cĭlĭcĭa. Instead of making war, on purpose to obtain wealth, with the powerful armament assigned him, he effected all the objects of his commission by conciliation, treated every person with civility, refused all presents from the natives, supported himself at his own expense, and thereby relieved the province from furnishing him with a public table, caused all guilty of fraud to make restitution, but branded them with no mark of infamy, nor sentenced any one to be beaten with rods or to have his clothes rent. The senate ordered a public thanksgiving for his routing a band of robbers who infested Mount Ămānus, and his army, for that victory, saluted him *Impĕrātor*. On his way home from Cĭlĭcĭa, he visited Rhŏdus and Athēnæ. The flames of civil war were ready to burst forth when he reached *Rome*, and the declaration which he made on the senate decreeing him a triumph, reflects honour on his patriotism. "I had rather," says he, "follow the chariot wheels of C. Jūlĭus Cæsar in his triumph, if that would bring about a reconciliation between him and Cn. Pompeius." Both these great men counted on his friendship, and he repented

of having joined the republican army, for he would have benefitted that cause more by remaining neutral at *Rome.* On the republican army being routed at Phārsālĭa, M. Pōrcĭus Căto wished him to take the command of the remaining forces, which he declined, and, on that account, the sons of Pompeius called him traitor, and would have put him to death had not Căto interfered. Cĭcĕro then withdrew from the war, waited at *Brindisi* until C. Jūlĭus Cæsar returned from *Egypt,* and having defended Q. Ligarius, whom Cæsar had marked out for destruction, he withdrew from public business, spent his time in teaching philosophy to the young men of the first families, and in translating from the Greek. For many reasons, Cĭcĕro now divorced Tĕrēntĭa, and married a young woman of great wealth. In the conspiracy against C. Jūlĭus Cæsar, it does not appear that he took any part. Dreading the power of M. Antōnĭus, he would have gone into Syrĭa with P. Cōrnēlĭus Lēntŭlus Dolabēlla, had not the consuls, A. Hīrtĭus and C. Vībĭus Pānsa, dissuaded him. After embarking for *Athens,* unfortunate circumstances prevented his sailing, and he returned to *Rome* in consequence of having heard a favourable account of the conduct of M. Antōnĭus. Distrust on the part of Cĭcĕro, and hatred on the part of Antōnĭus, proved a bar not only to reconciliation, but even to their meeting together. The Orator then took part with Octāvĭus, afterwards called Augustus, and excited such indignation against Āntōnĭus, that the consuls marched against him at Mutĭna, *Modĕna,* where both fell in battle after gaining the victory. Ambitious of honour, Cĭcĕro readily formed an intimacy with Octāvĭus, and allowed himself to be duped by this artful youth, who had no sooner established himself in power, than he formed a confederacy with M. Æmĭlĭus Lĕpĭdus and M. Antōnĭus, in which the Orator was sacrificed to the resentment of the latter. This is one of the many indelible stains in the character of Augūstus, which the excellence of his government, in the latter years of his reign, can neither remove nor lessen. It must not be denied that hatred of Antōnĭus, and love of glory, induced Cĭcĕro to espouse the cause of Augustus; still the guilt of ingratitude remains undiminished, and nothing can extenuate his criminality in giving up to assassination one

of the greatest men to whom *Italy* ever gave birth. Hearing of the proscription, Cĭcĕro and his brother Quīntus resolved to take shipping, and join M. Jūnĭus Brūtus in Măcĕdŏnĭa. After being on board he landed, and many places having suggested themselves to his mind, but none fixed upon, his servants, at last, to prevent his murder, partly by persuasion, and partly by force, got him into a litter, and were carrying him to the shore, when Herēnnĭus, a centurion, and Pōpĭlĭus, a tribune, whom Cĭcĕro had defended on a trial for parricide, came up with the litter, on which the Orator stretched out his neck and Herēnnĭus severed his head from his body. He likewise cut off both his hands, which Antōnĭus fixed up over the rostrum, and the Romans gazing on these parts of the Orator's body, thought they did not so much see the face and hands of Cĭcĕro, as the soul of Antōnĭus. Phĭlŏlŏgus, a freedman of Q. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, whom the Orator had taught the Liberal Arts, instead of exerting himself to preserve the life of his benefactor, pointed out to the assassins the tract by which they would overtake him before he reached the ship. For this act of treachery, Antōnĭus gave him up to Pōmpeia (3 syl.), wife of Q. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, who, besides other horrible punishments, made him cut out his own flesh piece-meal, which, after he had roasted, she compelled him to eat. Augustus took the son of the Orator for his colleague in the consulship, and during that year conquered M. Antōnĭus, on which the senate, by the direction of young Cĭcĕro, destroyed the statue of M. Antōnĭus, effaced every vestige of his honour, and decreed that none of his family should in future bear the name of Mārcus. Thus the divine justice, says Plūtārchus, reserved the completion of the punishment of M. Antōnĭus to the house of M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro.

Tūllus. See Vōlcātĭus.

T. Tūrpīlĭus Sīlānus, *v.* Sīlānus, T. Tūrpīlĭi Sīlāni, *m.* commanded the garrison at Vāga, which the inhabitants of that town treacherously massacred in one night, and the governor alone effected his escape. Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtĕllus brought him to trial, at the entreaty of C. Mărĭus, who procured sentence of condemnation against him, on which he was first scourged, and then put to death. In no instance

does the gross partiality and injustice of Săllŭstĭus appear more glaring and offensive than in his account of the trial of Tūrpīlĭus. He not only conceals the infamy of Mărĭus, by whose intrigues the ruin of this respectable man was accomplished, but unjustly asperses the character of Tūrpīlĭus by branding him with cowardice. The commander-in-chief, Q. Cæcilĭus Mĕtēllus Nŭmĭdĭcus, lamented with bitterness not only the loss of the troops but the death of Tūrpīlĭus, and his grief afforded a savage joy to the heart of ruthless Mărĭus (Sal. Jug. 66—69.).

Tūscĭa, æ, *f.* the name of Etrurĭa (*q. v.*), as written in later Latin authors, whence it is now called *Tuscany*. *Inh.* Tūsci, orum (*sing.* Tūscus, i), the Tuscans. From them the Romans assumed most of the badges of authority (Sal. Cat. 51.). *Adj.* Tūscus, Tūscānus, *et,* Tūscānĭcus, a, um. *Tūscum mărĕ* (Liv. V. 33.). *Tūscāna cŏlūmna,* the Tuscan column (Vitruv.), which Plīnĭus calls *columna Tūscānĭca* (V. 338.). *Tūscānĭca stătŭa* (Quint. XII. 10, 1.). This is one of the five orders of architecture, and the only one not of Grecian origin, but invented by the Tuscans.

U

P. Umbrēnus, P. Umbrēni, *m.* a freedman, who entered into the conspiracy of L. Sĕrgĭus Cătĭlīna, and endeavoured to prevail on the Allobrogian deputies to take part with that traitor, in order to procure from their state reinforcements to the rebel army. Cĭcĕro states, that Umbrēnus was the man who first brought the Allobrogian deputies to P. Găbīnĭus Căpĭto, an active conspirator (Cic. Cat. III. 6.). For his treasonable conduct this enfranchised slave was committed to prison with the other traitors, and most probably suffered the same punishment (Ib.).

Ŭtĭca, æ, *f.* an ancient and celebrated city of Afrĭca Proprĭa, *Tunis,* near the mouth of the river Băgrăda, the *Meyerda,* founded by a colony of Phœnicians about two hundred and eighty-seven years before Carthage (to which Sĭlĭus Ĭtălĭcus alludes III. 241.), from which it was only about seven miles distant. In greatness and magnificence Utĭca was next to Carthage, and after the destruction of that city was the ca-

pital of the country. It is famous for the death of M. Pōrcĭus Căto (*Cătōnis mōrtĕ nōbĭlis* Plin. I. 534.), who, either on hearing of the defeat of Scīpĭo, or, on being shut up within its walls by Cæsar, put an end to his life there. Hence he was called *Căto Utĭcēnsis*, to distinguish him from M. Pōrcĭus Căto, the censor. *Clādes Utĭcæ*, alluding to the death of Căto (Luc. Phar. VI. 306.). *Inh.* Utĭcēnses, ium, who, after the third Punic war, were made citizens of *Rome*. *Adj.* Utĭcēnsis, is, e.

V

Văga, æ, *f.* (sometimes but improperly written Văcca), *Vegja*, a town of Afrĭca Prōprĭa, on Rubricātus, *v.* Tusca, the *Wad-el-Berber*. *Inh.* Văgēnses, ium, treacherously massacred the Roman garrison under T. Tūrpīlĭus Sīlānus, for which the consul Q. Cæcĭlĭus Mĕtēllus Nŭmĭdĭcus marched against them, retook their town, and gave it up to pillage (Sal. Jug. 69.).

L. Vălĕrĭus Flāccus, L. Vălĕrĭi Flācci, *m.* a noble Roman, was an excellent soldier and a man of great abilities. He traced his descent from P. Vălĕrĭus Pūblĭcŏla, who was consul with M. Jūnĭus Brūtus. After holding the office of tribune of the soldiers in Cĭlĭcĭa, and being quæstor in Hīspānĭa, *Spain*, he obtained the office of prætor during the consulship of M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, and, at that memorable period, his activity and talents contributed greatly to the crushing of the conspiracy formed by L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna. After the expiry of his prætorship, he succeeded to the government of *Asia*, and, on his return, was arraigned for extortion, but acquitted through the powerful eloquence of Cĭcĕro, who, with Hōrtēnsĭus, pleaded his cause (Sal. Cat. 45.). *Adj.* Vălĕrĭānus, a, um. *Vălĕrĭānæ legĭōnes* (Sal. Frag. 5.).

L. Vārgūnteius (4 syl.) Sĕnātor, L. Vārgūnteii Sĕnātōris, *m.* a Roman of senatorian rank, one of the accomplices of L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna. He and C. Cōrnēlĭus, a knight, undertook to murder the consul, M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, in his own house, on the 4th of November 65 B. C. As both were in the habit of visiting Cĭcĕro he would probably have fallen

a victim to their cruelty, had not Q. Cŭrĭus, through Fūlvĭa, apprised him that his life was in danger, so that, on their arrival, they found his house guarded and admittance denied (Sal. Cat. 17. 28.). Cĭcĕro says, they were both knights, on which account Senātor must be a part of the name of Vārgūnteius (4 syl.), and although Sāllūstĭus makes him of senatorian rank, the authority of the latter must not be set in opposition to that of the former. Perhaps he had been by birth a knight, which may reconcile the statements of the Orator and the Historian. In whatever rank he be regarded as a citizen of *Rome*, as a man he can only be classed with assassins.

Vēsta, æ, *f.* the wife of Urănus, and mother of Sātūrnus, Tītan, &c. But the term is frequently used so very indefinitely by the poets, that it is difficult to determine which goddess they meant to denote. Hence she is confounded not only with Tēllus and Cўbĕlē, but also with Cĕres and Prosērpĭna, *or*, Hĕcătē. Strictly speaking, Vēsta, among the Romans, was the daughter of Sātūrnus and Rhea, and worshipped as the goddess of fire. Her temple was round, and the sacred fire kept perpetually burning on the altar, which showed that they blended the worship of the goddess of the earth, and the goddess of fire. Ænēas introduced her sacred rites into *Italy*, and Nŭma Pōmpĭlĭus, the second king of *Rome*, built her a temple, into which males were not allowed to enter. A sudden and dreadful calamity was supposed to threaten the state, if the sacred fire were allowed to go out, and the negligence of the offender was severely punished. It was not rekindled by common fire, but by the rays of the sun, which might be done in different ways. Vēsta was most commonly represented in a long flowing robe, with a veil over her face, holding in one hand a *pāllădĭum*, sometimes a javelin, and in the other a lamp. On a few ancient medals, a drum appears in one hand, and a small figure of victory in the other. *Cum sacerdote Vestæ*, with a priestess of Vesta (Sal. Cat. 15.). See Făbĭa Tĕrēntĭa. *Adj.* Vēstālis, is, e, of, or belonging to, the priestesses of Vesta, who were bound by a vow to chastity, hence denominated *virgĭnes vestāles*, vestal virgins. The number appointed by Nŭma Pōmpĭlĭus was four, to which Tārquĭnĭus Prīscus, the fifth Roman king,

or his successor, Sērvĭus Tūllĭus, added two. The kings at first nominated the vestal virgins, and, after the establishment of the commonwealth, the Pōntĭfex Māxĭmus. The monarchs probably acted arbitrarily in the choice of a vestal, but the procedure of the high-priest was regulated by the Papian law. He selected twenty girls without deformity or blemish in any part of their body, whose father and mother were free-born and both alive, and she, on whom the lot fell, was compelled to take the oath, and become a priestess. But recourse was only had to this method of election, when none offered voluntarily, which was not often the case. They continued in office thirty years. During the first ten, they learned the sacred rites; the second ten were employed in performing them; and the last ten were spent in teaching them to those who had lately entered. Their employment was to keep the sacred fire continually burning, to take care of the secret pledges of the empire, supposed to be the Pāllădĭum brought from Troy by Ænēas, and concealed in the inmost part of the temple, and to perform the rites of the goddess. The punishment, for allowing the sacred fire to be extinguished, was scourging, and, for violation of vow, burying alive. The stripes were inflicted either by the Pōntĭfex Māxĭmus, or by his order. Both crimes were deemed to forebode awful calamities to the republic, and therefore expiated by extraordinary sacrifices. The former did not often occur, and the latter only eighteen times in one thousand years. The vestal virgins were held in great respect, and they enjoyed honours and privileges which were peculiar to themselves. A lictor preceded them when they walked abroad, or they were carried in a kind of chariot; the most honourable seats were allowed them in the public games; and not only the prætors, but even the consuls, went out of the way and lowered their fasces whilst they passed. To insult them was criminal, and to attempt violation was punished by scourging to death. On entering on office they were freed from the obligations of parental authority, could make their will though under age, pardon a criminal going to execution, if they met him accidentally, and were entitled to all the privileges which the mother of three children could claim. The vestals wore a white robe with purple borders, and, on their heads, fillets

ornamented with ribbons. Being maintained at the public expense, their manner of living varied with that of the community. In the latter years of the republic their tables displayed every article of luxury and extravagance. Thĕŏdōrus the Great abolished the priesthood of Vēsta, and extinguished the sacred fire. *Mutat Vestāles urnas,* changes the vestal urns, *i. e.* changes the vessels used by the vestal virgins which were formerly of earthen ware into gold (Pers. II. 60.). Vēstālĭa, ĭum, *n.* festivals in honour of Vēsta.

L. Vōlcātĭus Tūllus, L. Vōlcātĭi Tūlli, *m.* was consul (68 B. C.), and had for his colleague Manĭus Æmĭlĭus Lĕpĭdus. From Cĭcĕro, it appears he failed in his canvass for the Edileship, although he afterwards succeeded in obtaining the highest offices in the state. During his consulship, he prohibited L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna from standing candidate for being his successor, because he had been accused of extortion. Perhaps he knew the character of that traitor, and believed that his appointment would have been the subversion of the constitution (Sal. Cat. 18.). Cĭcĕro frequently mentions him in his writings.

T. Vōltūrcĭus, T. Vōltūrcĭi, *m.* a native of Crŏto, *Cotroné,* and one of the conspirators with L. Sērgĭus Cătĭlīna, whom P. Cōrnēlĭus Lēntŭlus Sūra intrusted with a letter to Cătĭlīna, to procure an interview between the Allobrogian deputies, and that traitor, before they quitted *Italy.* The consul, M. Tūllĭus Cĭcĕro, seized these deputies, and their attendants, among whom was T. Vōltūrcĭus, who, on being brought before the senate, pleaded entire ignorance of the conspiracy; but on being assured of his safety, he made a full discovery of all that he knew. His information proved the guilt of the other conspirators who were seized at the same time, and the disclosure of their plans showed the greatness of the danger, from which the activity, vigilance, and judgment of the consul had delivered the state. The Allobrogian deputies corroborated his evidence, and convicted the traitors with whom they were confronted in presence of the senate (Sal. Cat. 44—48.).

Volux, ūcis, *m.* son of Bŏcchus, king of Maurĭtānĭa, *Morocco* and *Fez,* sent by his father at the head of a thousand horse to meet L. Cōrnēlĭus Sūlla, quæstor under C. Mărĭus,

to show him the way to the royal residence, and to act as guard to his person. Jŭgūrtha, king of Nŭmĭdĭa, wit whom the Romans were then at war, gained intelligence ‹ Sūlla's journey, watched his movements, and approached ‹ near as to convince the quæstor that Volux, acting treache: ously, intended to draw him into an ambush. A sho time, however, vindicated his innocence, and Sūlla, aft passing through the very camp of Jŭgūrtha, arrived at t court of Bŏcchus without meeting either accident or da ger (Sal. Jug. 105—107.).

Z

Zăma, *v.* Zāma, æ, *f.* *Zamora,* a town of Nŭmĭdĭa, *A* *giers,* five days journey south of Carthage, near which S pĭo, afterwards surnamed Afrĭcānus, obtained a decis victory over the Carthaginian army, under the command the great Hannibal (202 B. C.). After the death of Jŭ the Romans levelled it with the ground. Plīnĭus menti a fountain at Zama which rendered the voices of those w drank of it melodious (IV. 782.). *Inh.* Zamēnses, iu *Adj.* Zamēnsis, is, e. *Zamense oppĭdum* (Plin. I. 540.)

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